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51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 295.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE STAFF.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Petitions and recommendations submitted by the Adjutant-General of the commissary-sergeants and post-quartermaster sergeants stationed at Benicia Barracks and San Diego Barracks, California, for an increase in the pay of non-commissioned officers of the staff.

MARCH 22, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 21, 1890.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, for the consideration of Congress, the petitions and recommendations, submitted by the Adjutant-General on the 15th instant, of the commissary-sergeants and post quartermaster-sergeants stationed at Benicia Barracks and San Diego Barracks, California, for an increase in the pay of the non-commissioned officers of the staff.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SAN DIEGO BARRACKS, CAL., *February* 28, 1890.

(Through military channels.)

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, do respectfully represent that for a number of years, and at various posts and stations, we have performed the duties of commissary and quartermaster sergeant, respectively, and to the satisfaction of our superiors, as our retention in the service shows.

It is a well-known fact that we are indirectly responsible for thousands of dollars in money, stores, and other property, and that a satisfactory performance of our duties requires experience, intelligence, honesty, and sobriety at all times. It is further conceded by all familiar with our positions that the compensation we receive at present is entirely inadequate.

Now, therefore, we do most earnestly pray that your honorable body do favorably consider and report upon H. R. bill No. 4588, or one of similar nature, to increase our pay to what we honestly believe to be equitable and just.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ALBERT KEILY,
Commissary-Sergeant, U. S. Army.
RICH. BARTHELMESS,
Post Quartermaster-Sergeant, U. S. Army.

To the honorable chairman and members of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

SAN DIEGO BARRACKS, CAL., *February* 28, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the post adjutant.

E. B. ROBERTSON,
First Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, A. A. Q. M. & A. C. S.

[Second indorsement.]

SAN DIEGO BARRACKS, CAL., *February* 28, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arizona.

H. DE LANY,
Captain, Ninth Infantry, commanding post.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 3, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to Headquarters Division of the Pacific.

B. H. GRIERSON.
Colonel, Tenth Cavalry, Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 5, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *March* 15, 1890.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War in connection with previous papers on the subject herein referred to.

J. C. KELTON,
Adjutant-General.

BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL., *March* 1, 1890.

To the honorable chairman and members of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

(Through military channels.)

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, do respectfully represent that for a number of years and at various posts and stations we have performed the duties of commissary and post quartermaster sergeant, respectively. That we have done so to the satisfaction of our superiors goes without saying, as an evidence of which we are still performing these duties.

Now, therefore we, in view of the fact that we are, under the direction of the officers of our respective departments, expected to receive, issue, care, and account for thousands of dollars worth in stores and property annually, do most earnestly pray that your committee do favorably consider and so report for the action of the House H. R. bill No. 4588, or one of a similar nature, to increase our pay to what we honestly believe to be equitable and just, and in substantiation of this proposition we ask you to consider the opinions of a number of our officers, who, when a bill for our relief was pending before the Fiftieth Congress, expressed themselves as indicated in the inclosure marked A.

These testimonials or recommendations have been taken from a mass of similar ones too numerous to trouble your committee to read, but it is hoped that these few will plead and plead to sympathetic listeners.

For your favorable action we shall ever pray, and remain with great respect,

Your most obedient servants,

EMIL MILLER,
Commissary-Sergeant, U. S. Army, twenty-three years continuous service.

O. H. R. LORENZ,
Asst. Quartermaster-Sergeant, U. S. Army, nineteen and one-half years continuous service.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER
AND ACTING COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
Benicia Barracks, Cal., March 4, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded through office of post commander approved. The duties performed by the non-commissioned staff of the Army are of such an important nature, that, in my opinion, they are deserving of an increase of pay.

JNO. S. MASON, Jr.,
First Lieutenant, First Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

[Second indorsement.]

BENICIA BARRACKS, *March* 4, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded recommended.

EDWD. MOALE,
Major, First Infantry, Commanding Post.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., March 5, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General, Cammanding.

[Fourth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *March* 15, 1890.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, in connection with previous papers on the subject herein referred to.

J. C. KELTON,
Adjutant-General.

A.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AN INCREASE OF PAY FOR THE ORDNANCE SERGEANTS, COMMISSARY SERGEANTS, AND POST QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN CONNECTION WITH BILL H. R. 3251, FIRST SESSION, FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The ordnance sergeants, commissary sergeants, and post quartermaster sergeants of the Army most earnestly and respectfully invite attention to the bill now pending in Congress, which proposes to increase their monthly pay to $45. At the last session of Congress a bill was passed increasing the pay of the hospital stewards of the Army to $45 per month. It is respectfully submitted that the duties and responsibilities of the ordnance sergeants, commissary sergeants, and post quartermaster sergeants of the Army are as varied and important as those of any other non-commissioned grade.

In this connection they invite attention to the recommendation of the honorable Secretary of War as to an increase of pay for non-commissioned officers, the same recommendation also from the Adjutant-General of the Army, and to the following recommendations, to which the attention of Congress is most earnestly invited:

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Fort Grant, Ariz., November 15, 1887.

The proposed bill for the increase of pay for sergeants of general staff is, in my opinion, nothing more than justice to a class of men who hold any responsible positions in the Army, and perform duties of the highest clerical order. Every acting commissary of subsistence, acting quartermaster, and acting ordnance officer is compelled, to a great extent, to rely on the honesty and faithful discharge of the duties devolved upon them for the security of the immense amount of Government property which passes through their hands, and for which the Government holds them responsible; and where men are found to fill those posisitions satisfactorily, it is certainly to the interest of the Government to retain them in the service as well as reward them properly for their service. And in my opinion the increase of pay asked for is by no means unreasonable.

C. P. JOHNSON,
Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, A. C. S. and Actg. O. S.

FORT GRANT, ARIZ., *November* 16, 1887.

Respectfully returned to the post adjutant, with the remark that the services rendered by the non-commissioned staff of the Army fully warrant the increase of pay asked for in this communication.

It is of the highest importance to obtain first-class men for these positions, and when such are found in the ranks of the Army it seems suicidal to the best interests of the service to lose them for want of a proper remuneration for their services, which can always be obtained by such men in civil life.

J. B. MCDONALD,
Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, A. A. Q. M.

POST OF FORT GRANT, ARIZ., *November* 17, 1887.

Respectfully returned, with the remark that I concur in the two preceding endorsements hereon.

THO. C. LEBS.
Captain Tenth Cavalry, Commanding Post.

FORT APACHE, ARIZ.,
Office of the Post Quartermaster, August 17, 1887.

The object of this paper has my cordial approval. The case is well stated, and will appeal to the sense of justice of all who have any knowledge of the premises.

C. E. NORDSTROM,
First Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, Post Quartermaster.

FORT APACHE, ARIZ., *September* 8, 1887.

It would in my opinion be for the best interests of the service to increase the pay of quartermaster and commissary sergeants to $45 per month. The positions they fill are important, and an increase of pay would tend to increased efficiency.

G. G. HUNTT,
Lieutenant Colonel, Tenth Cavalry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT NEW MEXICO,
Office Chief Commissary, Santa Fé, N. Mex., November 14, 1887.

The commissary sergeants of the Army (the non-commissioned officers of the general staff of the Army whom I have come most in contact with) are as a rule a very meritorious class of men, whose duties require of them skill of a high order, together with the strictest integrity—these qualities in a measure fully as great, if not greater, than those exacted from any other class of the non-commissioned general staff of the Army; and for these reasons I heartily approve the within petition.

JOHN J. CLAGUE,
Captain and C. S., U. S. Army, Chief C. S.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., November 14, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded to the assistant adjutant-general, Department of Arizona, approved. The preceding indorsement is concurred in.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Colonel, Tenth Cavalry, Commanding.

FORT THOMAS, ARIZ., *November* 17, 1887.

I heartily recommend this advance in pay, as, in my opinion, the generality of the non-commissioned staff are a very efficient and valuable force of men.

F. VAN VLIET,
Major, Tenth Cavalry.

FORT THOMAS, ARIZ., *November*, 15, 1887.

In my opinion the increase of pay sought for the sergeants of the general staff of the Army, viz, $45 per month, would be just and reasonable, and I would respectfully recommend that it be granted.

ROB'T D. READ, JR.,
First Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, A. C. S., and A. A. Q. M.

CAMP DEL RIO, TEXAS, OFFICE, A. A. Q. M., *August* 16, 1887.

To whom it may concern:

I think by all means it would be advisable to increase the pay of the sergeants of the general staff of the Army to $45 per month. I have for the past fourteen years had several commissary-sergeants with me while performing duty as acting commissary subsistence, and, with a single exception, have always found them reliable

and trustworthy. The same I will say of post quartermaster-sergeants, as far as I have been able to judge; but these non-commissioned officers have only formed a part of the Army for not quite three years.

C. H. LESTER,
First Lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry, A. C. S., and A. A. Q. M.

FORT BAYARD, N. MEX., *August* 16, 1887.

To the Post Adjutant, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.:

SIR: As a memorandum couched in the following terms will be presented at the different posts of the Army, the undersigned respectfully submit this copy, asking the consideration and indorsement of the commanding officer and field and staff officers at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., and its transmission to the Adjutant-General, or return to them for transmission, as may be considered proper, viz, "An effort will be made by the sergeants of the general staff of the Army, to secure from the next Congress an equalization of pay to the rate now paid to hospital stewards U. S. Army, viz, $45 per month.

It is respectfully submitted to those in authority that the duties devolving upon this body of non-commissioned officers are of so important and responsible a nature that it is only just and reasonable that its members should receive a fair compensation for their services.

It is unquestioned that no body of men of equal intelligence and performing duties of an equally responsible nature with private corporations or firms in civil life is so poorly or inadequately remunerated.

Relying upon the justice of their superior officers, and recognizing that without their support and indorsement such an effort would be futile, the sergeants of the general non-commissioned staff respectfully ask indorsement of the increase sought.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

GEORGE ATHORN,
Post Quartermaster-Sergeant, U. S. Army.
JOHN POWERS,
Commissary-Sergeant, U. S. Army.

FORT BAYARD. N. MEX., *August* 16, 1887.

I respectfully recommend this increase, together with that of the regimental sergeant-majors, and quartermaster-sergeants, previously forwarded.

E. A. CARR,
Colonel, Sixth Cavalry, Commanding.

FORT BAYARD, N. MEX. *August* 17, 1887.

I respectfully recommend the increase of pay of the sergeants of the general staff of the Army, as requested by them, believing that they should receive more compensation for their responsible duties and that it would be in other respects a benefit to the service.

H. C. COOK,
Major, Thirteenth Infantry.

FORT BAYARD, N. MEX., *August* 17, 1887.

I respectfully recommend this increase, as well as that of the regimental sergeant-majors and quartermaster-sergeants, for which a petition has been forwarded.

L. A. CRAIG,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Sixth Cavalry.

FORT BAYARD, N. MEX., *August* 17, 1887.

The increase of pay requested by the class of non-commissioned staff officers is very moderate. The duties required by them demanded an amount of intelligence and ability that would command a high salary in civil life. These men, with all pay and allowances, receive about the same pay as a common teamster in the Quartermaster's Department, which is certainly a curious state of affairs, and one that should receive earnest attention at once. All that they ask is earnestly recommended.

W. H. CARTER,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, A. C. S., late R. Q. M., Sixth Cavalry.

FORT BAYARD, N. MEX., *August* 18, 1887.

I would respectfully and earnestly recommend the increase of pay asked for in this paper. It requires men of intelligence to fill these positions, and their pay should be in proportion. It certainly is not so now, and it would be an act of justice to the meritorious men occupying these positions to grant this petition.

EDW. E. DRAVO,
First Lieutenant and R. Q. M., Sixth Cavalry.

FORT RILEY, KANS., *June* 16, 1887.

I have always thought that the non-commissioned staff officers should all receive the same pay; and since the hospital stewards have had theirs increased, it would seem only fair and proper that the commissary-sergeants and other non-commissioned staff officers be given the same pay.

R. LONDON,
First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Fifth Cavalry, A. C. S.

I approve the foregoing indorsement. My experience of nearly twenty-six years of active service in the line of the Army has convinced me that our non-commissioned staff officers, as well as the non-commissioned officers of the line are underpaid. The Government would be largely benefited by increasing the pay of these men, who, with rare exceptions, faithfully discharge important duties, which in many instances are not less important than those discharged by commissioned officers.

GEO. F. IRVING,
Captain, Fifth Cavalry.

I concur in the preceding indorsement. The non-commissioned staff officers as well as the non-commissioned officers of the line, in my opinion, do not get sufficient pay for the responsible duties they have to perform. The non-commissioned staff officers should now be placed on the same footing in regard to pay as the hospital stewards. Privates in my company on extra duty in the staff departments receive, with their pay proper, more compensation than any non-commissioned officer in my company.

W. A. MILLER,
Captain, Eighteenth United States Infantry.

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ., *August* 15, 1887.

I have long been of the opinion that the pay of the general non-commissioned staff of the Army is too small and entirely an inadequate remuneration for the valuable services which they render the Government. Duties devolving upon this class of non-commissioned officers are of so important and responsible a nature that it seems to me that it is but just and reasonable that its members should receive a fair compensation for their services. The majority of these men have seen long years of faithful and arduous service, and by strict attention to duty, together with possessing intelligence and capability, have reached a position which, if they held one similar in civilian life, would receive nearly three times as much pay as they now receive.

To get an appointment of commissary-sergeant or post quartermaster-sergeant the soldier must have proven himself a man of most excellent character and habits; he must be a good clerk and an experienced accountant. All stores and property received and issued at military posts must pass through their hands, and they are held indirectly responsible for their care. Their duties in general call for a high order of intelligence, and the position is in all respects as important a one as that of hospital steward, whose pay was increased at the last session of Congress.

GEO. P. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Fourth Cavalry, Commanding Post.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Lowell, Ariz., November 22, 1887.

To the Members of Congress of the United States assembled:

In view of the bill about to be introduced the coming Congress for increase of pay of post quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance sergeants of the U. S. Army to $45 per month, I heartily concur in such a proposition, believing it to be to the best interests of the service.

They are, as a class, men who have served their country with credit and honor for a number of years, and who, through their ability, honesty, and sobriety, as testified by their various regimental officers and commanders, were called on to fill those positions. The duties required of this deserving class of non-commissioned officers are varied and very important, and require men of no small ability to perform them. I would therefore cheerfully recommend its passage.

SAMUEL REBER,
Second Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry, A. A. Q. M.

FORT LOWELL, ARIZ., *November* 30, 1887.

To whom it may concern:

Having been informed that there is to be presented, through the proper channels, an application for the increase of the pay of non-commissioned staff officers, I recom-

mend an increase to $45 per month for this very deserving class. Many of them have families, and most of them have served long and faithfully.

HENRY E. NOYES,
Major, Fourth Cavalry, Commanding Post and Regiment.

I cheerfully concur in the above recommendation of Maj. H. E. Noyes, Fourth Cavalry, that the pay of the non-commissioned staff officers U. S. Army be raised to $45 per month.

J. B. GIRARD,
Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, Post Surgeon, Fort Lowell, Ariz.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT DAVIS, TEX., *August* 17, 1887.

Understanding that efforts will be made during the session of the next Congress to secure for the sergeants of the general staff the same rate of pay as is now given to hospital stewards, I desire to add my testimony in behalf of the said sergeants.

Their duties are important and responsible, and it is only reasonable and fair that they should receive the same rate of compensation for their services.

They are a body of men intelligent, trustworthy, and occupy positions analogous to book-keepers and salesmen in private firms, and their compensation should be commensurate with their responsibilities.

F. H. HARDIE,
First Lieutenant, R. Q. M., Third Cavalry, A. C. S.

Approved and concurred in.

D. R. CLENDENIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Third Cavalry, Commanding Regiment and Post.

FORT HANCOCK, TEX., *August* 16, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army. It has been my experience from observation that commissary and post quartermaster sergeants perform equally arduous and important duties with hospital stewards at the same post, and as a general rule have less assistance in the performance of it.

In addition to the responsibility for stores and property which may be said to be equal and common to all grades of the general non-commissioned staff, there is a money responsibility attached to the office of commissary sergeant and quartermaster sergeant, and an increase of pay of hospital stewards only to the exclusion of all the other meritorious and deserving members of the general non-commissioned staff does not seem to be equitable.

S. B. M. YOUNG,
Major Third Cavalry, Commanding Post.

CAMP PIÑA, COLORADO, TEX., *September* 2, 1887.

Earnestly recommended.

J. B. JOHNSON,
Captain Third Cavalry.

PIÑA, COLORADO, TEX., *September* 2, 1887.

Earnestly recommended.

WM. F. FLYNN,
Second Lieutenant Eighth Cavalry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

CAMP PIÑA, COLORADO, TEX., *September* 2, 1887.

Earnestly recommended.

PAUL CLENDENIN,
First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., *November* 20, 1887.

I take great pleasure in stating that the duties of the post quartermaster and commissary sergeants entitle them to an increase of pay, as the present compensation does not, in my opinion, remunerate them for the responsibility of the charge of taking care of stores and store-houses, including the clerical work they are obliged to perform. Therefore earnestly recommend to Congress a bill for their favorable consideration as to the increase of pay of so worthy a body of non-commissioned officers herein mentioned.

D. S. GORDON,
Major Second Cavalry.

FORT ASSINIBOINE, MONT., *October* 10, 1887.

I heartily recommend the claim made by the sergeants of the general staff of the Army for an equalization of pay to the rate now paid hospital stewards U. S. Army, viz, $45 per month. I think it a just and moderate request.

D. D. VAN VALZAL,
Major Twentieth Infantry.

ACTING OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. ARMY,
Fort Assiniboine, Mont., October 10, 1887.

I recommend the increase of the compensation now allowed commissary sergeants and ordnance sergeants of the Army to $45 per month, for the reason that they in these positions render efficient service in the care and preservation of public property, and in rendering accounts and the transaction of business in those departments.

ALFRED REYNOLDS,
First Lieutenant Twentieth Infantry, A. C. S.

FORT MCINTOSH, TEX., *November* 15, 1887.

The duties and responsibilities, and the legitimate expenses of a man qualified to be a sergeant of the general staff are such as to justify a request for an increase of pay to that given hospital stewards. It is earnestly recommended that Congress favorably consider the matter.

EDWARD B. INS,
Lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

FORT MCINTOSH, TEX., *November* 16, 1887.

I am of the opinion that the present pay of the non-commissioned officers of the general staff of the Army is entirely inadequate, considering the nature of the service required of them, their responsibilities, and the intelligence they must possess to perform the duties devolving upon them, and heartily recommend an increase of their pay to at least $45 per month, as now paid to hospital stewards of the first class.

J. H. SMITH,
Captain Nineteenth Infantry and Brevet Major U. S. Army, Commanding Post.

FORT CLARK, TEX., *August* 14, 1887.

Commanding Sergeant F. W. BRYANT, *U. S. Army, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.:*

DEAR SERGEANT: The following is a copy of indorsement of the Acting Commissary of Subsistence on circular letter forwarded about a month or more ago to the Commissary-General of the Army asking for an increase of pay:

"Respectfully forwarded. If it be in place for an expression of opinion, I would say that the pay of a commissary sergeant should be not less than a hospital steward's compensation. On what ground the latter are paid $11 more per month I am at a loss to perceive, since the educational qualification is as much a necessity with one as the other, and habits and morals equally of as high grade requirement."

A. H. M. TAYLOR,
First Lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry, A. C. S.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Columbus Barracks, Ohio, November 14, 1887.

I most earnestly recommend that the pay of ordnance, commissary, and post quartermaster sergeants be increased to the rate now paid hospital stewards U. S. Army.

Their duties, responsibilities, services, and intelligence warrant it, and I heartily concur in the views expressed in this memorandum.

A. H. YOUNG,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO, *November* 15, 1887.

I cordially recommend the increase of pay asked for.

W. L. KELLOGG,
Major Nineteenth Infantry, Commanding Depot.

OFFICE OF A. C. S., FORT GIBSON, IND. T., *June* 14, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded through post commander, recommending favorable consideration of the within petition. Commissary sergeants, being appointed from meritorious non-commissioned officers of the line after long and faithful service, are given positions of trust and responsibility. I therefore think the increase rate of pay asked for would be a just reward for the services they perform.

JOHN ANDERSON,
First Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry, A. C. S.

FORT GIBSON, IND. T., *June* 15, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded, through assistant adjutant-general, Department of the Missouri, approved and recommended. The commissary sergeants now in service are a highly and efficient class of non-commissioned officers.

J. J. COPPINGER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighteenth Infantry, Commanding Post.

FORT RILEY, KANS., *June* 16, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., *November* 21, 1887.

The valuable and important services rendered to the United States by this class of non-commissioned staff officers merit far more than the moderate increase of pay asked for. It is to be hoped that so just a measure will not fail to become a law.

F. G. IRWIN, JR.,
Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

BOISÉ BARRACKS, IDAHO, *November* 8, 1887.

I earnestly recommend the increase of pay asked for be granted. The duties of these sergeants are very arduous and important, and they are deserving of greater pay than they now receive.

JOHN GREEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Cavalry, Commanding Post.

BOISÉ BARRACKS, IDAHO, *November*, 11, 1887.

I respectfully recommend the increase of pay asked for by the within-named non-commissioned officers.

WM. H. POWELL,
Captain, Fourth Infantry.

BOISÉ BARRACKS, IDAHO, *November* 11, 1887.

I respectfully recommend the increase of pay asked for by the non-commissioned officers named within.

C. W. MASON,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry.

BOISÉ BARRACKS, IDAHO, *November* 13, 1887.

I respectfully recommend that the increase of pay asked for be allowed.

R. E. ARMISTICE,
Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT CUSTER, MONT., *November* 16, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded, with the hope that this communication will receive the favorable consideration of the Commissary General of Subsistence, as the intelligence required of, and the responsibility imposed upon, a commissary sergeant would seem to make the request a just one.

HAYDN S. COLE,
Second Lieutenant, Third Infantry, A. C. S.

FORT CUSTER, MONT., *November* 18, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. I consider that commissary sergeants are entitled to the highest pay allowed general non-commissioned staff officers.

N. A. M. DUDLEY,
Colonel, First Cavalry, Commanding.

OFFICE A. A. C. S., FORT SUPPLY, IND. T., *August* 22, 1887.

I recommend increase of the pay of commissary sergeants to that now paid hospital stewards. I believe the services of the former to be fully equal to that of the latter.

ALFRED M. PALMER,
First Lieutenant and R. Q. M., Twenty-fourth Infantry, A. C. S.

FORT SUPPLY, *August* 24, 1887.

I believe that the increase asked for in the pay of ordnance and commissary sergeants would be to the interest of the service.

Z. R. BLISS,
Colonel Twenty-fourth Infantry, Commanding Post.

OFFICE ACTING ORDNANCE OFFICER,
Fort Supply, Ind. T., August 23, 1887.

I recommend that pay of ordnance sergeants be increased to that now paid hospital stewards, as I believe the duties and responsibilities of the former fully equal to those of the latter.

JOHN LITTLE,
Second Lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Acting Ordnance Officer.

FORT WAYNE, MICH., *August* 20, 1887.

The qualifications to fit a man for the important and responsible position of a quartermaster sergeant or a commissary sergeant are of a high degree, and it is my opinion that they should receive the same compensation as those of the same grade whose pay is rated higher.

J. R. CLAGETT,
First Lieutenant and R. Q. M., Twenty-third Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

FORT WAYNE, MICH., *August* 25, 1887.

The present pay of sergeants of the general non-commissioned staff of the Army is poor remuneration for the character and abilities of that class of men who ought to be selected to fill those positions.

The nature of services rendered and the qualifications requisite for an intelligent and satisfactory performance of the responsible duties often devolving on them, merit a more substantial recognition of trusty vigils faithfully kept and the necessary expenses incident to frequent change of stations—such as transportation of families, household goods, etc., at personal cost, providing respectable appearance among strangers, education of children, etc.—render it but just that compensation should be increased to a sum approaching rates comporting at least with the reasonable necessities of their peculiar situation.

EDWIN B. BOLTON,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Twenty-third Infantry, Acting Post Ordnance Officer.

FORT LEWIS, COLO., *August* 20, 1887.

If any of the non-commissioned staff are entitled to an increase of pay (and I think they all are) none are more so than the sergeants of the commissary department. In my opinion they have more work to do and more responsibility to carry than any other enlisted men in the service, and the pay of a commissary sergeant should be not less than $50 per month.

JOHN H. WILLS,
Second Lieutenant, Twenty-second Infantry, A. C. S.

The position of ordnance sergeant is certainly one of trust and great responsibility, given to intelligent, faithful, and meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Army, usually of long service, and I think the pay of this grade of non-commissioned officers should certainly be equal to that of hospital stewards, first class.

F. B. JONES,
First Lieutenant, Twenty-second Infantry, Acting Ordnance Officer.

FORT LEWIS, COLO., *September* 1, 1887.

The non-commissioned officers of the general staff are a hard-worked lot of men, and are not sufficiently paid for their services. Quartermaster-sergeants, both post and regimental, are particularly deserving by reason of their work and responsibility; commissary-sergeants and ordnance-sergeants by reason of these and their long service.

JNO. MCA. WEBSTER,
First Lieutenant and R. Q. M., Twenty-second Infantry, Post Quartermaster.

FORT LEWIS, COLO., *September* 2, 1887.

The position of sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant of a regiment requires men of equal intelligence and have as much responsibility as any of the other non-commissioned staff officers of the Army. I should like to see all non-commissioned

staff officers on an equal footing as regards pay, which, in my opinion, should not be less than $50 per month.

W. H. HILL,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Twenty-second Infantry.

FORT LEWIS, COLO., *September* 5, 1887.

Ordnance, commissary, and quartermaster sergeants, in my opinion, should have the same pay as hospital stewards.

The regimental non-commissioned staff should be taken from the list of first sergeants, but the labors being greater, with no better pay, such promotion does not benefit a first sergeant.

P. T. SWAINE,
Colonel, Twenty-second Infantry, Commanding.

CAMP POPLAR RIVER, MONT., *August* 23, 1887.

The increase sought for in the pay of sergeants of the general staff is not too much when the responsible nature of their duties is considered, but if their pay is increased the pay of first sergeants of companies should be increased to $35 per month, the duties of first sergeants being the most difficult to discharge well of any that devolve upon enlisted men.

LOYD WHEATON,
Captain, Twentieth Infantry, Commanding Post.

CAMP POPLAR RIVER, MONT., *September* 8, 1887.

The clerical labor and the responsible nature of the duties performed by the sergeants of the general staff are such as to fully warrant the increase in pay sought.

J. C. DENT,
First Lieutenant, Twentieth Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE, MONT., *October* 10, 1887.

I can indorse the claim made for the sergeants of the general staff of the Army for an equalization of pay to the rate now paid hospital stewards, U. S. Army, viz: $45 per month, very heartily. I think it a just and moderate request.

H. A. GREENE,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant Twentieth Infantry,
Post Adjutant and Acting Ordnance Officer.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE, MONT., *October* 10, 1887.

I can indorse the claim made by the sergeants of the general staff of the Army for an equalization of pay to the rate now paid hospital stewards, U. S. Army, viz, $45 per month, very heartily. I think it a just and moderate request.

JAS. S. ROGERS,
First Lieutenant, A. Q. M., Twentieth Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

I have always thought that the non-commissioned staff officers should all receive the same pay, and since the hospital stewards have had theirs increased it would seem only fair and proper that the commissary sergeants and other non-commissioned staff officers be given the same pay.

R. LONDON,
First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Fifth Cavalry, A. C. S.

I approve the foregoing indorsement. My experience of nearly twenty-six years of active service in the line of the Army has convinced me that our non-commissioned staff officers as well as the non-commissioned officers of the line are underpaid. The Government would be largely benefited by increasing the pay of these men, who, with rare exceptions, faithfully discharge important duties, which, in many instances, are not less important than those discharged by commissioned officers.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Captain, Fifth Cavalry.

I concur in the preceding indorsements. The non-commissioned staff officers, as well as the non-commissioned officers of the line, in my opinion, do not get sufficient pay for the responsible duties they have to perform. The non-commissioned staff officers should now be placed on the same footing regarding pay as the hospital stewards.

Privates of my company on extra duty in the staff departments receive with their pay proper more compensation than any non-commissioned officer in my company.

W. A. MILLER,
Captain, Eighteenth Infantry.

FORT HAYS, KANS., *November* 14, 1887.

The duties performed by the non-commissioned officers of the general staff referred to within are, in my opinion, for the most part, of so responsible a nature as to entitle them to the compensation suggested, namely, that of hospital stewards.

J. E. YARD,
Colonel Eighteenth Infantry, Commanding.

FORT HAYS, KANS., *November* 14, 1887.

In my opinion the services of the general non-commissioned staff officers are well worth the salary named in the within memorandum, and I would respectfully and earnestly recommend that the specified increase be granted.

H. M. CRONKHITE,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army.

FORT HAYS, KANS., *November* 14, 1887.

Non-commissioned staff officers, in my opinion, should receive more pay than at present allowed, and the desired increase is but a fair compensation for services rendered.

G. N. BOMFORD,
Captain, Eighteenth United States Infantry.

FORT HAYS, KANS., *November* 14, 1887.

I agree with previous indorsements, and think the pay of the general non-commissioned staff should be increased.

M. LEAHY,
Captain, Eighteenth Infantry.

I concur in the above indorsement.

GEO. S. HOYT,
First Lieutenant, Eighteenth Infantry.

I heartily concur in preceding indorsement.

GEO. L. TURNER,
First Lieutenant, Eighteenth Infantry.

FORT HAYS, KANS., *November* 15, 1887.

The duties and responsibilities imposed upon non-commissioned staff officers certainly entitle them to the increase in pay asked for in the memorandum attached.

W. H. WOOD,
First Lieutenant and R. Q. M., Eighteenth Infantry.

OFFICE A. A. Q. M., FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO., *September* 1, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded, strongly recommending that the increase of pay asked for be granted.

EDWARD CHYNOWETH,
First Lieutenant and R. Q. M., Seventeenth Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF A. C. S., FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO., *September* 1, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. My duties in the service since 1874 have been of a nature to bring me into frequent and almost constant contact with the commissary sergeants of the Army, and also with the post quartermaster sergeants since that grade was established, I therefore write from information based on personal knowledge when I state that for integrity and capability for the performance of the duties devolving upon them no better class of men are found in any departments of the military service of the United States. They are deserving of encouragement, and I earnestly believe it will result to the interest of the service to grant them the increase of pay they ask for in this petition.

GEORGE RUHLEN,
First Lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry, A. C. S.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO., *September* 2, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. I think these non-commissioned staff officers are entitled to the increase of pay asked for.

R. H. OFFLEY,
Lieutenant Colonel Seventeenth Infantry, Commanding Post and Regiment.

OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, FORT CONCHO, TEX.,
August 27, 1887.

I consider it is to the interest of the service to have the pay of all the sergeants of the general staff of the Army the same as now paid the hospital stewards, U. S. Army, $45 a month.

As the position of these non-commissioned officers is that of responsibility and of great importance, and is such that it requires them to be capable and intelligent men, it seems only just that they should receive sufficient pay for their required duties.

R. R. STEEDMAN,
First Lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

FORT KLAMATH, OREGON.

Respectfully forwarded. In my opinion the qualities essential for the mastery of the methods of accountability for the care of the public property which quartermaster and commissary sergeants possess and daily exercise are greater and less often met with than are those common to hospital stewards. Certainly the compensation of the former ought to be equal to the latter.

G. S. CARPENTER,
Captain, Fourteenth Infantry, Commanding Post.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER, FORT KLAMATH, OREGON, *August* 18, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. The facts as set forth within are worthy of careful consideration. It would only be an act of justice and equalization if the pay of sergeants of the general staff of the Army were increased to that now authorized by law to the hospital stewards of the Army, viz, $45 per month. Their duties are equally important, the amount of property of the United States in their custody as great or greater, and the clerical and business qualifications required fully as worthy of compensation.

J. H. GUSTIN,
First Lieutenant, Fourteenth Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y., *June* 26, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. After thirteen years almost continuous service as acting commissary of subsistence, having regular commissary sergeants under me, I can speak of these non-commissioned officers in the highest terms. I have always found them intelligent, capable, honest, and reliable men, well deserving of higher pay. I would earnestly recommend that such increase of pay be given them, and am convinced the Government would be the gainer by rewarding such faithful services.

W. W. WITHERSPOON,
First Lieutenant, R. Q. M., Twelfth Infantry, A. C. S.

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y., *June* 30, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded through headquarters, Division of the Atlantic, to the Commissary-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

The importance of the duties of commissary sergeants should, in my judgment, place their pay on the highest grade allowed by law to any non-commissioned officer.

H. C. EGBERT,
Captain, Twelfth Infantry, Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Commanding Post.

FORT ONTARIO, N. Y., *September* 9, 1887.

The effort on the part of all the non-commissioned staff officers of the Army to secure to themselves the same pay as allowed to another of the same grade and rank, viz, hospital stewards, at $45 per month, with present increase for service, seems to me to be one worthy of attention and support. Their responsibility is great, and to bear the same and properly perform the duties pertaining to the position requires the ability and fidelity of a class of men who, for the same exertions in civil life, are far better remunerated than are the non-commissioned staff officers of the Army to-day.

H. O. S. HEISTAND,
First Lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.,
Acting Ordnance Officer, Commanding Post.

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y., *October* 11, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. The undersigned most heartily commends the measure relating to the increase of the pay of non-commissioned staff officers, U. S. Army. They are soldiers of long and faithful service, deserving, by their work and records,

the recognition asked for. It is believed just, proper, and to the best interests of the Government that all non-commissioned officers of the Army should receive pay in better accord with their positions and responsibilities.

GEO. LEROY BROWN,
First Lieutenant, and R. Q. M. Eleventh Infantry, A. A. C. S.

POST COMMISSARY, FORT SELDEN, N. MEX., *August* 24, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. The within object has in view an increase of pay for a most worthy class of men, whose duties are important and responsible ones.

They unquestionable deserve the advance requested.

C. J. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, A. C. S. and A. A. Q. M.

FORT SELDEN, N. MEX., *August* 24, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded through Headquarters District of New Mexico, with an earnest indorsement of the views of Sergeant Mason.

GREGORY BARRETT,
Captain, Tenth Infantry, Commanding Post.

FORT ROBINSON, NEBR., *August* 25, 1887.

That the sergeants of the general staff deserve the same pay now given to the hospital stewards I firmly believe, and as regards the commissary-sergeants I feel that the demand for an increase of pay to $45 per month is, to say the least, a worthy one, for I know that they earn and fully deserve a great deal more than that amount.

The duties and responsibilities devolving upon the commissary sergeants are so well known that it seems to me superfluous to call attention to the necessary qualifications for the proper performance of those duties.

W. A. MERCER,
Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry, A. C. S.

FORT ROBINSON, NEBR., *September* 2, 1887.

I should be very glad to see the increase of pay asked for obtained by the general non-commissioned staff so far as it relates to post quartermaster and commissary-sergeants. The duties of a part of the regiment are such that only men of peculiar adaptability are desired, and I believe that a good one earns fully $60 per month.

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Ninth Cavalry.

FORT ROBINSON, NEBR., *September* 10, 1887.

In the matter of increased pay of the non-commissioned staff I have to say:

Generally the non-commissioned officers of our Army are poorly paid compared to their responsibilities and merits—very much so, indeed.

It is the crying evil of our Army, in my opinion.

Senator Logan recognized this when he gave his best efforts to correct it in creating the non-commissioned staff of commissary and quartermaster sergeants. These positions were made with the publicly-avowed purpose to reward a most excellent class of men, who might not be commissioned.

Their pay should be at least comparative with men in civil life of like merit. It is not so in a great degree.

The details in support of this position are at any good citizen's command.

Briefly, the non-commissioned staff of our Army are, in one, cashiers, head bookkeepers, and custodians of thousands of dollars worth of public property; but, more, they are the old and deserving soldiers of our Army, who pass a most rigid examination in various capabilities and service.

This is calmly asserted with a twenty-five years observation and interest.

A. S. BURT,
Major, Eighth Infantry.

FORT ROBINSON, NEBR., *September* 12, 1887.

The non-commissioned staff at present do not receive adequate pay for the service performed by them. Recommend an increase.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel Ninth Cavalry, Brevet Major-General.

SAN DIEGO BARRACKS, CAL., *December* 2, 1887.

In my opinion, commissary-sergeants and post quartermaster-sergeants should receive the increase of pay they ask. Considering their responsibilities and the duties performed by them, which not only require intelligence, but years of service, before being properly competent to perform these duties, I think they are now inadequately compensated.

E. B. ROBERTSON,
First Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

FORT KEOGH, MONT., *October* 15, 1887.

I have carefully examined the within memorandum and heartily concur in the proposed increase of the pay for sergeants of the general staff of the Army.

J. M. T. PARTELLO,
First Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

OFFICE OF POST QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Keogh, Mont., October 17, 1887.

I know of no class of enlisted men whose duties require higher intelligence, more faithfulness or zeal than the commissary and quartermaster-sergeants, regimental and post. I think they are much underpaid and $45 per month is only a slight recognition of their deserts.

CHAS. B. THOMPSON,
Post and R. Q. M., Fifth Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

FORT KEOGH, MONT., *October* 17, 1887.

I am of the opinion that the increase of pay asked for in the within memorandum is well merited.

W. H. CHATFIELD,
Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, A. O. O.

FORT KEOGH, MONT., *October* 17, 1887.

I am heartily in favor of the increase of pay asked for in the case of the sergeants of the general staff of the Army.

E. A. KAERPER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army.

POST OF FORT KEOGH, MONT., *October* 22, 1887.

I join my brother officers in recommending the increase asked for by this worthy class of non-commissioned officers.

GEO. GIBSON,
Colonel Fifth U. S. Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
November 17, 1887.

Sergeant F. W. BRYANT, *Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.:*

Your letter of the 10th of August came during my absence from home. Personally I should be very glad indeed to have the pay of the non-commissioned staff of the Army placed at $45 per month. The branch of the service to which you are attached, in particular, is much underpaid. The duties are responsible, and no man can well discharge them unless he is intelligent and entirely trustworthy. All the commissary-sergeants I have seen were excellent men, worthy of the best pay the Government can be induced to give them. I trust you will be successful in your efforts.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN C. MASON,
Lieutenant Colonel, Fourth Infantry, Inspector-General, Department of Dakota.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT SHAW, MONT., *August* 30, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded through headquarters Fort Shaw, Mont. In the opinion of the undersigned, within request commends itself to the sense of justice of all who are acquainted with the valuable services performed by this class of non-commissioned officers as entirely reasonable.

The favorable action by Congress upon a bill granting an increase of compensation to the non-commissioned staff of the Army would doubtless be a great advantage to the active service, as offering a greater inducement to a valuable class of men to enter and remain in the service with a view to obtaining these positions.

FRED. THIES,
First Lieutenant and R. Q. M., Third Infantry, A. C. S.

FORT SHAW, MONT., *August* 30, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded, strongly recommending favorable action by the Commissary-General.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Colonel Third Infantry, Commanding Post.

FORT MISSOULA, MONT., *September* 19, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. Favorable action recommended. The appointment of post quartermaster and commissary-sergeants has resulted in great benefit to the service. As the duties required of these men in connection with care of public property and office work (a civilian clerk, hired here formerly at $1,000 per annum, has been dispensed with since a post quartermaster-sergeant reported for duty) are of a responsible nature, it seems to me an excellent policy to induce them by fair compensation and good treatment to remain in the service and to look upon their positions as a desirable provision for life.

WM. GERLACH,
First Lieutenant, Third Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

POST OF FORT OMAHA, NEBR., *June* 23, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded (through headquarters Department of the Platte). I heartily agree with the views expressed within. To increase the pay of one class of non-commissioned officers, and leave the others, equally deserving and meritorious, without the recognition they have long deserved, is a sure way to discourage and disgust our old veterans who have devoted the best portion of their lives to their country's service. Until our non-commissioned officers are adequately paid we need not look for the desired mental and moral elevation of the soldier. So soon as an adequate compensation is assured the very best material will seek military service with a view to non-commissioned staff appointments.

I have known commissary-sergeants in the Departments of Arizona, California, the Columbia, and the Platte, and have invariably found them to be faithful and devoted; but the case of the within applicant appeals to me with special and peculiar interest, as he, Sergeant S. Davidson, was a gallant soldier in one of the finest regiments in the third division of the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and often under my command. I know him to be competent and deserving.

FRANK WHEATON,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army, Colonel Second Infantry, Commanding.

BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL., *October* 10, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. As these non-commissioned staff officers are simply asking equal pay for equal responsibility, equal intelligence, and greater labor, their claim seems to me to be a good one.

J. S. PETTIT,
First Lieutenant, First Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

FORT MCDERMOTT, NEV., *June* 16, 1887.

As it requires men of much intelligence and education to properly fill the position of commissary-sergeant by reason of the fact that long and faithful service is necessary to be eligible to the position, it would seem a very just theory to consider favorably an application for an increased compensation for their services.

DWIGHT E. HOLLEY,
Second Lieutenant, First Infantry, A. C. S.

FORT MCDERMOTT, NEV., *June* 16, 1887.

The corps of commissary-sergeants consists of men who have seen much service; their duties require ability and fidelity, and in my opinion the compensation asked for is well earned.

R. G. ARMSTRONG,
Captain, First Infantry, Commanding Post.

FORT CANBY, WASH., *September* 18, 1887.

Approved and recommended. In my opinion the non-commissioned staff, especially the commissary and quartermaster sergeants, are the best representatives of the line in the U. S. Army. The responsible positions which they fill and the important duties performed certainly entitle them to an increase of pay.

ALLYN CAPRON,
First Lieutenant, First Artillery.

In case of war these non-commissioned staff officers would be invaluable.

W. C. RAFFERTY,
First Lieutenant, First Artillery.

Approved.

E. H. HUBBARD,
Second Lieutenant, First Artillery.

FORT MASON, CAL., *August* 13, 1887.

It is the opinion of the undersigned that the equilization of the pay and emoluments of all the sergeants of the general staff would be a measure not only of justice to a body of very deserving non-commissioned officers, but also one the expediency of which will very likely suggest itself to those charged with the national legislation whenever properly presented.

FRANK S. RICE,
First Lieutenant, First Artillery, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
Alcatraz Island, Cal., August 9, 1887.

From my personal knowledge of the duties required of post quartermaster and commissary sergeants, I think that they are entitled to the increased pay for which they ask. Their duties are, as stated herein, "important and responsible," and require superior qualifications for their proper performance.

JNO. V. WHITE,
First Lieutenant, First Artillery, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL., *August* 10, 1887.

The duties of ordnance, commissary, and quartermaster sergeants at military posts are important and of the most responsible nature, and it is only just that they should receive compensation in accordance with the important and responsible trusts devolving upon them. I am of the opinion that they should be given increased pay to correspond to that of hospital stewards under the law.

JNO. I. RODGERS,
Major, First Artillery, Commanding Post.

OFFICE A. C. S. PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August* 8, 1887.

The duties performed by commissary and quartermaster sergeants are responsible ones, and are filled, generally, by deserving men who have served from five to fifteen years in the Army. I strongly recommend the increase of pay asked for.

J. S. OYSTER,
First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, First Artillery, A. C. S. and A. A. Q. M.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August* 9, 1887.

I concur with the views expressed in the foregoing indorsement, and strongly recommend the increase of pay asked for.

F. T. BENNETT,
Major, Second Cavalry.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August* 9, 1887.

The statements in second and third paragraphs of this memorandum are true in all respects, so far as they relate to quartermaster and commissary sergeants; also to ordnance-sergeants, except as to "intelligence," in many cases.

The quartermaster and commissary sergeants are an intelligent, competent, and, except in very rare cases, reliable body of men, and as such merit the increase of pay desired.

Their ability, as a class, considered, ordnance-sergeants have less claim to an increase of pay.

CLERMONT L. BEST, JR.,
First Lieutenant, First Artillery.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August* 13, 1887.

I strongly recommend an increase of pay.

JOHN W. DILLENBACK,
Captain, First Artillery.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August* 18, 1887.

In my opinion, the increase of pay asked for is no more than is just. These men have all served faithfully for years, and have been found to be efficient, honest, reliable. In any civil employment similar service would command greater remuneration than they now receive.

WM. L. HASKIN,
Captain, First Artillery.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.

The monetary responsibility of commissary-sergeant is greater than any other non-commissioned officer. He receives and cares for all stores. Sells the delicate stores to officers, whose accounts he is required to keep. If responsibility is the guide for integrity and salary, the commissary-sergeant should rate highest among the non-commissioned staff.

W. W. BURNS,
Colonel, Subsistence Department, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.

I concur fully in the views of Colonel Burns. Commissary sergeants are as a class an exceedingly intelligent set of men, and their clerical duties alone, aside from their responsibilities, should entitle them to a much higher rate of pay than they are now receiving.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

The above remarks of Colonel Tompkins and Colonel Burns are entirely sound, and I fully concur in them. The rate of pay of commissary sergeants of the Army, as now fixed, is far from being commensurate with their merits and responsibilities.

H. PELHAM CURTIS,
Judge-Advocate, Division Atlantic.

True copies.

HENRY L. HARRIS,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant First Artillery.

FORT BARRANCAS, FLA., *November* 16, 1887.

The undersigned respectfully recommends favorable action by Congress on this petition. Simple justice to the petitioners would suggest placing them on the same footing as regards pay as that of hospital stewards; indeed it is thought by many that they should have higher pay. The position of ordnance sergeant, post quartermaster sergeant, and post commissary sergeant are responsible positions, and the pay should be high enough to attract the competition of all the enlisted men of the Army. Those not attaining the positions would still remain in the line and raise the character of the enlisted men and materially increase the efficiency of the Army. The hope of obtaining such good positions would fill the Army with the very best class of recruits—young, active, intelligent, educated, and ambitious young men.

LOOMIS L. LANGDON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Regiment Artillery, U. S. Army,
Commander Posts Pickens and Barrancas.

FORT BARRANCAS, FLA., *November* 16, 1887.

The experience and observation of the undersigned for many years has convinced him that the pay of non-commissioned staff officers is not at all commensurate with their duties and responsibilities, nor proportionate to the pay of privates, and the same is true of the non-commissioned officers of the line of the Army. The proposed increase is therefore heartily recommended.

M. CRAWFORD,
Commanding Battery H, Second Artillery, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

FORT BARRANCAS, FLA., *November* 16, 1887.

I heartily indorse the inclosed application and for the reasons set forth in the preceding indorsements.

F. H. BRIDGMAN,
First Lieutenant, Second Artillery.

FORT BARRANCAS, FLA., *November* 16, 1887.

I believe it to be for the best interests of the service as well as a simple act of justice to the petitioners for Congress to grant this increase.

I. N. LEWIS,
Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, Post Adjutant.

FORT BARRANCAS, FLA., *November* 17, 1887.

The increase of pay of general non-commissioned staff asked for in this petition I believe just and modest. The service would undoubtedly be the greater gainer.

CHARLES F. PARKER,
Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery.

FORT BARRANCAS, FLA., *November* 17, 1887.

I believe that the service would be benefited by granting the request set forth in this paper for reasons already given in the preceding indorsements.

M. C. WYETH,
Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, Post Surgeon.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *November* 25, 1887.

I have long been of the opinion that the non-commissioned staff of the Army should in justice to them receive larger pay. They have most responsible duties to perform, which they discharge in a faithful and efficient manner, alike creditable to them and the service they represent. They are as a class, men of a high order of intelligence, who by reason of their long experience and meritorious services to the Government have been selected for these positions.

WM. M. GRAHAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel, First Artillery, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

FORT WARREN, MASS., *November* 23, 1887.

I believe it to be to the interest of the service as well as an act of justice to a deserving class of men to increase the pay of non-commissioned staff officers to $45 per month.

WM. F. STEWART,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

FORT WARREN, MASS., *November* 23, 1887.

I fully coincide with First Lieut. Wm. F. Stewart in his remarks above. These non-commissioned officers have usually received their appointments after from ten to fifteen years' service. They are specially selected for fitness from the whole Army. Their work involves great care and knowledge of details. What they ask for does not seem unreasonable in view ef the service they render.

G. G. GREENOUGH,
Captain, Fourth Artillery, Acting Ordnance Officer.

FORT WARREN, MASS., *November* 23, 1887.

Yearly the Army becomes more elaborate and scientific in its methods and more exacting in the quality of service required of all members. In no portion of army economy is there a greater efficiency given and demanded than from the non-commissioned staff. With the rigid conditions of admission to the several corps and with the increased demands for excellence should go more pay.

W. C. SHANNON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, Post Surgeon.

FORT ADAMS, R. I., *October* 9, 1887.

We, the undersigned, concur in the opinion that sergeants of the general staff of the Army who are classed as of equal rank should have equal pay.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Captain, Fourth Artillery.
CROSBY P. MILLER,
First Lieutenant and R. Q. M., Fourth Artillery.
H. R. ANDERSON,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.
C. S. BEST,
Colonel, Fourth Artillery.
EDWARD FIELD,
Captain, Fourth Artillery.
JOHN EGAN,
Captain, Fourth Artillery.
R. P. STRONG,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.
C. A. S. TOTTEN,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.
S. W. TAYLOR,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.
C. DEEMS,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.
J. W. RODER,
Captain, Fourth Artillery.
WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Fourth Artillery.

FORT TRUMBULL, CONN., *September* 9, 1887.

I believe the claims of the non-commissioned staff officers for an increase of pay to $45 per month is good, and recommend that it be favorably considered.

JOHN MENDENHALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Fourth Artillery.

I concur in the above.

H. C. HASBROUCK,
Captain, Fourth Artillery, Brevet-Major U. S. Army.

I believe that anything in reason that will increase the importance of these positions should be allowed, as it makes the service more desirable to competent men. The increase asked is not unreasonable, and I concur in the above recommendation that it be favorably considered.

SAM. R. JONES,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

I concur in the above.

WM. LELAND,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.

FORT PREBLE, ME., *November* 17, 1887.

In order to obtain the position of either ordnance or commissary sergeant the applicant must be an honest, sober, and faithful sergeant of the line and generally of fifteen to twenty years' service. The duties performed by them are fully as responsible and require as much intelligence as that of hospital stewards. The rank of the four different positions is the same, and, in my opinion, the ordnance, commissary, and quartermaster sergeants are fully entitled to as much or more pay than hospital stewards, and it is earnestly recommended that their application for an increase of pay be favorably considered.

W. N. P. DARROW,
Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., A. O. O.

FORT PREBLE, ME., *November* 20, 1887.

Undoubtedly ordnance and commissary sergeants ought to receive an increase of pay. Forty-five dollars per month is none too great a compensation for the very excellent and efficient services rendered by them. It would be nothing more than justice to a very deserving class of soldiers to grant the increase of pay sought by them.

J. B. KNOWLES,
Major, Fourth Artillery, Commanding Post.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., *October* 4, 1887.

I have carefully considered this paper and thoroughly approve of the object set forth. The nature of the duties performed by the non-commissioned staff, and the responsibilities that devolve upon many of them, demand a degree of intelligence and devotion to duty which fully warrants them in asking for the increase of their pay.

GRANGER ADAMS,
First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, A. O. O.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE AND OFFICE OF A. C. S.,
Fort Hamilton, N. Y., October 5, 1887.

The good servant of the Government is well worthy of his hire, and in this case he justly complains of an inadequate compensation. It should be the policy of the Government to place these agents above want and temptation, and if a slight increase of pay will accomplish such a worthy object, I think it needs not an advocate.

A. W. VODGES,
First Lieutenant and R. Q. M., Fifth Artillery, A. C. S.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., *October* 12, 1887.

I concur in the sentiments expressed in the first and second indorsements and earestly recommend that action be taken to give these men the increased pay asked for.

A. C. WILDRICK,
Major, Fifth Artillery, Commanding Post.

FORT STANTON, N. MEX., *August* 20, 1887.

The effort as set forth in this memorandum meets with my hearty approval. The duties of a post commissary or quartermaster sergeant are exacting and arduous, requiring close attention and intelligence in no less degree than do the duties of hos-

pital steward, and in my judgment an equal amount of pay would be only fair and proper.

A. P. MORROW,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Sixth Cavalry, Commanding Post.

I would beg to recommend as above. It would be just.

B. H. ROGERS,
Captain, Thirteenth Infantry.

FORT STANTON, N. MEX., *August* 20, 1887.

The commissary-sergeants and post quartermaster-sergeants, by their uniform careful attention to their exacting duties, certainly deserve the recognition of their services asked for herein.

J. A. PENN, JR.,
Second Lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry, Post Adjutant.

FORT STANTON, N. MEX., *August* 23, 1887.

I think it would be eminently just and proper to equalize the pay of the non-commissioned staff of the Army. I know from experience the want of men of intelligence, industry, and probity in these positions, and the pay should be sufficient, not only to secure, but to hold to the service men of that character. At the same time, I would urge that the pay of first sergeants of the line should also be increased to an amount sufficient to secure and hold men of intelligence and character in these very responsible positions.

JOHN S. BISHOP,
Captain, Thirteenth Infantry.

FORT STANTON, N. MEX., *August* 26, 1887.

The within memorandum has my hearty approval. I have known the present commissary-sergeant of this post when he was also acting as post quartermaster-sergeant, and in a position of great responsibility, which position he held to the entire satisfaction of those under whom he served. Although here but a short time, I can say the same of the present post quartermaster-sergeant. I see no reason why there should be a discrimination as regards the pay of the non-commissioned staff, for the responsibility (as regards property) of the quartermaster-sergeants and commissary-sergeants is really greater than that of the hospital steward, and I must say that as acting assistant quartermaster, and acting commissary of subsistence, I have been perfectly satisfied with the non-commissioned staff, and found them intelligent, reliable, capable, and entitled to more pay than they now receive, and if the Government wishes to retain this class of men in the Army (which would be fortunate for those acting over them) their pay should be raised to correspond in some measure with the pay of persons in like position (as to clerkly duties) in civil life, and it must not be forgotten that the civilian clerks have no property responsibility.

WILL S. DAVIES,
First Lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry.

FORT STANTON, N. MEX., *August* 31, 1887.

My views are fully set forth in first indorsement.

G. L. SCOTT,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry.

FORT STANTON, N. MEX., *August* 31, 1887.

The first indorsement fully sets forth my views on this subject.

JOHN M. STOTSENBURG,
Second Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, A. A. Q. M.

September 6, 1887.

I warmly approve and advise the equalization to be asked for, the reasons for which are evident. It would be only fair and just.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
Second Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry.

FORT STANTON, N. MEX., *September* 6, 1887.

Respectfully indorsed, with hearty approval of remarks and sentiments already expressed hereon.

T. A. TOUEY,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November* 23, 1887.

I earnestly ask the action of Congress looking to a favorable consideration of the petition of the staff sergeants in the Army for an increase of their pay to that now authorized by law to hospital stewards. Their great responsibility and general faithful service and excellent record makes this but a measure of justice to them.

THOMAS WILSON,
Major and C. S., Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army
(a commissary of subsistence of twenty-five years' service).

I cordially concur in the foregoing.

J. A. SLADEN,
First Lieutenant, R. Q. M., Fourteenth Infantry.

As a rule the sergeants of the general staff are men of ability, intelligence, and proven honesty, and deserve the increase of pay asked for.

C. A. WOODRUFF,
Captain and C. S., U. S. Army.

I concur in all the foregoing.

W. S. STARRING,
Captain of Ordnance, Chief Ordnance Officer.

I consider that they will merit the increase of pay.

HENRY C. CABELL,
Second Lieutenant, Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. Army.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH., *August* 18, 1887.

The sergeants of the general staff of the Army request that their pay be equalized to the rate now paid hospital stewards of the U. S. Army, viz, $45 per month.
This meets with my approval.

C. A. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

And mine.

WM. E. BIRKHIMER,
Captain, Acting Judge Advocate.

And mine.

S. S. SUMNER,
Major, Eighth Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
St. Paul, Minn., November 23, 1887.

The proposition to equalize the pay of commissary sergeants to the rates now paid hospital stewards meets with my approval. Commissary sergeants have practically large responsibilities in the care of subsistence supplies and funds arising from sales to officers, etc., and keeping of accounts. The frequent changing of post commissaries makes him practically the office wherever he is on duty, and for such responsibilities his pay should be commensurate.

THOS. C. SULLIVAN,
Major and Commissary Subsistence.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. ARMY,
Newport Barracks, Newport, Ky., October 12, 1887.

F. W. BRYANT, *Commissary Sergeant, U. S. Army, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.:*

SIR: Your communication of the 1st instant is before me. I see no reason why the sergeants of the general staff should not receive at least equal pay with the hospital stewards of the Army. The hospital steward is not of higher rank (see General Order No. 4, Headquarters Army, 1886), his responsibilities are of no greater importance, and his duties not more necessary to the efficiency of the service. I heartily approve and indorse any proposition which may tend to a just equalization of pay, and I hope that your efforts to secure the favorable attention of Congress to that end may be successful.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. ELDERKIN,
Captain and C. S., U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
San Francisco, Cal., September 10, 1887.

The commissary sergeants form a part of a most meritorious class of non-commissioned officers and fill a position of great trust and confidence, in which they should be encouraged by the Government. The position is one to which bright and worthy young men entering the Army aspire as a recognition in the future of service efficiently and faithfully rendered in the line. The pay is too little and should be increased.

M. R. MORGAN,
Major and C. S., U. S. Army, Chief of Division of the Pacific, Department of Colorado.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
San Francisco, Cal., September 26, 1887.

I most heartily recommend an increase in the pay to commissary sergeants. Their duties are of a most important character, requiring intelligence and integrity. At present they are underpaid. Only reliable and competent men are desired, and such men should get better pay than that now given.

CHAS. P. EAGAN,
Captain and C. S., U. S. Army.

PLATTSBURGH BARRACKS, N. Y., *November* 17, 1887.

We respectfully recommend the increase of pay for the sergeants of the general staff, U. S. Army, asked for in the foregoing letter, for the reasons therein stated.

N. W. REED,
Captain, Eleventh Infantry, Commanding Post.
R. W. HOYT,
First Lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry.
ARTHUR JOHNSON,
Second Lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry.

FORT VERDE, ARIZ.

I heartily approve of the within, and would like to see the increase of pay asked for granted.

R. H. ANDERSON, JR.,
Second Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry.

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL., *October* 21, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded to the commanding officer, Benicia Arsenal, Cal. The functions of the post commissary and quartermaster sergeants involve the practical responsibility for a large amount of property, and only exceptionally good men of tried honesty and reliability are supposed to be selected for these positions. I therefore consider the compensation asked for by them ($15 per month) not at all unreasonable.

J. C. AYRES,
Captain of Ordnance, A. C. S. and A. A. Q. M.

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL., *October* 22, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Approved.

S. CRISPIN,
Colonel of Ordnance, Commanding Post.

OFFICE C. C. S., DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Los Angeles, Cal., August 16, 1887.

The duties of a commissary sergeant, who is practically in charge of thousands of dollars worth of perishable goods, require such general information, such honesty, such industry, and special application that a capable one is worth at least $60 a month, and the position should be given to those who would be a credit to a commission in case the supply department of the Army should be enlarged to such an emergency. By the careful making of requisitions for a large post, or for a post such as Lowell, when stores can not, for climatic reasons, be kept with extreme care, a commissary sergeant could, a commissary sergeant did, save the Government thousands of dollars. Such men deserve more pay than they receive.

T. F. WESTON,
Captain and C. S., Chief C. S.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Portland, Me., September 23, 1887.

Ordnance Sergeant A. KOCH,
U. S. Army, Fort Knox, Me.:

SIR: Your letter of 17th instant, inclosing memorandum regarding a movement to secure an increase of the pay of the sergeants of the general staff of the Army so as to make it equal to the pay now received by hospital stewards, received.

I regard the sergeants of the general staff as an especially meritorious class of men. Most of them occupy positions of trust and importance, and I think they fairly merit the increase of pay which is above indicated.

This letter may be considered as an indorsement of the memorandum received with your letter.

Very respectfully,

JARED A. SMITH,
Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

OFFICE PURVEYOR AND DEPOT C. S., U. S. ARMY,
Chicago, Ill., August 25, 1887.

I approve the within-proposed measure, and recommend that it be favorably considered.

J. W. BARRIGER,
Major and C. S. U. S. A.
M. D. L. SIMPSON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S., U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
San Antonio, Texas, July 6, 1887.

Indorsement on letter of Commissary Sergeant James Lehane, dated Fort Clark, Texas, July 2, 1887, to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, petitioning for increase of pay:

Respectfully returned to the assistant adjutant-general, Department of Texas. A commissary sergeant's duties are equal in importance to those of other non-commissioned staff officers. His time is as fully occupied in intelligently caring for the most perishable stores, and his duty in connection with sales of stores frequently incurs pecuniary responsibilities at posts where the acting commissary is performing other duties, and can not always be present at the store-room, and it would seem to be even justice that he should have pay equal to the highest paid to non-commissioned officers in other departments.

SAM'L T. CUSHING,
Captain and C. S., U. S. Army, Chief C. S. Department of Texas.

MOUNT VERNON BARRACKS, ALA., *September* 22, 1887.

We, the undersigned officers, having had business relations with the within-mentioned non-commissioned staff, and realizing the amount of work required of them, and the intelligence and integrity necessary to its proper performance, and knowing these non-commissioned officers almost without exception competent, conscientious, hard-working, and reliable men, believe that, for these and the within mentioned reasons, they should have, as proper compensation for their services, at least the amount of pay asked for.

W. P. STONE,
Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, A. A. Q. M. and late A. C. S., and Acting Ordnance Officer, U. S. Army.
A. T. CURTIS,
A. A. Q. M., A. C. S., and Acting Ordnance Officer, U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF A. C. S., *Fort McKinney, Wyo., August* 19, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. The within application is approved and earnestly recommended.

JOHN H. GARDNER,
Second Lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry, A. C. S.

Recommended.

JAS. S. BRISBIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Ninth Cavalry.

Recommended.

B. W. BENHAM,
Captain, Ninth Artillery.

Recommended.

GEO. S. YOUNG,
First Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, Post Adjutant, A. A. Q. M. and A. O. O.

An increase is recommended.

J. M. J. SANNO,
Captain Seventh Infantry.

FORT RENO, IND. T., *November* 15, 1887.

Respectfully submitted to the acting ordnance officer for such favorable comment on the subject of increase of pay, equal to that of hospital stewards, as in his judgment he may be pleased to make.

GEO. SEYMOUR,
Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. Army.

FORT RENO, IND. T., *November* 16, 1887.

I consider the position and duties of ordnance sergeant as important as those of hospital steward, and therefore believe that the pay of an ordnance sergeant should be made equal to that of a hospital steward.

W. H. W. JAMES,
First Lieutenant, Twenty-Fourth Infantry, Acting Ordnance Officer.

FORT RENO, IND. T., *November* 19, 1887.

I think the pay of non-commissioned officers of the same grade in the general staff should be the same, and I think the interests of the service would be advanced by making it so.

R. LONDON,
Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Fifth Cavalry, A. C. S.

FORT RENO, IND. T., *November* 19, 1887.

In my opinion the pay of all general non-commissioned staff officers should be the same.

J. T. WOOD,
Colonel, Fifth Cavalry.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 296.

TRANSFER OF BUREAU OF PENSIONS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

REPLYING TO THE

Resolution of the House of Representatives requesting the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior to inform the House what saving, if any, of public expenditure can be made by transferring the Bureau of Pensions from the Interior Department to the War Department.

MARCH 24, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 20, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives requesting the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior to inform the House at as early a day as practicable what saving of public expenditure, if any, can be made by transferring the Bureau of Pensions from the Department of the Interior to the War Department.

I have considered this subject in its general aspects and have to say that in my judgment there will be little, if any, saving of public expenditure by the change suggested. If the military records of the War department and the Pension Bureau were brought under the control of one Department there might be a small saving by a more ready reference than is now possible; but this is, in my judgment, rather doubtful, and it is about the only saving that is possible. On the other hand, by the transfer of the Bureau of Pensions to the War Department there will have to be organized in that Department such a board of review, independent of the Bureau of Pensions, as now exists in the Department of the Interior, and which requires very laborious supervision by an assistant secretary, occupying very much of his time. This would lead to an additional expense, as there is but one Assistant Secretary of the War Department now. This duty is performed in the Department of the Interior by the Assistant Secretary, who ranks next to the First Assistant Secretary.

Most respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 297.

EXPENSES OF MILITARY COURTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A communication of the Acting Judge-Advocate-General of the Army relative to the item in the Army appropriation bill making provision for expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry.

MARCH 24, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 22, 1890.

SIR: In the appropriation bill for support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891 (H. R. 7619, page 7), the item "for compensation of witnesses attending upon courts-martial and courts of inquiry, $8,407," appears to make no provision for the payment of "reporters" of military courts.

The employment of reporters for such courts are necessary, and they are authorized by the law. (Section 1203 of the Revised Statutes.)

I have, therefore, to invite the attention of the Committee on Military Affairs to the accompanying communication of the Acting Judge-Advocate-General upon the subject, and to recommend that the words "reporters and" be inserted after the word "of," in line 3, so that the item will read, "for compensation of reporters and witnesses attending upon courts-martial and courts of inquiry, $8,407."

Respectfully,

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 25, 1890.

SIR: From a copy of a letter furnished this office, the original of which was addressed by the Adjutant-General of the Army on the 23d instant to the Superintendent of the Military Academy, in relation to

the employment of a stenographer for a general court-martial, it appears that the Paymaster-General reports that, owing to a failure of an appropriation for payment of stenographers, the Pay Department was unable to settle any claim for such service pertaining to the current fiscal year.

This correspondence led to the examination by me of the estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. On page 90 of Ex. Doc. No. 5, Fifty-first Congress, first session, in which the Secretary of the Treasury submits the estimates to Congress, there is found under "Pay Department" the following item:

Compensation of citizen clerks and witnesses attending upon courts-martial military commissions, and courts of inquiry $8,407

Section 1203 of the Revised Statutes authorizes the judge-advocate of a military court to appoint a reporter, who may set down the proceedings in the first instance in short-hand; and paragraphs 1046 and 1047 of the Regulations for the Army for 1889 limit the employment of such persons and fix their compensation. Neither the statutes of the United States nor the Army Regulations authorize the employment of civilian clerks for military courts.

The estimate for the ensuing fiscal year not embracing an estimate for reporters, I have the honor to recommend that the estimate made may be amended in the item quoted by striking out of the same the words "citizen clerks" and inserting in place thereof the word "reporters," and that section 1203, Revised Statutes, be cited as a reference for the appropriation estimated for in this particular.

Very respectfully,

G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Acting Judge-Advocate-General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

[First indorsement]

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January* 29, 1890.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

I can see no reason why the proposed amendment suggested within should not be made, and would therefore recommend that the estimates for 1891 be so amended as to read "reporters" in the place of "citizen clerks."

WM. B. ROCHESTER,
Paymaster-General, U. S. Army.

REVISED STATUTES.

SEC. 1203. The judge-advocate of a military court shall have power to appoint a reporter, who shall record the proceedings of, and testimony taken before, such court, and may set down the same, in the first instance, in short-hand. The reporter shall, before entering upon his duty, be sworn, or affirmed, faithfully to perform the same.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

SEC. 1046. The employment of a reporter, under section 1203, Revised Statutes, is only authorized for general courts-martial, in cases where the authority appointing the court may consider it necessary. The convening authority may also, when deemed necessary, authorize the detail of an enlisted man to assist the judge-advocate of a general court-martial in preparing the proceedings of the court.

SEC. 1047. When a reporter is employed under section 1203, Revised Statutes, he

will be paid not to exceed ten dollars a day, during the whole period of absence from his residence, traveling, or on duty. In special cases, when authorized by the Secretary of War, stenographic reporters for courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and important boards, may be employed at rates not exceeding twenty-five cents per folio for taking and transcribing the notes in short-hand, or ten cents per folio for other notes exhibits, and appendices. Reporters will be paid by the Pay Department, on the certificate of the judge-advocate.

NOTE.—The appropriations for the fiscal years 1889, 25 Statutes, 483; 1888, 24 Statutes, 396, and 1887, 24 Statutes, 95, were "for expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and compensation of witnesses attending the same."

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX DOC. No. 298.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN INDIAN AGENTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs setting forth the claims of certain Indian agents for pay for a part of their terms of service, heretofore suspended by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department in the settlement of their accounts, together with a draught of a bill for their relief.

MARCH 25, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 24, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs setting forth the claims of certain Indian agents for pay for a part of their terms of service, heretofore suspended by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, in the settlement of their accounts, together with a draft of a bill for their relief.

The matter is submitted for appropriate action by Congress.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, March 10, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to invite the attention of the Department to the fact that for the reasons given below, in each case, the accounting officers of the Treasury Department refuse to allow the Indian agents named, pay for a part of their terms of service:

Charles E. McChesney was appointed by the President during a recess of the Senate to be agent for the Indians of the Cheyenne River Agency in Dakota, November 13, 1885, at a salary of $1,500 per annum.

The Senate afterwards confirmed this appointment to take effect August 2, 1886, but Agent McChesney failed to execute an official bond under said confirmation until September 3, 1886. In the meantime, Congress adjourned August 5, 1886.

In view of these facts it is held that he ceased to be agent on the evening of August 5, 1886, and did not again become an officer of the Government until September 3, 1886, and his pay has been withheld from August 6 to September 2, 1886, both dates inclusive, amounting to $114.13.

W. W. Anderson was appointed agent for Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency, Dakota, December 3, 1885, at a salary of $1,800 per annum. His appointment was subsequently confirmed to take effect August 4, 1886, but he failed to execute an official bond under said confirmation until September 1, 1886, consequently his pay from August 6 to August 31, 1886, both dates inclusive has been disallowed, amounting to $127.18.

Israel Green was appointed agent for Sisseton Agency, Dakota, October 21, 1885, at a salary of $1,500 per annum, which appointment was not confirmed during the next session of the Senate. He was again appointed under date of August 9, 1886, under which last appointment he filed an official bond dated August 26, 1886; consequently his pay for the period from August 6 to August 25, 1886, both dates inclusive, has been disallowed, amounting to $81.52.

John V. Summers was appointed agent for Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., September 25, 1885, at a salary of $1,500 per annum, which appointment was subsequently confirmed to take effect June 16, 1886, but he failed to execute a bond under said confirmation until August 18, 1886, and his pay from August 6 to August 17, 1886, both dates inclusive, has been disallowed, amounting to $48.91.

Charles H. Potter was appointed agent for the Omaha and Winnebago Agency in Nebraska, August 7, 1885, at a salary of $1,600 per annum. This appointment was not confirmed, and no further action was taken in his case until he was relieved by his successor November 1, 1886. Therefore his salary from August 5 to and including October 31, 1886, is disallowed, amounting to $378.26.

Dolores Romero was appointed agent for the Pueblo Agency in New Mexico, June 9, 1885, at a salary of $2,000 per annum.

This appointment was not confirmed nor was any further action taken in his case until he was relieved by his successor September 13, 1886; the salary of the position having been reduced in the meantime to $1,800 per annum, to take effect July 1, 1886. His salary is therefore disallowed from August 6 to September 12, 1886, both dates inclusive, amounting to $185.87.

John B. McClane was appointed agent for Grand Ronde Agency, in Oregon, November 5, 1885, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, which appointment was not confirmed. He was again appointed agent August 9, 1886, but failed to execute a bond until September 3, 1886. Therefore his pay is disallowed from August 6 to September 2, 1886, both dates inclusive, amounting to $76.09.

Thomas M. Jones was appointed agent for Shoshone Agency, in Wyoming, to take effect September 9, 1885, at a salary of $1,500 per annum. This appointment was not confirmed, but he was reappointed August 9, 1886. He did not execute his bond under the second appointment until October 1, 1886. Therefore his pay from August 6 to September 30, 1886, both dates inclusive, has been disallowed, amounting to $228.26.

Jason Wheeler was appointed agent for Warm Springs Agency, Oregon, July 25, 1885, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, which appointment was not confirmed, but he was reappointed August 9, 1886, under which last appointment he did not execute an official bond until September 8, 1886. Therefore his pay from August 6 to September 7, 1886, both dates inclusive, is disallowed, amounting to $89.67.

W. Levin Powell was appointed agent for Neah Bay Agency, Wash., September 25, 1885, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, which appointment was not confirmed, and he was subsequently reappointed August 9, 1886. He failed to execute a bond, however, under the latter appointment until October 1, 1886. Therefore his pay from August 6 to September 30, 1886, has been disallowed, amounting to $152.18.

Mark W. Stevens was appointed agent for Mackinac Agency in Michigan, September 25, 1885, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, which appointment was confirmed August 2, 1886. He failed, however, to execute a new bond under said confirmation until August 24, 1886. Therefore his pay from August 6 to August 23, 1886, both dates inclusive, has been disallowed, amounting to $48.91.

Bartholomew Coffey was appointed November 24, 1885, to be agent for Umatilla Agency in Oregon, at a salary of $1,200 per annum, which appointment was not confirmed. He was reappointed August 9, 1886, but did not execute a bond under the latter appointment until August 27, 1886. Therefore his pay from August 6 to August 26, 1886, both dates inclusive, has been disallowed, amounting to $68.47.

Benjamin P. Moore was appointed agent for Colville Agency, Wash., July 29, 1885, at a salary of $1,500 per annum, which appointment was not confirmed. He was reappointed August 6, 1886, but failed to execute a bond under the latter appointment until September 30, 1886. Therefore his pay from August 6 to September 29, 1886, has been disallowed, amounting to $224.18.

It is not denied that these officers remained under all the responsibilities and continued to faithfully discharge the duties of their respective positions during the time for which their pay has been disallowed, and it would undoubtedly be in the nature of inflicting hardship upon them to deprive them of their pay on merely technical grounds and for no fault of theirs, the interests of the Indians and of the Government having been carefully protected by them. I therefore respectfully recommend that the necessary steps be taken toward obtaining relief for them from Congress, for which purpose I will inclose with this a draught of a bill to be submitted to that body if it meets with your approval, and which, if it becomes law, will enable the Treasury Department to allow them credit in the settlement of their accounts for the various sums disallowed.

Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

A BILL to authorize the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to allow certain credits in the settlement of the accounts of Indian agents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department are hereby authorized and directed to allow credit in settlement of the accounts of the following-named Indian agents for the amounts stated below:

To Charles E. McChesney, United States Indian agent for the Indians of the Cheyenne River Agency in Dakota, for pay for his services from August sixth to Septem-

ber second, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, both dates inclusive, one hundred and fourteen dollars and thirteen cents.

To W. W. Anderson, United States Indian agent for the Indians of the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency in Dakota, for pay for his services from August sixth to August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, both dates inclusive, one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighteen cents.

To Israel Green, United States Indian agent, for the Indians of the Sisseton Agency in Dakota, for pay for his services from August sixth to August twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, both dates inclusive, eighty-one dollars and fifty-two cents.

To John Van Meter Summers, United States Indian agent for the Indians of the Quapaw Agency in the Indian Territory, for pay for his services from August sixth to August seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, both dates inclusive, forty-eight dollars and ninety-one cents.

To Charles H. Potter, United States Indian agent for the Indians of the Omaha and Winnebago Agency in Nebraska, for pay for his services from August sixth to October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, both dates inclusive, three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents.

To Dolores Romero, United States Indian agent for the Indians of the Pueblo Agency in New Mexico, for pay for his services from August sixth to September twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, both dates inclusive, one hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents.

To John B. McClane, United States Indian agent for the Indians of the Grand Ronde Agency in Oregon, for pay for services from August sixth to September second, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, both dates inclusive, seventy-six dollars and nine cents.

To Thomas M. Jones, United States Indian agent for the Indians of the Shoshone Agency in Wyoming Territory, for pay for services from August sixth to September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, both dates inclusive, two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-six cents.

To Jason Wheeler, United States Indian agent for the Indians of the Warm Springs Agency in Oregon, for pay for his services from August sixth to September seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, both dates inclusive, eighty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents.

To W. L. Powell, United States Indian agent for the Indians of the Neah Bay Agency in Washington Territory, for pay for his services from August sixth to September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, both dates inclusive, one hundred and fifty-two dollars and eighteen cents.

To Mark W. Stevens, United States Indian agent for the Indians of the Mackinac Agency in Michigan, for pay for his services from August sixth to August twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, both dates inclusive, forty-eight dollars and ninety-one cents. To Bartholomew Coffey, United States Indian agent for the Indians of the Umatilla Agency in Oregon, for pay for his services from August sixth to August twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, both dates inclusive, sixty-eight dollars and forty-seven cents. To Benjamin P. Moore, United States Indian agent for the Indians of the Colville Agency in Washington Territory, for pay for his services from August sixth to September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, both dates inclusive, two hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighteen cents.

O

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 299.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN SCOUTS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the employment of Indian Scouts.

MARCH 25, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant, in relation to the employment by the regular Army of the United States of Indian scouts for the purpose of pursuing hostile Indians in their raids in the territory of the United States and of Mexico, and in regard to the proposed transfer of the Apache Chiricahua Indians from Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, to Fort Sill, Ind. T., I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of State on the subject, together with the accompanying papers.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
March 24, 1890.

To the PRESIDENT:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the House "any correspondence with the Mexican Government in regard to the employment in the regular Army of the United States of Indian scouts for the purpose of pursuing hostile Indians in their raids in the territory of the United States and of Mexico, and in regard to the proposed transfer of the Apache Chiricahua Indians from Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, to Fort Sill, Ind. T.," has the honor to transmit the papers enumerated in the subjoined list.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 24, 1890.

LIST OF ACCOMPANYING PAPERS.

1. Mr. Romero to Mr. Bayard, March 1, 1886, with accompaniments.
2. Mr. Bayard to Mr. Romero, March 10, 1886.
3. Mr. Romero to Mr. Bayard, March 12, 1886.
4. Mr. Romero to Mr. Bayard, April 6, 1886.
5. Mr. Bayard to Mr. Romero, April 10, 1886.
6. Mr. Bayard to Mr. Romero, June 10, 1887.
7. Mr. Romero to Mr. Bayard, June 10, 1887.
8. Mr. Bayard to Mr. Romero, June 10, 1887.
9. Mr. Romero to Mr. Bayard, June 10, 1887.
10. Mr. Romero to Mr. Blaine, February 4, 1890.
11. Mr. Blaine to Mr. Romero, February 10, 1890.

No. 1.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Bayard.

LEGATION OF MEXICO,
Washington, March 1, 1886.

Mr. SECRETARY: I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions from my Government, dated city of Mexico, February 18, 1886, to transmit to the Government of the United States an official dispatch dated Guaymas, January 7, 1886, and addressed by the general-in-chief of the first military zone to the secretary of war of the United States of Mexico, inclosing two communications from the president of the district of Moctezuma, in the State of Sonora, the said communications being addressed to General Guerra, and containing official letters from the municipal president of Las Granadas, dated December 1885, 27, announcing the murder of two persons, together with other outrages committed by the savages, who are believed to be scouts employed by the United States forces. I inclose a copy of the three dispatches in question.

Mr. Mariscal instructs me, in communicating the inclosed documents to you, to inform you how greatly the injuries and mistakes are increasing which are occasioned by the entrance into Mexican territory of the scouts in the service of the United States, notwithstanding the fact that the agreement in force on this subject restricts the privilege of crossing to the regular or permanent troops of the U. S. Army.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary, etc.,

M. ROMERO.

[Inclosure No. 1.—Department of State and Foreign Relations. Mexico. Political Department. Section of America. Department of State and War and Marine. Number 29,539.]

The general-in-chief of the first military zone writes to me from Guaymas, under date of January 7, 1886, as follows:

The general commanding the Eleventh Regiment, writes to me under date of December 31, 1885, as follows: I have the honor to send you a copy of two communications which I have just received from the prefect of this district, in which that officer inserts the contents of two official letters which the municipal president of Las Granadas has addressed to him, under date of the 27th instant, informing him of the murder of the persons whose names are therein mentioned, and also of other outrages recently committed by the savages. In so doing I take the liberty to state that there is reason to believe that the parties who committed these murders are the Indians employed as scouts by the American forces, both because the date of the commission of said murders coincides with that of the passage of said forces through that locality, and because it is not known that there are any hostile Indians in that region

in which several detachments of the Eleventh Regiment are now scouting. I have the honor to assert the foregoing for your information, inclosing the originals of the copies referred to.

I have the honor, general, to assure you of my subordination and respect. Independence and liberty. Mexico, February 26, 1886.

HINIJOSO.

To the SECRETARY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

A copy.
Washington, March 1, 1886.

CAYETANO ROMERO,
Secretary.

[Inclosure No. 2.—Department of War and Marine. Mexico. A seal containing the words, "State of Sonora." Office of the Prefect of the District of Moctezuma.]

The president of the municipal board of Granadas writes me, under date of the 17th instant, as follows: Yesterday at 6 o'clock in the morning, I was informed by a person who arrived at Tepache, that a man and three donkeys were lying dead on the top of Cacalote hill, and that several saddles and bags lay near them in a much damaged condition. I at once informed the president of Guasabas, asking him to send me some men to assist in scouting; I myself collected as many men as I could, and at noon twelve men arrived from Guasabas. By that time I had twelve other men in readiness, and having united both forces, I sent them out under the command of Lieut. Juan Durazo, who has returned to-day and has addressed to me the following dispatch:

"In obedience to the instructions which I received from you, I set out yesterday (the 26th) with twelve men belonging to the national guard of this town, and twelve others from Guasabas. At about noon I organized the march, with all necessary precaution; I reached La Tinaja at 5 o'clock, where, after the men had had their supper, I sent them to reconnoiter every path by which escape was possible, but no signs of Indians were seen. I then continued our march, with the same precautions, until we arrived at the foot of Cacalote hill, where I allowed the men to rest until the moon rose. Our march was then resumed, and continued until we reached the top of the hill, where we found the dead body of Francisco Labandera. I immediately ordered the greater part of my men to take the strongest positions that could be found, and sent the rest to look for young Tomas Horeno, whose lifeless body was found a short distance off. I ordered the men to bury him, after which we returned to the foot of the hill, where we waited until it was light, and then started to return. At La Tinaja, where we had supped the previous evening, we discovered the trail of six men on foot, passing over that which we had left; we examined it well, and I became convinced that it was an Indian trail; we were, however, unable to follow it, because we had no provisions and because we were carrying the baggage left by the Indians. I continued the march with the same precautions, and we returned to this town without the occurrence of anything else worth mentioning. I regret that I am unable to give a better account of our expedition. Liberty and constitution, Moctezuma, December 31, 1885.

"JOSÉ M. TORRES [flourish]."

To the citizen Diego M. Guerra, general in command of the Eleventh Regiment, present. A true copy of the original. Moctezuma, December 31, 1885. The General-in-Chief Diego M. Guerra, Mexico, February 16, 1886. (Signed) I. Revueltas. The foregoing are true copies. Mexico, February 18, 1886. (Signed) Eduardo Garay, chief clerk.

A copy.
Washington, March 1, 1886.

CAYETANO ROMERO,
Secretary.

Enclosure No. 3.—A seal containing the words: Department of Foreign Relations.—Mexico.—Political Department.—Section of America.—Department of War and Marine, Mexico.—A seal containing the words: State of Sonora.—Office of the prefect of the district of Moctezuma.]

The municipal president of Granados, in a communication dated the 27th instant, writes me as follows:

The band of Indians under the command of the American captain, Emmet Crawford, passed through this town on the 25th instant, on their way to Baca de Huachi. After they had gone I dispatched an officer with several men in the direction of La

Tinaja by the road leading from this place to Baca de Huachi; the party found five cattle which had been shot, and the remains of a fire by which the Indians had roasted their flesh. As it was very late, however, it was impossible to make any further investigations until yesterday, the 26th, when the party returned, finding on their way five more dead cattle; of these animals but one was a small one; the rest were, for the most part, oxen, and belonged to parties in this town. The Indians had cut up three or four of the animals, leaving the others untouched. There is no doubt that the Indians employed by the American troops killed the cattle, for, in addition to the fact that one of the men who had been engaged in driving them so told certain persons who were coming from Baca de Huachi, these same persons heard the shots fired by the Indians in the very locality where the dead cattle were found.

I have the honor to communicate to you the foregoing for your information and for such purposes as may be proper. Liberty in the constitution, Moctezuma, December 31, 1885. J. M. Torres [flourish]. To the Citizen General Diego M. Guerra, in command of the Eleventh Regiment, present. A true copy of the original, Moctezuma, December 31, 1885. Diego M. Guerra, general. A copy. Mexico, February 16, 1886. (Signed) Ignacio Revueltas.

A copy.

Washington, March 1, 1886.

CAYETANO ROMERO,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Mr. Bayard to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 10, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 1st instant, relative to the murder of two persons in Sonora, alleged to have been committed by the Indian scouts with the United States troops in Mexico, together with outrages said to have been perpetrated by those Indians.

A copy of your note has been communicated to the Secretary of War for the consideration of his Department.

Accept, sir, etc.,

T. F. BAYARD.

No. 3.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Bayard.

LEGATION OF MEXICO,
Washington, March 12, 1886.

Mr. SECRETARY: I have the honor to inform you that I have received a dispatch from the secretary of foreign relations of the United States of Mexico, dated City of Mexico, February 24, 1886, inclosing a copy of a telegram addressed to the Secretary of War by the governor of the State of Chihuahua, dated the 28th of January previous, in which that officer states that the Apache Indian Antonio, who was sent to the City of Mexico, together with the Indian Ju, entered the State of Chihuahua with the United States forces, after which he returned with some of his companions and attacked El Sabinal, where he committed several murders and stole several animals, and then sued for peace; for this reason a number of citizens of the cantons of Guerrero, Degollado, and Bravo, in the aforesaid State, have requested him to urge the President not to permit the entrance of Apache scouts into the territory of that State.

Mr. Mariscal therefore instructs me to represent to the Government of the United States of America that, when the regular troops of this country in pursuit of hostile Indians, take other Indians of the same tribe with them, this is productive of much mischief, for, in addition to the fact that those Indians commit depredations while assisting the United States Army, they frequently, after returning to their reservation, apply for leave of absence in order to go hunting, or absent themselves without permission, and return to the territory of Mexico for the purpose of committing outrages, making raids into those districts with which they have become acquainted while employed as scouts, which raids they would probably never undertake if they had no knowledge of the country.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary, etc.,

M. ROMERO.

No. 4.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Bayard.

MEXICAN LEGATION,
Washington, April 6, 1886.

Mr. SECRETARY: I have the honor to inform you, with reference to my former notes relative to the inexpediency of sending to Mexico in pursuit of the rebel Apache Chiricahua Indians, Indians of the same tribe as scouts of the U. S. Army, that I have received a communication from the Department of Foreign Relations of the United States of Mexico, dated at the City of Mexico, the 25th of March last, with which it forwards to me copy of a report sent to the Department of War by the general-in-chief of the second military division (Zona), from Chihuahua in the preceding month of February, in which he states the impossibility of distinguishing the rebellious Indians from the scouts, adding, that at several conferences held by Colonel Joaquin Terrazas, of the National Guard of the State of Chihuahua, and Lieutenant Davis, of the U. S. Army, in the neighborhood of Janos, it was agreed that the auxiliary Indians should wear a red handkerchief on their heads in order to distinguish them from the rebels, and also to prevent their being attacked by the Mexican soldiers; but this had not been carried out.

The said report adds that some auxiliary Indians and some Americans were disarmed by the citizens of the settlement San Miguel Baricoza, who took them for rebel Indians, and carried them to San Buenaventura, where they were recognized, and as soon as it was ascertained that they were scouts of the United States troops they were set at liberty with their respective arms. It is stated that these Indians had alarmed that district because they were killing cattle to make use of the meat without giving any notice, although the animals killed were paid for in presence of the authorities of San Buenaventura on these Indians being set at liberty.

The general-in-chief of the second military division (Zona) adds, that there is danger of the Indian scouts being attacked not only by the citizens of the Mexican frontier, but even by the Federal troops themselves, when they have not the badge agreed upon, they naturally believing them to be rebel Indians, because they are in no way distinguished from them.

The said general stated finally that as the Indian scouts referred to go to the Mexican frontier with officers of the U. S. Army, they re-

connoitre and explore the territory which they do not know—the greater part of them having been born in American reservations—and afterwards they revolt and return to Mexico to commit depredations with perfect knowledge then of the country.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary, etc., etc.,

M. ROMERO.

No. 5.

Mr. Bayard to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 10, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 6th instant (a copy of which I have communicated to the Secretary of War), relative to the employment of Indian scouts with the United States troops in Mexico, in pursuit of the renegade Apaches.

Accept, sir, etc.,

T. F. BAYARD.

No. 6.

Mr. Bayard to Mr. Romero.

[Personal.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 10, 1887.

DEAR MR. ROMERO: On October 16, 1885, the agreement between the United States and Mexico to grant reciprocally the right to pursue savage Indians across the boundary line between the two countries, was extended until November 7, 1886, when it expired.

It is important in the present emergency that authority should be obtained from Mexico for the pursuit of said Indians, and, pending a formal arrangement to that effect between the two governments, I hope it will be in your power to enable me to inform the Secretary of War that such pursuit may be made by the military forces of the United States under the command of Major-General Howard, Pacific Division, U. S. Army.

I inclose a copy of the former agreement, and will ask of you a reply at your earliest convenience, as the telegram from General Miles in Arizona indicates the necessity of prompt action.

Believe me faithfully yours,

T. F. BAYARD.

No. 7.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Bayard.

[Personal.]

LEGATION OF MEXICO,
Washington, June 10, 1887.

MY DEAR MR. BAYARD: In reply to your personal note of to-day, relative to the crossing of United States forces into Mexico in pursuit of the Apache Indians who recently went on the war-path, I have to inform you that the Constitution of Mexico requires that the consent of

the Senate be given before the President can authorize the entrance of foreign troops into Mexican territory, and that that consent was obtained before the signing of the agreement of July 29, 1882, and of the subsequent agreements, whereby the time during which that instrument was to remain in force was extended, until the last, which was signed in the city of Mexico October 16, 1885, and which is mentioned by you.

As the Mexican Senate is not now in session, its first session for this year having terminated on the 31st ultimo, an obstacle to the speedy settlement of this matter arises.

It seems to me certain that in case that agreement is extended or a new one is made, owing to the expiration of that signed in 1882, the Government of Mexico will insist upon a stipulation forbidding Indian scouts to enter its territory, because it so understood the former agreement, and because the entrance of those Indians into Mexico occasioned the unfortunate encounter at Tiopar, in which Capt. Maurice Corredor, of the Mexican Army, and Capt. Emmett Crawford, of the U. S. Army, were killed.

I feel confident, however, that the terms on which a stipulation relative to this matter has been accepted by the Secretary of War of the United States will be acceptable to the Government of Mexico.

I have already informed Mr. Mariscal, by cable, of the desire expressed in your aforesaid note on this subject, and as soon as I receive a reply I shall have the pleasure to communicate it to you.

I am, my dear Mr. Bayard, very truly, yours,

M. ROMERO.

No. 8.

Mr. Bayard to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 10, 1887.

MY DEAR MR. ROMERO: I have submitted to my colleague, the Secretary of War, the memorandum received from you just now, in the words following:

> It is understood that no Indian scouts of either Government shall be allowed to cross the boundary line unless they go as guides and traders, and not exceeding in any case five scouts for each company or each separate command, this arrangement to continue until a formal extension of the previous agreement can be executed between the two Governments.

And he says that he accedes to it and begs that you will take steps to have such permission to the United States to enter Mexican territory duly authorized.

May I, therefore, consider the order *au fait accompli*, so that the military officers in Arizona may act under it?

I am, very truly, yours, T. F. BAYARD.

No. 9.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Bayard.

MEXICAN LEGATION,
Washington, June 10, 1887.

MY DEAR MR. BAYARD: I have just received your second letter of this date in reference to the passage of troops across the frontier in pursuit of hostile Indians, and I have to state to you in reply, that after

my interview with you of this morning, in which I presented the difficulties in the way of the Mexican Government's acceding to the desires expressed by the Government of the United States with regard to this matter, and which I afterwards set forth in a personal letter which I addressed to you, in reply to your first letter to-day, and sent to you before receiving your second letter, I went to the Department of War to speak with the Secretary of that branch concerning the stipulation which, in my judgment, would be required by the Government of Mexico, in order that the exploring Indians (scouts) should not enter into Mexico in pursuit of other hostile Indians.

On discussing this point with the Hon. William C. Endicott, and moved by the desire to avoid one of the difficulties which I am sure will be presented in the settlement of this matter, I drew up a stipulation which, in my judgment, would be acceptable to the Government of Mexico, and I embodied therein, on the suggestion of Mr. Endicott, the idea that several Indians might go as guides or reconnoiterers of the paths with each company or command on separate duty of the regular forces. In this sense I draughted in the letter of the Secretary of War the first part of the stipulation which appears in your letter which I am now answering, but with the difference that where your letter says *traders* I wrote *trailers*. The Secretary of War accepted my draught, which was copied by General Drum, and thereupon the honorable Secretary of War added what appears in your letter as the second part of the aforesaid memorandum, and which is as follows:

> This arrangement will continue until a formal extension of the previous agreement can be executed between the two Governments.

Immediately afterwards I went personally to give you this memorandum, which was written in pencil by General Drum, and not having been able to see you because you were in conference with another foreign minister, I left the memorandum in the hands of your private secretary, with the verbal explanation which I had intended to make to you in person.

This narrative, and the contents of my previous letter of to-day will show you that I am not authorized to accede to the desires expressed by you in your two letters of this date, and that the memorandum which I wrote in the War Department and which was accepted by the Secretary of that branch, contains a stipulation which, in my opinion, he Mexican Government would insist upon before giving its consent to the passage of the forces of the United States into the national territory, having done this in order to diminish the difficulties which I am sure will be in the way of granting such permission.

I am, etc.,

M. ROMERO.

No. 10.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Blaine.

LEGATION OF MEXICO,
Washington, February 4, 1890.

Mr. SECRETARY: I duly informed the Government of Mexico of the efforts made by certain citizens of the State of Massachusetts in behalf of the Chiricahua Apaches (who have at various times risen against the United States Government and also invaded Mexico) with a view

to securing their removal to the Indian Territory from Mount Vernon, Ala., where they have been confined for some time.

As Mexico has suffered the consequences of the murderous incursions of these Indians, who have gratified their savage thirst for blood and rapine by butchering and robbing defenseless Mexican citizens, and as their pursuit and capture are attended with so great difficulty, for reasons well known to the United States Government, Mexico can not regard with indifference the danger of the said Indians returning to their old haunts, which would be a great incentive to them to resume their savage practices at the expense of peaceful citizens of the United States, and particularly of Mexico.

For this reason the Government of Mexico has instructed me to call the attention of that of the United States to the danger that, in its opinion, might arise from bringing Indians who have so often engaged in acts of hostility, near to the scenes of their former depredations, and to the desirableness of subjecting them to the vigilance to which they have hitherto been subjected, and in a locality far removed from those regions.

I have carefully read General Crook's report to the War Department of the United States, dated Washington, January 6, 1890, which report has apparently induced both the Secretary of War and the President of the United States to recommend the removal of Geronimo's band to the Indian Territory, and I think that, if General Crook was right in asking that those Indians who served the United States forces in the capacity of scouts should not be treated in the same way as those who were open enemies of this country, his recommendations in favor of the removal should be confined to the Indians who acted in that capacity, and should not extend, as they do, to all without discrimination.

It appears to me, moreover, that the result of the campaign of the United States forces against the Indians rendered it evident that the so-called scouts were nothing more than accomplices of the hostiles.

I also fear that the assurances given to General Crook by the Indians, that they are determined to live a peaceful and civilized life, and which are fully believed by him, are simply a strategem designed to secure their removal to a locality nearer to their old haunts, whereby a return to their former mode of life will be facilitated.

Be pleased to accept, etc.,

M. ROMERO.

No. 11.

Mr. Blaine to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 10, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 4th instant, in regard to the proposed release of Geronimo's band from Mount Vernon, Ala., and their transportation to their old haunts on the frontier, and to state that I have given the subject immediate consideration.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 300.

TRANSFER OF PENSION BUREAU TO WAR DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

REPLYING

To the resolution of the House of Representatives requesting that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior inform the House what saving of public expenditure, if any, can be made by transferring the Bureau of Pensions to the War Department.

MARCH 25, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 24, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives requesting that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior inform the House what saving of public expenditure, if any, can be made by transferring the Bureau of Pensions from the Department of the Interior to the War Department.

Under the present system the claims of soldiers for pensions are not adjudicated in the Department under which they served, were disabled, and where the records of their services and disabilities are held. Their military and medical histories, which constitute the more important part of the evidence in a pension claim, are in the War Department. They are an inseparable part of its records, and as such should not be transferred elsewhere, and practically could not be, as they are in constant use in the settlement of other than pension claims in this Department and for furnishing information to other Executive Departments in claims for pay, bounty, etc. A call has to be made in every case upon the War Department for this record evidence, and its decision or opinion is required in a large number of cases involving the interpretation of military customs and usages. The making and answering of these calls require two distinct sets of clerks, necessarily making more or less duplication of work and consequent expenditure.

The transfer of the Pension Bureau from the Interior to the War Department might not remove the necessity for substantially its present organization, but it would bring together as closely as possible the experts who decide upon the claim and the records upon which principally it is sustained or rejected. The saving of public expenditure would consist, first, in the saving of such work as by the present system

is necessarily duplicated, and secondly, such saving as may come from improved organization, made possible by the entire work being put under one control and permitting thereby the most direct method of dealing with the public business. The extent of such saving I can not well estimate. With respect to the first, it could be approximately determined upon investigation, but with respect to the latter, although its possibilities are plain, the actual results would depend upon the wisdom with which, under a consolidation, the work was organized, and the vigor with which it was pushed.

Respectfully submitted.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 301.

SALARIES IN OFFICE OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication of the Civil Service Commission submitting a supplemental estimate for salaries, etc., in the office of the Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

MARCH 26, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 25, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a communication from the Civil Service Commission of the 20th instant, submitting a supplemental estimate for salaries, etc., in the office of the Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., March 20, 1890.

SIR: This Commission has the honor to submit the following supplemental estimate for appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, viz:

Salaries, etc.	
Ten examiners of class four ($1,800)	$18,000
Ten examiners of class three ($1,600)	16,000
Total	34,000

To enable Commission to pay to secretaries of postal and customs boards of examiners an additional compensation for extra services performed out of office hours, not to exceed in any one case the sum of $100 per annum, $3,000.

For the reasons in part for submitting this estimate attention is invited to the following statement made in the sixth annual report of the Commission:

Experience has clearly shown that the local boards of examiners should be at least partially independent of the appointing officers. This can be attained in many cases by placing on the boards persons not in the Government employ; and the law should be so amended as to permit this being done, even if such persons are not (though they ought to be) paid for their services. The members of these boards are at present required to do all the the extra work entailed on them by their connection with the Commission without any remuneration whatever; certainly the secretaries at least should be paid. It would be even better to have provision made for marking the papers of all examinations at the office of the Commission in Washington. One central board of twenty examiners at Washington could do all the marking; and such an arrangement would render it nearly impossible that there should be any suspicion even of fraud and wrong-doing.

Reasons more in detail are stated in the accompanying letter of the chief examiner dated March 19, 1890, and the statements made in this letter have the approval of the Commission.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. LYMAN,
President.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1890.

To the COMMISSION:

I have the honor to recommend that steps be taken by the Commission to secure an appropriation from the Congress for a board of examiners, to consist of not less than ten members, whose duty it shall be to mark examination papers, assist in conducting examinations, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to them by the Commission. Their salaries ought not to be less than the salaries attached to the positions for which examinations are ordinarily held. None of them should be below the grade of a third class clerk. It may be well to ask appropriations for five at $1,600 per annum and five at $1,800.

Such an appropriation will not add to the cost of conducting the business of the Commission. It will simply place the examiners upon the pay-roll, and put them wholly under the control of the Commission. The central board of examiners, as constituted under existing regulations, consists, when full, of ten members, whose names are borne upon the pay-rolls of different Departments of the General Government, but who are permanently detailed to duty with the Commission under the provisions of Section 3 of the civil-service act. The plan proposed will merely transfer these Government employés to the force of the Commission, and relieve the Commission from its position of dependence. It has been made quite evident on several occasions that the Commission, under the present system, is wholly dependent on other branches of the service, not only for the kind of material, but for any material at all, with which to carry on its business. The Commission requires for its work the most competent men that can be found in the service, and such men can be ill spared by the Departments from whose appropriations they are paid. Instead of giving to the Commission the best qualified men, there is too often a disposition manifested to detail those who can best be spared from the bureau or Department. The Commission will recall the fact that some members of the central board were recently relieved and returned to their Departments because they were not adapted to the work of examiners, and the further fact that, notwithstanding repeated efforts to secure other details, the vacancies on the board still remain unfilled.

If an appropriation is made for the purpose suggested, it is desirable that it should be in such form as to permit the position to be filled by transfer from other Departments, as well as by certification from the registers of the Commission, so that the Commission may be able to secure the services of some of the most competent of those who have already had considerable experience in the work of marking papers and conducting examinations.

It is also important that the board be composed of men who are proficient in different lines of study, such as stenography, type-writing, book-keeping, law, etc. Such men can not well be secured by details from the different Departments, but can

be by selections from the registers, or by transfer from Departments to the rolls of the Commission.

The number of examiners suggested above will be sufficient only for the work connected with departmental and railway mail examinations. It is, however, very desirable that the examination papers for classified custom-houses and post-offices be marked, under the immediate supervision of the Commission, by a board located in Washington. This is desirable for many reasons, but especially for the two following-mentioned reasons:

First, to relieve the already overworked post-office and custom-house employés from the task of criticising and marking these papers; and

Second, to secure uniformity in the marking.

The local boards are composed of some of the most competent men in the post-offices and custom-houses—of men who occupy other important and responsible positions in those offices—men whose time during the ordinary business hours of each day is all required for the regular duties of those offices, and who, therefore, are compelled to do much extra work at unreasonable hours, in order to fulfill their duties as civil-service examiners. These boards are widely scattered—in almost every State of the Union—and it is impossible to visit and instruct them fully in regard to the rules of marking, and even where instructions are given quite fully, the boards are not able to keep them well in mind, because they are not employed constantly upon the work of marking—many of them are so employed only for a few days twice in each year. In some cases a board has been entirely changed between two examinations, and there has been no opportunity to instruct the new board before it was required to act, except "at arm's length," by instructions sent in writing. The result has been much careless, hurried, and loose work in the marking of papers. No such difficulty is experienced with the central board, which is constantly employed in such work, and is thoroughly familiar with the rules for marking.

There is another important advantage in having the papers marked by a central board here in Washington, and that is in having them marked by men who can have no knowledge of the competitors, and who will not be biased for or against the candidates, and by men who are entirely removed from the influences of the appointing officers. Although the competitors are nominally known only by their numbers until after the marking of their papers is completed, yet the examiners, especially in small offices, can not well avoid knowing some of them by name through the handwriting and in many other ways.

If the papers from all the existing classified customs offices and post-offices are brought here to be marked, the central board must be considerably enlarged. I believe that it will require double the present number, or twenty examiners in all, to mark the papers of the four branches of the classified service—the departmental, railway mail, customs, and postal. If the board is enlarged to this number, one-half of them should be third class and the other half fourth class clerks, or at least not below those grades.

Unless the suggestions herein made are carried out, and an appropriation is granted to place the members of the central board wholly under the control of the Commission, legislation ought to be secured to compel the detail of the necessary number of competent persons to enable the Commission properly to conduct its business. The Commission ought to be empowered to lay its hands on men who are qualified for its work; it should not be left wholly at the mercy of the various Departments as to the qualifications of the men detailed.

I would also suggest that Congress be asked to appropriate a lump sum of $3,000, which may be used by the Commission to compensate the secretaries of local boards who keep the records, have charge of the papers, and make the certifications for the customs and postal services. Much of the work of this kind is now done of necessity out of office hours and without extra compensation. The Commission should be authorized to pay not to exceed $100 a year to each secretary of a local board. This appropriation should be made without reference to the question whether the local boards continue to mark the papers or not, because the work of the secretaries, such as keeping the records, making certifications, etc., must be done by them, even though the papers are marked by the central board.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. WEBSTER,
Chief Examiner.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 302.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

RELATIVE TO

The necessity of providing for additional space for the engineering and draughting division office of the Supervising Architect, as recommended in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

MARCH 26, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 24, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the necessity for providing additional space for the engineering and draughting division of the office of the Supervising Architect, as recommended in my annual report of 1889.

A one-story building, so constructed as to be removable at any time, can be erected in the south court of the Treasury building, of non-inflammable materials, at an estimated cost of $25,000. This structure is required to provide additional space for the draughting and engineering force of said office engaged in the preparation of plans for public buildings.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 303.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An increase in the estimate for education of children in Alaska, as submitted by the Secretary of the Interior, for the fiscal year 1891.

MARCH 28, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 27, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a communic ation from the Commissioner of Education of the 22d instant, forwarded by the Secretary of the Interior, submitting an increase in the estimate on page 61 of the Book of Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, for "Education of children in Alaska," from $50,000 to $75,000.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1890.

SIR: The estimates of appropriations for this office were required to be submitted in September last, and had been sent in a few days before my assuming the duties of Commissioner. Not having time to study the various interests concerned, I contented myself with revising a few of the items which I thought needed modification and repeating in most cases the estimates of the preceding year.

I desire now to recommend, and to request you to recommend to the Congress, a modification of the estimate submitted last September under the very important item, the "Industrial and elementary education of the children of school age in Alaska." The appropriation for that pur-

pose, I am now convinced, ought to be increased from $50,000 to $75,000.

The Government's educational work in that Territory, which is managed and supervised by this office, is at least firmly established and well organized, and the moderate and healthy growth which is already apparent imperatively demands the opening and maintenance of new schools. One of the sections of the rules for the government of education in Alaska, issued by the Secretary of the Interior June 14, 1887, declares that "a common school should be established in every settlement where there are children of sufficient number, and at least one school in every tribe of Indians or native settlement." This requirement has not yet been complied with, but the times are now ripe for the establishment of schools at a number of stations, where they will surely do great good to the cause of commerce and civilization. The Government officers who are connected with the educational work in Alaska and are most conversant with the condition of the various communities are unanimous in recommending an increase of the appropriation to $75,000; and a careful estimate of the expense of the work that ought to be undertaken next year, on the most economical basis, slightly exceeds that figure.

I therefore urgently recommend the increase to $75,000, and respectfully request that you submit the matter to the proper committee with as strong a recommendation in its favor as you may deem the importance of the interest involved to merit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. HARRIS,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 304.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR EMPLOYÉS OF BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, asking for an additional appropriation for the compensation of employés of said bureau on account of overtime work.

MARCH 28, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 28, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the favorable consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, of the 26th instant, asking for an additional appropriation of $5,000 for compensation of employés of the bureau on account of overtime work necessary to fill the orders of the various branches of the Department for the current fiscal year.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
March 26, 1890.

SIR: In order to execute the plate-printing required to fill the orders of the Treasurer of the United States, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and other officers who have work executed by this bureau, it has been necessary to work the force connected with the plate-printing branch overtime since July 1 last. The plate-printers and plate-printers' assistants, being paid by the piece and by the day, earned additional wages in proportion to the amount of time made, and in justice to the other employés who were required to work overtime it was necessary to allow them increased compensation in proportion to the time worked. The exigencies of the service require that this overtime shall be continued at least until the close of the current fiscal year. This not having

been anticipated when the estimates were submitted will cause a slight deficiency in the appropriation for compensation of employés for the current year. The appropriation for plate-printing and the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses are ample to meet all of the expenditures of the year; in fact, it is expected that there will be a slight surplus in both of these appropriations. To prevent any delay or embarrassment in the work of the Department, I have the honor to recommend that an additional appropriation be asked for the current year, as follows:

For salaries of all necesary clerks and employés of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing other than plate-printers and plate-printers' assistants, $5,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, being an additional appropriation for said purpose to that made by act of March 2, 1889.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. M. MEREDITH,
Chief of Bureau.

HON. WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc No. 305.

THE AQUEDUCT TUNNEL.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

INCLOSING

Copy of a letter from the Attorney-General of the United States, touching the matter of the prosecution of the contractors for the lining of the Washington Aqueduct tunnel, in connection with the War Department letter of the 18th instant, on the subject, and in further response to the resolution dated March 10, 1890.

MARCH 29, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 27, 1890.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives the inclosed copy of a letter from the Attorney-General of the 24th instant, touching the matter of the prosecution of the contractors for lining the Washington Aqueduct tunnel, in connection with War Department letter of the 18th instant on the subject, and in further response to resolution dated March 10, 1890, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, requested to inform this House whether the contractors for the work of lining said tunnel are not liable individually and on their bond for loss to the Government incident to the defective work done thereon; if so, whether any legal proceedings have been or will be instituted against them for such recovery; also, whether they or their subcontractors, or others connected with said work, are not liable to criminal prosecution, and, if so, whether any steps looking towards such prosecution have been or will be taken against them.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., March 24, 1890.

SIR: I have received your letter accompanying the report of the Senate committee with reference to the Aqueduct, and have referred the same to the district attorney of this District, with directions to have the matter investigated, and if a case for criminal prosecution can be found, to prosecute the same vigorously.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 306.

EMOLUMENTS OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An abstract of the official emoluments of officers of the customs servics received by them during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, *prepared in the office of the Commissioner of Customs in accordance with section* 2639 *of the Revised Statutes of the United States.*

MARCH 29, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 27, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of the official emoluments of officers of the customs service received by them during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, prepared in the office of the Commissioner of Customs in accordance with section 2639 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Statement of the official emoluments of officers of the customs for the fiscal

District or port.	Name of officer.	RECEIPTS.					
		Balance due United States July 1, 1888.	Salary.	Fees.	Services to American vessels.	Commissions.	Storage.
Albany	Addison D. Cole	$548.43	$600.00	$256.60	$512.55	$4,582.52	$113.01
Albemarle	C. E. Robinson	.....	250.00	.....	57.60	.....	.....
Do	W. E. Bond	.....	750.00	7.00	132.10	.....	.....
Alexandria	John P. Robinson	.....	.....	34.22	159.15	10.84	.....
Annapolis	John H. Thomas	.....	250.00	.....	176.45	.....	.....
Apalachicola	J. E. Grady	.....	500.00	285.90	134.60	24.06	.....
Aroostook	J. P. Donworth	1,240.66	500.00	545.05	.....	443.30	.....
....Do	L. S. Strickland	.....	.....	295.70	.....	.....	.....
Do	A. A. Burleigh	.....	208.81	227.15	.....	84.18	.....
Alaska	W. G. Morris	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	A. K. Delaney	.....	2,238.97	341.04	190.10	110.71	.....
Do	Max Bracht	.....	260.99	47.30	16.60	5.85	.....
Atlanta	A. M. Wallace	.....	1,000.00	60	.....	563.60	.....
Baltimore	J. B. Groome	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bangor	C. W. Roberts	1,432.56	.....	2,018.71	.....	2,625.64	.....
Barnstable	V. B. Chase	.....	.....	305.57	832.00	13.88	466.70
Bath	F. B. Torrey	.....	.....	304.35	792.35	1,179.30	91.50
Do	J. W. Wakefield	.....	.....	44.82	182.24	275.69	34.50
Beaufort, N. C	W. F. Howland	.....	1,000.00	3.00	338.75	19	.....
Beaufort, S. C	H. W. Richardson	.....	1,000.00	468.17	47.35	66.30	.....
Belfast	Edward Cushing	.....	.....	329.44	147.90	32.08	.....
Do	Geo. B. Ferguson	.....	.....	116.58	65.10	2.07	.....
Boston and Charlestown.	L. Saltonstall	.....	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgeton, N. J	Frank M. Porch	.....	250.00	13.87	487.35	2.40	.....
Bristol and Warren	J. H. Manchester	.....	.....	.....	41.55	.....	.....
Brazos de Santiago	J. J. Cocke	.....	1,500.00	698.48	21.25	.....	332.25
Brunswick	J. E. Dart	532.8	500.00	2,026.76	210.65	197.54	.....
Buffalo Creek	A. D. Bissell	25,577.67	1,000.00	12,660.15	.....	.....	2,000.00
Burlington, Iowa	John M. Mercer	.....	350.00	11.40	.....	148.25	.....
Burlington, N. J	H. Lenox	.....	150.00	.....	49.60	.32	.....
Cape Vincent	H. E. Morse	.....	1,000.00	2,111.00	.....	2,018.54	.....
Castine	C. A. Spofford	.....	150.00	63.27	491.30	1.07	.....
Champlain	William Reed	12,112.70	1,000.00	8,849.25	.....	9,426.01	.....
Chattanooga	J. S. Gillespie	.....	350.00	.....	118.75	148.80	.....
Charleston, S. C	Thomas D. Jervey	.....	.....	1,408.74	426.20	240.30	140.75
Cherrystone	George G. Savage	.....	500.00	.....	379.40	29.91	.....
Chicago	A. F. Seeberger	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati	William Caldwell	24,751.19	321.20	852.00	.....	33,803.92	.....
Do	Amor Smith, jr	.....	28.80	64.20	.....	1,868.07	.....
Cuyahoga	W. J. McKinnie	3,631.67	1,000.00	1,350.90	.....	8,316.92	109.95 656.27
Columbus, Ohio	F. E. Hayden	.....	272.50	6.20	.....	.....	.....
Corpus Christi	C. F. Bailey	571.50	1,500.00	1,366.45	.....	.....	476.00
Delaware	H. F. Pickles	.....	50.27	11.50	52.85	6.28	.....
Do	Henry M. Barlow	.....	449.73	96.87	572.55	328.76	12.90
Detroit	Daniel J. Campau	12,043.05	1,000.00	14,966.70	.....	13,328.46	1,869.40
Dubuque	Owen McGloughlin	.....	350.00	3.00	186.85	84.99	11.50
Duluth	H. B. Moore	.56	1,000.00	639.20	281.90	132.12	.....
Dunkirk	John Madigan	.....	1,000.00	4.50	32.55	37.57	.....
Denver	J. H. P. Voorhies	.....	1,000.00	70.20	.....	2,171.65	.....
Eastern district, Maryland.	Alonzo L. Miles	.....	1,200.00	21.30	1,429.00	.....	.....
Edgartown	S. P. Coffin	.....	250.00	156.39	96.20	9.25	.....
Erie	R. H. Arbuckle	.....	1,000.00	163.29	181.90	371.47	21.45
Evansville	J. B. Cox	.....	350.00	3.80	143.85	132.44	.....
Fairfield	W. Goddard	.....	250.00	102.36	320.50	785.17	1.20
Fall River	J. Brady, jr	.....	150.00	143.71	284.95	3,231.72	.....
Fernandina	W. A. Mahoney	.....	500.00	586.03	210.95	75.24	.....
Frenchman's Bay	Erastus Redman	.....	150.00	112.88	454.60	24.10	120.00
Galena	Robert Brand	.....	350.00	.....	75.90	.....	.....
Galveston	C. C. Sweeney	.....	1,500.00	1,405.18	.....	.....	1,883.45
Genesee	J. W. Martin	.....	1,000.00	1,455.80	.....	8,412.62	1,452.00
Georgetown, D. C	R. L. Cropley	.....	472.54	327.75	490.50	1,796.27	267.90
Do	Charles Dodge	.....	27.46	19.70	27.35	85.30	29.55
Georgetown, S. C	B. H. Ward	.....	250.00	14.50	99.10	.....	.....

year ending June 30, 1889. Required by section 2639, Revised Statutes.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.						
Advances.	Balance due officer June 30, 1889.	Balance due officer July 1, 1888.	Deputies and clerks.	Other expenses.	Compensation.	Deposits.	Balance due United States June 30, 1889.	Remarks.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5,000.00	$548.43	$1,064.68	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	307.60	.....	.....	To Sept. 30, 1888.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	889.10	.....	.....	From Oct. 1, 1888.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204.21	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426.45	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	944.56	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750.00	1,979.01	.....	To Dec. 31, 1888.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295.70	.....	Acting collector Jan. 1, to Apr. 15, 1889.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313.21	122.75	84.18	From Apr. 16, 1889.
$1,309.49	$1,309.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,880.82	.....	.....	To May 23, 1889.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330.74	.....	.....	From May 24, 1889.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,564.20	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	2,801.32	275.59	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,618.15	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,367.50	.....	.....	To Apr. 30, 1889.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	537.25	.....	.....	From May 1, 1889.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,341.94	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,581.82	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	509.42	.....	.....	To Dec. 31, 1888. An acting collector from Jan. 1 to Apr. 14, 1889.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183.75	.....	.....	From Apr. 15, 1889.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000.00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	753.62	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.55	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,551.98	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,934.95	532.87	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500.00	36,737.82	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	509.65	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199.92	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	1,349.80	1,279.74	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	705.64	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	19,461.95	9,426.01	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617.55	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,215.99	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	909.31	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	$56.04	.....	4,587.90	24,695.15	30,380.22	To May 31, 1889.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412.10	64.20	1,484.77	From June 1, 1889.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*109.95	3,722.77	8,076.72	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,156.27			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278.70	.....	.....	Created by act of Feb. 9, 1889. From Mar. 15, 1889.
.....	.....	.....	.....	†$8.45	2,976.00	929.50	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.90	.....	.....	To Aug. 6, 1888.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,460.81	.....	.....	From Aug. 7, 1888.
2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,369.40	25,512.35	13,328.46	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	636.34	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,053.22	.56	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,074.62	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,241.85	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,650.30	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511.84	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,738.07	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	630.09	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,459.23	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....	810.38	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372.22	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	861.58	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425.90	.....	.....	
57.20	.....	$57.20	.....	.....	4,383.45	505.18	.....	
114.26	.....	114.26	.....	.....	3,952.00	.....	8,368.42	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,103.06	.....	251.90	To June 10, 1889.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189.36	.....	.....	From June 11, 1889.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363.60	.....	.....	

*Additional for year 1888, †Fees overcharged, 1888.

Statement of the official emoluments of officers of the customs

District or port.	Name of officer.	RECEIPTS.					
		Balance due United States July 1, 1888.	Salary.	Fees.	Services to American vessels.	Commissions.	Storage.
Gloucester	D. S. Presson	.....	$250.00	$1,548.60	$966.85	$375.10	$1 001.19
Great Egg Harbor	James Tilton	.....	250.00	10.40	313.50	68	.....
Hartford	C. C. Hubbard	.....	.....	390.00	.....	7,106.36	400.00
Humboldt	Thomas Cutler	.....	2,500.00	127.22	161.50	35.14	.....
Huron	Charles A. Ward	$2,828.07	832.40	5,747.55	.....	1,983.97	915.70
Do	Harrison Geer	.....	167.60	940.60	.....	.....	184.30
Indianapolis	A. M. Kuhn	100.98	1,000.00	71.80	.....	3,490.47	.....
Kansas City	James Burns	1,895.41	1,000.00	150.40	.....	4,928.10	167.76
Kennebunk	John Cousens	.....	.....	7.30	27.25	.....	.....
Key West	J. V. Harris	8,298.30	500.00	3,458.86	.....	23,067.64	2,000.00
La Crosse	Robert Calvert	.....	350.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Egg Harbor	G. W. Mathis	.....	50.27	.....	23.75	.....	.....
Do	James E. Otis	.....	199.73	.....	32.55	.....	.....
Louisville	J. T. Gathright	12,260.66	350.00	446.80	.....	12,974.30	1,080.00
Machias	John F. Lynch	.....	250.00	523.90	1,069.55	8.57	.....
Marblehead	F. E. Pedrick	.....	.....	368.29	71.90	168.65	.....
Memphis	Thomas F. Tobin	.....	350.00	79.20	288.75	2,142.44	446.50
Miami	W. H McLyman	270.84	1,000.00	323.00	522.95	1,140.06	196.88
Michigan	D. O. Watson	.....	777.47	116.00	1,050.21	.....	.....
Do	George W. McBride	.....	222.53	52.40	281.40	.....	.....
Milwaukee	C. Krez	2,094.15	1,000.00	1,210.10	.....	9,331.91	661.27
Minnesota	A. Guernon	20,402.40	541.67	836.05	.....	3,654.90	435.50
Do	John Farrington	.....	.....	440.40	.....	.....	.....
Do	Chas. G. Edwards	.....	167.60	271.75	.....	872.50	57.95
Mobile	W. G. Clark	.....	250.00	990.72	365.30	489.13	11.40
Montana and Idaho.	Thos. A. Cummings	.....	791.21	2.10	.....	5.45	.....
Do	J. Sullivan	.....	208.79	7.00	.....	5.67	.....
Nantucket	A. A. Gardner	.....	4.08	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	James W. Clapp	.....	245.92	.....	21.45	.....	.....
Natchez	John J. Higgins	.....	500.00	.....	4.00	.....	.....
Newark	Eli H. Reynolds	.....	250.00	478.67	263.70	44.20	.....
New Bedford	Weston Howland	.....	.....	300.83	281.25	2,729.26	.....
Newburyport	Geo. W. Jackman	.....	.....	170.70	111.40	74.12	.....
New Haven	J. C. Byxbee	.....	.....	410.69	559.80	1,861.63	200.00
New London	W. M. Stark	.....	.....	172.53	383.40	349.25	76.36
New Orleans	B. F. Jonas	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport	Jno. H. Cozzens	.....	.....	149.77	70.49	267.20	.....
Newport News	Baker P. Lee	.....	100.00	1,250.33	151.50	90.91	.....
New York	Dan'l Magone	.....	10,153.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Joel B. Erhart	.....	1,846.15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	O. W. Cutler	14,691.00	1,000.00	15,283.35	.....	12,555.35	1,400.00
Norfolk	L. Lee, jr	105.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	W. R. Mayo	.....	.....	1,387.40	1,055.80	554 57	1.25
Omaha	Rob't C. Jordan	.....	350.00	63.70	25.05	2,047.18	8.50
Oswegatchie	W. H. Daniels	1,988.34	1,000.00	4,430.95	.....	.....	37.85
Oregon	John Hobson	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	I. B. Poucher	17,781.36	1,000.00	3,390.80	.....	15,877.45	2,000.00
Paducah	John W. Cobbs	.....	350.00	.....	200.25	.....	.....
Paso del Norte	Jas. Magoffin	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passamaquoddy	S. D. Leavitt	1,066.74	500.00	3,507.30	.....	1,948.68	.....
Patchogue	Wm. I. Carter	.....	.....	.50	401.80	.....	.....
Pamlico	Jno. A. Richardson	.....	516.67	17.20	155.30	2.67	.....
Do	H. B. Lane	.....	.....	41.97	.....	.....	.....
Pearl River	T. M. Favre	.....	250.00	1,422.37	629.20	208.69	.....
Pensacola	S. A. Moreno	.....	1,000.00	3,554.11	.....	627.39	.....
Perth Amboy	Oliver Kelly	.....	250.00	845.22	159.52	1,745.26	600.00
Petersburgh	P. F. Cogbill	.....	.....	280.00	8.85	.....	.....
Philadelphia	J. Cadwalader	.....	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	D. O. Barr	6,251.37	350.00	226.20	.....	9,025.59	.....
Plymouth	Philander Cobb	159.75	150.00	83.40	8.90	2,757.70	.....
Port Jefferson	P. F. Bayles	.....	.....	.....	165.65	.....	.....
Portland and Falmouth.	S. J. Anderson	.....	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth, N. H.	A. A. Hanscom	.....	.....	310.11	154.80	217.95	.....
Puget Sound	C. M. Bradshaw	.....	217.03	1,729.64	.....	679.53	.....

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, *etc.*—Continued.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.						Remarks.
Advances.	Balance due officer June 30, 1889.	Balance due officer July 1, 1888.	Deputies and clerks.	Other expenses.	Compensation.	Deposits.	Balance due United States June 30, 1889.	
					$4,001.19	$139.53	$1,02	
					574.58			
					3,400.00		4,496.36	
					2,823.86			
					2,996.70	3,047.55	6,263.44	To Apr. 30, 1889.
					603.30	689.20		From May 1, 1889.
					4,562.27	100.98		
					5,000.00	1,895.41	1,246.26	
					34.55			
					5,000.00	8,298.30	24,026.50	
					350.00			
					74.02			To Sept. 12, 1888.
					232.28			From Sept. 13, 1888.
					5,000.00	12,260.66	9,851.10	
					1,852.02			
					608.84			
					3,307.09			
					3,696.88	270.84	486.01	
					1,943.68			To Apr. 10, 1889.
					556.31		02	From Apr. 11, 1889.
					3,161.27	3,253.42	7,882.74	
					1,789.67	24,080.85		To Jan. 15, 1889.
						440.40		Jan. 16 to Apr. 30. Deputy acting as collector.
					476.95	213.80	679.05	May 1 to June 30, 1889.
					2,106.55			To Apr. 15, 1889.
					798.76			
					221.46			From Apr. 16, 1889.
					4.08			To July 6, 1888.
					267.37			From July 7, 1888.
					504.00			
					1,036.57			
					3,000.00	311.31		
					356.22			
					3,032.12			
					981.54			
					7,000.00			
					487.46			
					1,593.04			From Jan. 1, 1889 (formerly Yorktown).
					10,153.85			To May 5, 1889.
					1,846.15			From May 6, 1889.
					3,900.00	41,029.70		
							105.45	
					2,999.02			
					2,494.43			
					2,537.85	4,919.29		
					3,000.00			
					4,500.00	19,672.16	15,877.45	
					550.25			
					2,000.00			
					3,000.00	2,074.04	1,948.68	
					402.30			
					691.84			To Jan. 6, 1889.
						41.97		From Jan. 7, 1889. Deputy acting as collector.
					2,510.26			
					3,000.00	2,181.50		
					3,600.00			
					11.65			To May 19, 1889. No transactions from May 20, 1889.
					8,000.00			
					5,000.00	6,251.37	4,601.79	
					3,000.00	159.75		
					165.65			
					6,000.00			
					682.86			
					651.09	1,729.64	245.47	From Apr. 13 to June 30, 1889.

Statement of the official emoluments of officers of the customs

District or port.	Name of officer.	RECEIPTS.					
		Balance due United States July 1, 1888.	Salary.	Fees.	Services to American vessels.	Commissions.	Storage.
Providence	Jno. McWilliams			$792.17		$3,604.89	$1,029.85
Richmond	O. H. Russell			7.67‡	$192.45	136.63	
				214.29‡			
Do	Jno. F. Meredith			110.99			
Do	Jno. W. Fisher			100.04	52.20	13.52	
Saco	S. S. Mitchell		$250.00	2.50	34.60		
Sag Harbor	C. H. Vaughn		400.00		19.95		
Salem and Beverly	R. F. Dodge			750.56	229.00	42.67	23.45
Saluria	O. L. Threlkeld		370.93	494.50			
Do	R. E. Moffitt			123.00			
Do	E. D. Linn		937.50	432.55	3.45		
San Diego	Thomas J. Arnold	$9,075.52	2,500.00	1,617.17		3,595.41	
Sandusky	J. J. Finch		1,000.00	1,151.80	540.60	169.44	
San Francisco	J. S. Hagar		6,249.98				
Do	F. G. Phelps		750.02				
Savannah	J. F. Wheaton			2,032.67	331.10	550.01	669.66
St. Augustine	Frank B. Genovar		500.00	5.40	33.15	.07	
St. John's	F. C. Sollee			14.94			
Do	C. R. Bisbee		324.71	109.23	185.65	900.73	
St. Joseph	John Vander Linde		1,000.00	70.20	22.30	2,483.13	
St. Louis	R. D. Lancaster	22,095.62	276.92	798.80		28,918.20	354.74
Do	James O. Churchill		73.08	218.60		6,496.85	
St. Mark's	S. D. Mills	50					
Do	John F. McDonell		500.00	20.83	95.75	.85	
St. Mary's	E. A. McWhorter		500.00	88.66	9.50	3.30	
Southern, Oregon	John Flanagan		1,000.00	8.00	79.60		
Stonington	H. A. Hull		150.00	25.00	82.05	36.21	
Superior	C. H. Call		1,000.00	1,741.85		290.75	
Tappahannock	P. S. Hunter		250.00	.40	175.15		
Teche	W. T. Carrington		1,000.00	21.21	228.05	7.18	
Vermont	B. B. Smalley	26,410.79	1,000.00	27,644.05		24,249.71	414.00
Vicksburg	Harry H. Kain		500.00		67.35		
Waldoborough	J. E. Moore	391.03	250.00	2,693.26	29.92	26.82	
Wheeling	A. C. Egerter		350.00	2.00	276.6	74.55	3.00
Wiscasset	R. T. Rundlett		200.00	59.28	273.50	1.57	72.00
Willamette	H. Abraham	14,518.27	1,000.00	986.80		18,653.48	1,200.00
Wilmington, N. C.	C. H. Robinson	120.81	1,000.00	1,140.50		745.05	225.95
Wilmington, Cal.	George Hinds	4,100.36	2,500.00	741.05		3,586.30	
York	Joel Wilson		250.00		9.60		
Yorktown	B. P. Lee		100.00	989.04	151.65	158.50	
Yaquina	John Priest		1,000.00	7.60	38.00	1,792.54	
Total		249,350.58	138,957.38	159,944.11	21,101.78	319,219.65	25,965.54

NAVAL

Baltimore	I. Freeman Rasin		5,000.00				
Boston	Henry O. Kent		5,000.00				
New Orleans	Henry P. Kernochan		5,000.00				
New York	S. W. Burt		8,000.00				
Philadelphia	Henry B. Plummer		5,000.00				
San Francisco	S. Taylor		5,000.00				
Total			33,000.00				

‡ Fees December 25 to 31, 1888.

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, *etc.*—Continued.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.						
Advances.	Balance due officer June 30, 1889.	Balance due officer July 1, 1888.	Deputies and clerks.	Other expenses.	Compensation.	Deposits.	Balance due United States June 30, 1889.	Remarks.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$4,029.85	$1,397.06	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	543.37	7.67	.....	To Dec. 24, 1888.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110.99	.....	From Dec. 26, 1888, to Apr. 19, 1889, acting collector.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165.76	.....	.....	From Apr. 20, 1889.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287.10	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419.95	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,045.68	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	618.21	247.22	.....	To Sept. 29, 1888.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123.00	.....	Acting collector Sept. 30 to Nov. 15, 1888.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,373.50	.....	.....	From Nov. 16, 1888.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	1,117.17	$12,670 93	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	361.84	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,249.98	.....	.....	To May 22, 1889.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750.02	.....	.....	From May 23, 1889.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,583.44	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	538.62	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.94	.....	Deputy acting as collector to Nov. 6, 1888.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,520.32	.....	.....	From Nov. 7, 1888.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,575.63	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,956.05	48,488.23	.....	To Apr. 15, 1889.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,043.95	84.10	5,660.48	From Apr. 16, 1889.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617.43	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	601.46	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,087.60	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293.26	.....	.....	
.96	.....	$.96	.....	.....	2,500.00	241.85	290.75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425.55	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,256.44	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,914.00	76,804.55	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	567.35	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	391.03	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	706.20	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	606.65	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200.00	15,151.32	17,007,23	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,725.95	356.60	149.76	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	4,341.41	3,586.30	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259,60	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,399.19	.....	.....	To Dec. 31, 1888 (now Newport News).
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	338.14	
1,484.51	.....	1,481.91	$56.04	$8.45	323,803.58	401,056.23	192,617.34	

OFFICERS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000.00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,000.00	.....	.....	

Statement of the official emoluments of officers of the customs for the fiscal

SURVEYORS

District or port.	Name of officer.	RECEIPTS.					
		Balance due United States July 1, 1888.	Salary.	Fees.	Services to American vessels.	Commissions.	Storage.
Baltimore	E. Warfield	.....	$4,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston	J. W. Coveney	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenport	Frank L. H. Phillips	.....	.....	$4.50	$329.67	.....	.....
Michigan City	Louis J. Weiler	.....	350.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans	John C. Vance	.....	3,300.31	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	H. S. Beattie	.....	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	J. M. Campbell	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Me	N. Cleaves	.....	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco	W. J. Tinnin	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids	A. F. Schafer	.....	1,033.67	29.50	.....	$426.45	.....
Total	.....	.....	36,683.98	34.00	329.67	426.45	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Balance due United States July 1, 1888	$249,350.58
Salary	138,957.38
Fees	159,944.11
Services to American vessels	24,101.78
Commissions	319,219.65
Storage	25,965.54
Advances	1,484.51
	919,023.55

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
March 25, 1889.

year ending June 30, 1889, *etc.*—Continued.

OF CUSTOMS.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.						
Advances.	Balance due officer June 30, 1889.	Balance due officer July 1, 1888.	Deputies and clerks.	Other expenses.	Compensation.	Deposits.	Balance due United States June 30, 1889.	Remarks.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$4,500.00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334.17	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350.00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,300.31	.....	.....	From July 21, 1888. Office vacant to July 20, 1888.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000.00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500.00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	
.....	$16.50	.....	.....	.....	1,489.62	$16.50	.....	From Aug. 21, 1888.
.....	16.50	.....	.....	.....	37,474.10	16.50	.....	

RECAPITULATION.

Balance due officers, July 1, 1888	$1,481.91
Deputies and clerks	56.04
Other expenses	8.45
Compensation	323,803.58
Deposits	401,056.23
Balance due United States June 30, 1889	192,617.34
	919,023.55

SAM'L V. HOLLIDAY,
Commissioner of Customs.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 307.

ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE AND WATERTOWN ARSENAL.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a communication from the Secretary of War of the 27th instant, submitting additional estimates by the Ordnance Department of the Army for appropriations for Rock Island Bridge, Rock Island, Ill., and Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

MARCH 29, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 28, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of War of the 27th instant, submitting additional estimates by the Ordnance Department of the Army for appropriations as follows:

Rock Island Bridge, Rock Island, Ill	$18,210
Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass	2,000

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 27, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to forward for transmission to Congress additional estimates of appropriations required for the Rock Island Bridge, Rock Island, Ill., $18,210, and for Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., $2,000.

Respectfully,

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, by the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.
Rock Island Bridge, Rock Island, Ill.: For replacing parts of the east and west shore spans of the Rock Island bridge by stronger members of wrought-iron. (Submitted March 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 963, sec. 1)	$18,210.00	$52,958.00

[Note.]

The removal of parts of these shore spans is rendered necessary by the increase in weight of engines and cars used in railroad traffic on the bridge. This heavy traffic strains the suspension members in the present structure beyond the limit of safety. The present spans were calculated to support a live load of 2,500 pounds per lineal foot, but the increased weight requires that they support a load of 3,000 pounds per lineal foot with safety. One-half of all the expense incurred in strengthening these two spans to be re-imbursed by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, as provided in their guaranty, executed to the United States under the laws providing for the construction of the Rock Island bridge.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.,
March 5, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith an estimate, with plans of the cost of replacing parts of the east and west shore spans of the Rock Island bridge with heavier and stronger members of wrought-iron, the new members being the lower chords, the plate girders, and floor-beams.

The suspension members in the existing spans are strained to about 12,000 pounds per square inch, and the lower chord members from 10,000 to 14,000 pounds per square inch, while the allowable strain is but 8,000 pounds per square inch. This estimate is independent of, and is in addition to the estimates submitted by the commanding officer of this arsenal on July 8, 1889, for replacing the upper deck of the Rock Island bridge with wrought-iron. I recommend that Congress be asked to appropriate the amount estimated for, in order that the bridge may be put in a safe condition for carrying the increased weight of engines and freight-cars now used in railroad traffic.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WHITTEMORE,
Colonel of Ordnance, Commanding.

The CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, by the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army.

Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.: For fitting up a chemical laboratory, procuring material, and employing a chemist, for making chemical analysis and investigation of qualities of materials tested (submitted)	$2,000.00

[Note.]

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, WATERTOWN, MASS.,
March 19, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate for adding to the testing department at this arsenal the means for making chemical analyses and investigation, and earnestly recommend, should you approve of the same, that Congress may be asked to add this small amount to the appropriation for the testing-machine for the coming fiscal year.

I can not represent too strongly the necessity for this work. It is not usually nec-

essary for tests for private parties where only strength of material is required, but even in these tests it is sometimes earnestly desired.

In most of the tests made by the Department, however, which are experimental and for ascertaining the physical qualities of materials, their action under various circumstances of stress, time, exposure, etc., much of the value of the tests is lost by not being able to determine the quantitative composition of the materials. This knowledge is necessary for planning and pursuing understandingly systematic investigation and for avoiding unnecessary tests.

This is especially necessary in experimental research to ascertain the best physical qualities for stone, cements, mortars, steel, and some other metals. The tests now made to determine the strength of stone in various directions, combined action of frost, heat, moisture, alternations of all these, chemical action of the atmosphere and its impurities, are tedious and expensive. A knowledge of the chemical composition of the specimens, added to the above, would cost little, and would enable us to connect composition with causes of endurance or failure, to conduct experiments understandingly, and probably eventually to tell builders what physical and chemical qualities, easily determined by test, will give the quality of stone desired or to be shunned for any particular purpose. This result, if it can be obtained, would be of inestimable value to the country. The advantage of chemical analysis is the same, though less in amount for many other materials.

It is well known that for tests of steel at private establishments chemical analysis is deemed a necessary part of the test. At this place where so much more extensive and important research is made, and such extensive and costly testing appliances are in use, it is wrong to omit these additional inexpensive tests.

The chemical laboratory has not been used for several years for lack of a chemist. It is estimated that there is now enough work to occupy a chemist for some years.

It is estimated that it will cost about $300 to refit the laboratory, and that it will cost about $1,700 per annum thereafter to employ a chemist and to procure the necessary appliances and materials. The appropriation is therefore respectfully recommended to be added to appropriation for testing machine at the Watertown Arsenal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. FLAGLER,
Lt. Col., Ord. Dept., U. S. A., Commanding.

The CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

S. V. BENÉT,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 22, 1890.

O

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 308.

UNPAID JUDGMENTS DUE THE UNITED STATES.

APRIL 1, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Solicitor of the Treasury in regard to unpaid judgments due the United States, and recommending the appropriation of a sum for making the collections.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 31, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of Congress, copy of a communication from the Solicitor of the Treasury in regard to unpaid judgments due the United States.

The matter is of sufficient importance to call for active measures for the early collection of the large sums due on these judgments, and as a means to that end I would suggest the employment of a sufficient number of agents for the special purpose of ascertaining the present residence of the judgment debtors, if living, their financial standing or the condition of their estates, and all other facts and circumstances that might lead to the collection of the judgments against them, either by execution or such other legal proceedings as might be advisable.

For defraying the expenses of carrying out such a system of investigation, and other expenses incident thereto, the sum of $30,000 is deemed sufficient by the Solicitor, and I would respectfully recommend and urge the appropriation of that sum for the purpose indicated.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1890.

SIR: Referring to the conversations I have had with you respecting the collection of the judgments due the United States, I have the honor to suggest:

These unpaid judgments, with interest, amount to about $35,000,000. Many of them are old, and but little attention has been paid to their

collection since 1867. The present residence and solvency of the judgment debtors in very many instances are not known to this office. Many debtors have removed from the residence they had at the time the judgments were obtained. No money is available for search or inquiry. The marshals, clerks, and district attorneys very naturally take but little interest in these old matters. It is my opinion that with proper effort a very considerable sum could be realized upon these judgments. If Congress would make an appropriation of $30,000, to be expended under your direction in the employment of agents charged with the duty of ascertaining the present whereabouts of debtors, and of their solvency, much might be done in the direction of collections, and in relieving the books of this office from what is now mere worthless claims.

Perhaps it would be in the direction of wisdom if Congress would authorize you to sell such of these judgments as could be sold, after they are, say, twenty years old.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. HEPBURN,
Solicitor.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 309.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT WINONA, MINN.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

CALLING ATTENTION

To the necessity for an additional appropriation to complete the public building at Winona, Minn., as authorized by law.

APRIL 2, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 28, 1890.

SIR: I have to call your attention to the act of Congress of March, 2, 1889, extending the limit of cost of the United States court-house, post-office, etc., building at Winona, Minn., from $100,000 to $150,000, and to state that under said limit there yet remains to be appropriated the sum of $50,000, which amount is included in the annual estimates submitted to Congress at the present session.

The Government has this day entered into a contract for the erection and completion, except heating apparatus and plumbing, of the above-named building; and, as the same is to be completed and ready for occupancy by March 1, 1891, it is desirable that the $50,000 above referred to be appropriated at the present session.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 310.

STEAM FOG-WHISTLE AT WARWICK POINT, R. I.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

CONVEYING

A recommendation that a steam fog-whistle be established at Warwick Point, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.

APRIL 4, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 3, 1890.

SIR: At the instance of the Light-House Board, I have the honor to inform you that the interests of commerce and navigation require that a steam fog-signal be established at Warwick Point, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, the estimated cost of which is $5,000.

The Light-House Board therefore recommends that this amount be appropriated therefor.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 311.

FURNISHING OF CERTAIN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

CALLING

Attention to the necessity for an immediate appropriation of $142,000 *for furnishing certain specified public buildings.*

APRIL 4, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the necessity for an immediate appropriation of $142,000 for furnishing the United States buildings hereinafter named, the date of completion of which, together with the amount required for furniture, is set opposite the name of each; and for providing completed buildings with additional furniture to accommodate the constant increase in the postal service, and to replace worn-out furniture, viz:

Location.	Date of completion.	Amount.
Springfield, Mass	March, 1890	$4,800
Montpelier, Vt	March, 1890	3,500
Manchester, N. H	March, 1890	4,600
Binghampton, N. Y	May, 1890	4,500
Rochester, N. Y	July, 1890	14,880
Gas fixtures for above buildings		9,500
Carson City, Nev	March, 1890	12,875
Houston, Tex	March, 1890	5,200
Huntsville, Ala	March, 1890	11,250
Augusta, Ga	March, 1890	12,250
Wichita, Kans	March, 1890	20,545
San Antonio, Tex	May, 1890	13,300
Abingdon, Va (Gas fixtures included.)	June, 1890	4,800
Old buildings		20,000
Total		142,000

It is estimated by the Department that there will be needed for the buildings referred to, to provide for fuel, lights (gas and electric), water, ice, and supplies of a miscellaneous character, the sum of $30,000.

As the delays necessarily incident to the passage of the deficiency bill and the subsequent advertisement for proposals to manufacture the required furniture would prevent the equipment of these buildings upon their completion, and as such delays would involve an expenditure, by reason of the rental of premises for the accommodation of postmasters, collectors of customs and internal revenue, and other United States officials, I would recommend that the appropriations asked for be made available at the earliest practicable moment, to wit:

Furniture and repairs of furniture, additional to the current appropriation	$142,000
Fuel, lights, and water, additional to current appropriation	30,000

In preparing the bill for the appropriation for furniture and repairs of furniture, it is recommended that the following named public buildings, completed and occupied, be named therein, in addition to those herein specified, as the amount appropriated for the complete furnishing of the same, as provided for in the act of March 2, 1889, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and prior years, was insufficient to properly equip them, viz: Augusta, Me., Keokuk, Iowa, Reading, Pa., Fort Scott, Kans., Harrisonburg, Va., Baltimore, Md., Minneapolis, Minn., Santa Fé, N. Mex., Springfield, Ohio, Des Moines, Iowa, and Macon, Ga.

The furniture for the new public building at Wichita, Kans., which is included herein, is also included in the estimate for furniture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. When that estimate was prepared, however, the opinion prevailed that the building would not be completed until the year 1891, but its construction having been vigorously pressed, it is now practically finished and ready to be furnished.

Respectfully yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 312.

LIGHTS ON THAMES RIVER, BETWEEN NEW LONDON AND NORWICH, CONN.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

RECOMMENDING

That there be included in the clause of the general appropriation bill providing for the lighting of rivers provision for twelve post lights on the Thames River, between New London and Norwich, Conn.

APRIL 4, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 3, 1890.

SIR: At the instance of the Light-House Board I have the honor to state that the interests of commerce and navigation require that the Thames River, between New London and Norwich, Conn., should be lighted by the Government instead of the private parties engaged in transportation who have for several years past maintained lights there.

The Light-House Board suggests that for the purpose of safe navigation between New London and Norwich twelve post lights be located on this reach of the Thames River. It is estimated that this will cost $3,000.

It is recommended by the Board, therefore, that the Thames River be included in that clause of current general appropriation bill providing for the lighting of rivers, and that its amount be increased $3,000 for this purpose.

Respectfully,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 313.

LIGHT AND STEAM FOG-WHISTLE, NEW LONDON, CONN.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

RECOMMENDING

The establishment of a light and steam fog-whistle at New London, Conn.

APRIL 7, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 5, 1890.

SIR: At the instance of the Light-House Board, I have the honor to call attention to the importance of having a light and an efficient steam fog-signal established in such position as to enable vessels entering and leaving the harbor of New London, Conn., but especially of vessels approaching from seaward, to do so with safety. The numerous outlying shoals and ledges surrounding the entrance to this harbor make the approach to it dangerous in thick weather. The location of the present New London light and fog-signal station is so far inside the obstructions as to be partially ineffective as an aid for the purpose of safe navigation of this entrance.

The commerce of the port of New London has so increased since the erection of the present light-house as to change the condition materially. In consequence of the recent grounding of the steamer *City of Worcester* on Bartlett's Reef, complaint was made that the fog-bell of Bartlett's Reef light-ship was not adequate to the needs of vessels approaching New London from the westward in a fog, and it was stated that Congress would be petitioned to replace the present light-ship with another carrying a steam fog-signal.

In view of these facts and the further fact that a naval station is in operation on the Thames River, which empties into New London Harbor, the Light-House Board suggested that a light and steam fog-signal station, to be called Black Ledge light station, be established on the southwest ledge on the eastern side of the entrance to New London Harbor. It is estimated that it can be done for $45,000. The Light-House Board therefore recommends that an appropriation of that amount be made therefor.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

O

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 314.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th *instant, a list of all claims allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury, enumerated in House Ex. Docs. Nos.* 55 *and* 153, *Forty-eighth Congress, second session, for which appropriations have not been made.*

APRIL 8, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Claims.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 7, 1890.

SIR: In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th instant, "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit to the House of Representatives a list of all claims allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury enumerated in House Ex. Docs. Nos. 55 and 153, Forty-eighth Congress, second session, for which appropriations have not been made," I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of the claims referred to. In compliance with a similar resolution of the House of Representatives of March 25, 1886, these claims were included in a list transmitted to the Speaker April 23, 1886, and printed in House Ex. Doc. No. 210, Forty ninth Congress, first session, together with reports thereon by the Second Comptroller and Sixth Auditor, and a part of the claims so reported were provided for, those not provided for being included in the present list.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Claims allowed, reported by the Third Auditor and Second Comptroller.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

Settlement No.	Claimant.	Amount.
1212 of 1883	Louis A. von Hoffman and others.....	$18,430.56

Claims allowed, reported by the Third Auditor and Second Comptroller—Continued.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Settlement No.	Claimant.	Amount.
1111 of 1883	Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. R. and S. S. Co	$334.05
1973 of 1884	Inland and Seaboard Coasting Co	24.13
2639 of 1884	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rwy. Co	178.64
338 of 1883	Frank J. Eastman	10.50
449 of 1883	William J. Jarrell	13.25
588 of 1883	George Peoples	14.00
1496 of 1884	Giles T. Ransom, deceased, estate of	105.33
1535 of 1884	Eliza Taylor, mother of James Carroll Taylor, deceased	17.43
5441 of 1885	Annapolis and Elk Ridge R. R. Co	9,720.00
1308 of 1883	Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co	32,788.48
4889 of 1884	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., (on its own line)	12,730.49
4889 of 1884	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., as lessee of the Camden and Amboy R. R	1,120.55
4889 of 1884	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., as lessee of the New Jersey R. R. and Transportation line	467.96
4889 of 1884	Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R. Co	188.18
4889 of 1884	Northern Central Rwy Co	371.75
7206 of 1883	Randolph Barton, trustee of the Powhatan Steamboat Co	19,175.00
174 of 1883	Andrew J. Richardson, deceased, estate of	800.00
161 of 1883	Amasa C. Hall, deceased, estate of	440.00
176 of 1883	Russell Sturgis, deceased, estate of	600.00
331 of 1883	Amasa C. Hall, deceased, estate of	200.00
152 of 1883	The New York and Baltimore Transportation Line	1,400.00
162 of 1883	New Haven Steam-boat Co	5,200.00
175 of 1883	Charles Coblens, deceased, estate of	1,500.00
210 of 1883	Henry A Sayre, deceased, estate of	1,900.00
333 of 1883	Stephens and Condit Transportation Co	800.00
332 of 1883	Susan L. Stetson, administratrix of James P. Stetson, deceased, and John Russell.	405.00
700 of 1883	Individual Enterprise Co., of Baltimore, receiver of	1,600.00
543 of 1883	A. J. Buckner, deceased, estate of	6,000.00
544 of 1883	Swiftsure Transportation Co., R. Loper, Baird and Preston K. Erdman, assignees.	2,900.00
701 of 1883	Steamer *C. W. Thomas*	1,100.05
711 of 1883	Philadelphia Steam Pump and Towing Co	750.15
805 of 1883	Schooner *Allen Middleton, Jr*	265.82
944 of 1883	Steamer *Argo*	2,027.50
1206 of 1883	Union Steamship Co	3,900.00
1536 of 1884	Thomas Clyde (steamer *Talacca*)	450.00
1538 of 1884	The Commercial Transfer Co	2,730.00
1715 of 1884	Steamer *Monitor* and owners	5,975.00
2463 of 1884	The Baltimore Steam Packet Co	1,900.00
2464 of 1884	....do	10,216.67
939 of 1883	Robert A. Morgan (steamer *Jenny Lind*)	870.50
1435 of 1884	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba R. R. Co	13.20
		131,203.58

HORSES AND OTHER PROPERTY LOST IN THE MILITARY SERVICE.

4999 of 1884	Globe Mutual Insurance Co. of St. Louis, Mo	$4,000.00
4999 of 1884	St. Louis Floating Dock Insurance Co	4,000.00
5300 of 1885	The Magnolia Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio	2,333.33
5301 of 1885	The Phœnix Insurance Co. of New York	5,000.00
5363 of 1885	The Magnolia Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio	3,000.00
5363 of 1885	City Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio	3,000.00
5000 of 1884	Eureka Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa	5,000.00
5000 of 1884	Phœnix Insurance Co. of St. Louis, Mo	5,000.00
5068 of 1884	American Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio	4,000.00
5068 of 1884	National Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio	3,000.00
5068 of 1884	Central Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio	3,000.00
5303 of 1885	United States Insurance Co. of St. Louis, Mo	5,000.00
5303 of 1885	American Central Insurance Co. of St. Louis, Mo	5,000.00
5201 of 1885	Eureka Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio	4,574.19
5201 of 1885	Citizens' Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio	1,744.52
5201 of 1885	American Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio	1,744.52
5201 of 1885	Magnolia Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio.	2,287.10
5201 of 1885	City Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio	2,287.10
5201 of 1885	American Central Insurance Co. of St. Louis, Mo	3,787.09
5201 of 1885	Boatmens' Insurance and Trust Co. of St. Louis, Mo	3,787.09
4813 of 1884	The Sun Mutual Insurance Co. of New York	5,860.00
4813 of 1884	The Commercial Mutual Insurance Co. of New York	2,441.67
4813 of 1884	The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. of New York	5,860.00
4813 of 1884	The Washington Marine Insurance Co. of New York.	4,500.00
5085 of 1884	The American Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio	4,667.00
		94,873.61

Claims allowed, reported by the Fourth Auditor and Second Comptroller—Continued.

PAY OF THE NAVY PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1881.

No. of report.	Claimant.	Amount.
6046	William A. Mintzer	$266.57
6093	J. A. B. Smith	257.12
6043	George R. Watkins	302.77
6048	Mary P. King, widow of W. H. King	255.10
6066	A. H. Price	73.30
6053	C. J. McConnell	210.43
6072	J. F. Merry	440.90
6091	T. T. Caswell	105.37
5997	B. P. Mimmack	380.00
6063	A. G. Kellogg	841.68
6092	John G. Sankey	105.37
5990	William W. Carter	301.55
6033	James McDonnell	140.40
6086	E. K. Boardman	348.26
5987	J. C. P. De Kraft	451.01
6054	James Nash	268.23
6107	F. S. Bassett	56.40
	Total	4,804.46

Claims allowed, reported by the Sixth Auditor.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Amount.
1203 of 1881..	O. J. Salisbury, mail contractor: For amount of a remission of part of a deduction ordered August 11, 1881, remitted by order of the Postmaster-General, January 20, 1885.	Deficiency in postal revenues. (See Executive Document No. 210, House of Representatives, first session, Forty-ninth Congress, page 17.)	$15,429.03
137 of 1861...	The Mississippi Central Railroad Company: For amount of Post-office Department drafts in favor of W. Goodman, president of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, dated August 17, 1861, in payment for mail transportation from April 1 to May 31, 1861, returned and canceled in April and May, 1866.	Deficiency in postal revenues. (See Executive Document No. 26, House of Representatives, first session, Forty-seventh Congress, page 77.)	4,636.01
74 of 1861....	Charles Morgan, mail contractor: For allowance of one month's extra pay per order of Postmaster-General, dated December 2, 1879, modifying order of May 20, 1861, discontinuing service route 8502, Texas.	Deficiency in postal revenues. (See Executive Document No. 26, House of Representatives, first session, Forty-seventh Congress, page 78.)	2,094.17
138 of 1861...	M. C. Mordecai, mail contractor: For allowance of one month's extra pay per order of Postmaster-General, dated January 2, 1861, for discontinuance of service. Contract pay, $40,000 per annum. Service discontinued January 4, 1861. Route from Charleston, S. C., via Savannah, to Key West, Florida.	.....do	3,333.33
	Total	.....	25,492.54

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 315.

LAUNCHING WAYS AND GRANITE SLIPS AT NEW YORK AND NORFOLK NAVY-YARDS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy, submitting an estimate of appropriation for extending the launching ways and making alterations in the granite slips at the navy-yards at New York and Norfolk.

APRIL 9, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 8, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy of the 5th instant, submitting an estimate of appropriation in the sum of $13,000, for extending the launching ways and making alterations in the granite slips at the navy-yards at New York and Norfolk.

Respectfully yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 5, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for transmission to Congress, copy of a letter from the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and one from the commandant of the New York Navy-yard, requesting that the sum of $13,000 be inserted in the naval appropriation bill for the next fiscal year, for extending the launching ways and making alterations in granite slips at the navy-yards at New York and Norfolk, Va.

The *Maine*, now building at New York, will be ready to launch in September next, and the *Texas*, at Norfolk, a few months later.

To permit the launching of these ships when completed it is necessary that the sum asked for be appropriated, for the purpose of extending the launching ways and slips at said yards.

Very respectfully,

B. F. TRACY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. WM. WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 3, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in order to launch the *Maine*, now building at New York Navy-yard, the ways and approaches to the water will have to be enlarged in accordance with the inclosed plan at an estimated cost of $6,130.

The same thing will have to be done at Norfolk Navy-yard, in order to launch the *Texas*, building there.

I respectfully recommend that the amount of $13,000 be asked to be inserted in the present appropriation bill for the purpose of extending launching ways and slips at navy-yards at New York and Norfolk, to permit the launching of these ships.

This matter seems to have been overlooked, and as both vessels will be ready to launch during the next fiscal year, the *Maine* in September next and the *Texas* a few months later, it would be a serious matter to delay their completion for want of this sum.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. FARQUHAR,
Chief of Bureau.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
New York, April 1, 1890.

SIR: I am informed by the naval constructor that the launching ways for the *Maine*, now building at this yard, and which is expected to be launched next autumn, are too short, and will have to be extended 45 feet on the outer end, and also that the granite slip has not sufficient width for safely launching the ship.

It is therefore earnestly requested that the necessary appropriation may be obtained for making alterations in granite slip and extending launching ways, in time to permit the vessel being launched when ready.

The principal work to be done being under water, it will probably require two months' time.

Estimated cost (labor and material), $6,130.

Very respectfully,

D. L. BRAINE,
Rear-Admiral, Commandant.

CHIEF OF BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

O

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 316.

ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI CANAL.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

With a letter from the Chief of Engineers, a preliminary report upon the location of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal, in compliance with a provision of the river and harbor act of August 11, 1888.

APRIL 9, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 8, 1890.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives a letter from the Chief of Engineers, dated the 1st instant, together with a copy of the preliminary report of Capt. W. L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, dated the 27th ultimo, upon the location of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal, in compliance with the following provision of the river and harbor act of August 11, 1888:

The Secretary of War is further authorized and directed to cause to be located, on such line as he may approve, a canal from the Illinois River at or near the town of Hennepin to the Mississippi River at or above the mouth of Rock River, together with a necessary feeder for the same, said canal to be known as the Illinois and Mississippi Canal, and to be 80 feet wide at the water-line, and to have a depth or not less than 7 feet of water, with locks 170 feet long, and 30 feet wide. The Secretary of War shall cause to be made and submitted to Congress detailed plans and estimates for the construction of said canal and feeder; the necessary expense of making such location, plans, and estimates, shall be paid out of the unexpended balance on hand heretofore appropriated for the survey of said canal by the river and harbor act approved August 5, 1886, for the examination of said canal, and of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, by a board of engineers.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C. April 1, 1890.

SIR: The river and harbor act of August 11, 1888, contains the following item:

The Secretary of War is further authorized and directed to cause to be located, on such line as he may approve, a canal from the Illinois River at or near the town of Hennepin to the Mississippi River at or above the mouth of Rock River, together

with a necessary feeder for the same, said canal to be known as the Illinois and Mississippi Canal, and to be 80 feet wide at the water-line, and to have a depth of not less than 7 feet of water, with locks 170 feet long and 30 feet wide. The Secretary of War shall cause to be made and submitted to Congress detailed plans and estimates for the construction of said canal and feeder; the necessary expense for making such location, plans, and estimates shall be paid out of the unexpended balance on hand heretofore appropriated for the survey of said canal by the river and harbor act approved August 5, 1886, for the examination of said canal, and of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, by a board of engineers.

The duty required by this provision of law was assigned to Capt. W. L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, and that officer has submitted a preliminary report, dated March 27, 1890, respecting the conduct of the work and the results obtained, a copy of which is herewith submitted.

Captain Marshall reports that the detailed plans of all constructions necessary to establish navigation over this route, embracing seventy-five sheets of drawings, will be submitted on or before May 8. He states that the detailed estimates for the construction of this canal will not differ materially from the estimates already submitted, namely, $6,524,052.61, for the canal and feeder, which will be found on page 1713, Report Chief of Engineers, 1886, Part III.

Four sheets are submitted herewith, showing respectively location of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal, a general plan of an aqueduct and lock combined, a general plan of one of the locks, and a plan of one of the locks and dams on Rock River, with a navigable pass closed by controllable gates or movable dams.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers.

Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

PRELIMINARY REPORT UPON LOCATION OF THE ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI CANAL.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Chicago, Ill., March 27, 1890.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following preliminary report upon the location of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal required by the act of Congress of August 11, 1888.

The item in that act relating to this work is as follows:

The Secretary of War is further authorized and directed to cause to be located on such line as he may approve a canal from the Illinois River, at or near the town of Hennepin, to the Mississippi River, at or above the mouth of Rock River, together with a necessary feeder for the same, said canal to be known as the Illinois and Mississippi Canal, and to be 80 feet wide at the water line, and to have a depth of not less than 7 feet of water, with locks 170 feet long and 30 feet wide. The Secretary of War shall cause to be made and submitted to Congress detailed plans and estimates for the construction of said canal and feeder; the necessary expense of making such location, plans, and estimates shall be paid out of the unexpended balance on hand heretofore appropriated for the survey of said canal by the river and harbor act approved August 5, 1886, for the examination of said canal and of the Illinois and Michigan Canal by a Board of Engineers.

The act changes the name of the proposed canal from "Hennepin Canal," under which all former surveys, reports, and estimates have been made, to "Illinois and Mississippi Canal."

The present work is based upon surveys already made, with some additional minor surveys, and embraces only the preparation of detailed

plans and estimates for all works of construction necessary to establish the navigation along the "Rock Island route," one of the lines previously surveyed, that route having been designated by the Secretary of War, October 27, 1888, as the "route approved" by him under this act.

The surveys upon which the present detailed plans and estimates are based have been heretofore reported upon to Congress as follows:

(1) Maj. W. H. H. Benyaurd, Corps of Engineers. (See Annual Report Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, 1883, page 1754.) On page 1780 of this report will be found also a discussion of the general benefits to be derived from the construction of this canal.

(2) Maj. Thomas H. Handbury, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. (See Annual Report of Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, for 1886, page 1708.)

In 1886, a Board of Engineers was constituted under the River and Harbor act approved August 5, 1886—

> To examine, in all their relations to commerce, the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the proposed Hennepin Canal, to consider their value, and all other matters connected with their usefulness to navigation, and shall report upon * * * the construction of the Hennepin Canal * * *.

The report of this Board is contained in the Report of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, for 1887, page 2125, *et seq.*

The three reports named contain full and detailed statistics and discussions of the commercial importance of this route. That it will be of value to commerce, especially as a regulator of freight charges upon all lines of transportation between the Lakes and the Mississippi River Valley, is evident, but as the conditions have not changed since the report of the Board of Engineers just named, it is unnecessary to go into that subject again in this report.

The present investigation relates only to the location and cost of the proposed canal; to details of construction, not to the advisability of its construction nor to its commercial importance.

APPROVED ROUTE.

The adopted line over the route approved by the Secretary of War, October 27, 1888, is from the Illinois River about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles above the town of Hennepin, at the great bend of the Illinois River, thence via Bureau Creek Valley, Penny's Slough, and Rock River to the Mississippi River at the mouth of Rock River, with a feeder to Rock River, near Dixon, Ill.

From the Illinois River to the Feeder junction the route is necessarily nearly identical with the main line, for the Hennepin Canal as surveyed and located in 1882, the principal deviations being, (1) the change in the crossing of the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad from the third to the seventh mile; (2) the straightening of the line at the end of the thirteenth mile, across a large bend in Bureau Creek, around which the route was originally located. This has been made practicable by a change in the said bed of Bureau Creek, made by the railroad company through an artificial cut on the south and west sides of their track, whereby the above bend has been disconnected from the creek proper. The canal can now cross the old river-bed without an aqueduct.

Various changes in the bed of the creek call for minor modifications of the line. The railroad has doubled its tracks, which increases the difficulty of location of the line, especially in the Pond Creek Valley.

The canal reaches the summit level at the twentieth mile, after an ascent of 205 feet through 24 locks, with lifts varying from 3 feet to 10 feet each. The original number of locks proposed for the eastern slope was 23, but it has been considered advantageous to take into the canal the water of the marshy area at the summit, which has necessitated an additional lock. The summit level extends from the twentieth to the twenty-fifth mile, where the Dixon Feeder joins it, and continues unchanged to the thirty-fifth mile, on the line of the original Marais d'Osier surveyed route (Report Chief of Engineers, 1883 p. 1754) except a change in Lock No. 27 from 7 to 9 feet lift, making the grade westward from this lock 2 feet lower.

From the thirty-fifth mile to Milan, near the mouth of Rock River, the route is the same as the Rock Island route via Penney's Slough and Rock River, surveyed in 1885 (see Report Chief of Engineers 1886, p. 1721), but several modifications have been made in the distribution and lifts of the locks. On the forty-eighth mile the flight of three locks proposed in 1885 is modified to three separate detached locks with basins between them, and the locks in Rock River are differently located and with lifts varying from the original proposed locks.

The terminus of the line is made at the mouth of Rock River, instead of at the Mississippi River 1½ miles below Rock Island City, as proposed originally, this terminus affording a much more capacious harbor and entrance to the Mississippi end of the canal.

The total lockage on the descent from the summit level to the mouth of Rock River is 102 feet, made by 13 locks, varying in lifts from 3 to 10 feet. The length of the western slope from the Feeder junction to the Mississippi River is 52 miles.

The main line is 77 miles in length, of which 50 miles is canal and 27 miles slackwater navigation in Rock River by locks and dams.

Upon the main line the following constructions are necessary:

Locks.—Thirty feet wide, 170 feet between quoins, 7 feet depth.

Number.	Lift.
	Feet.
2	3
1	5
3	6
3	7
5	8
13	9
10	10
37	

Among the locks of 9-foot lift is a lock of novel construction at Milan, with one set upper gates and two sets of lower gates giving a double exit, one into a canal below the Milan dam to be used at low water, and the other into Rock River to be used when that stream is from 5 to 6 feet above low water; and among the locks of 10-foot lift is included one combined lock of two 10-foot lifts.

Aqueducts.—Five aqueducts, respectively 150, 300, 210, 180, and 420 feet in length, and 40 feet in width of trunk.

Culverts.—There are 41 culverts. Nine 36-inch iron pipe; twelve 48-inch iron pipe; four, each two 48-inch iron pipes; eight 10-foot span masonry arches each; two with two 10-foot masonry arches each; five 12-foot span masonry arches each, and one with 30-foot span aqueduct.

FEEDER ROUTE.

It is proposed that the Feeder shall leave Rock River at a point about 2½ miles below initial point proposed in 1882, thus shortening its length by that distance. This is proposed to avoid the difficult and expensive passage through the streets of Dixon, and the construction of street and railroad bridges, covered canals, and other works. To this end it is proposed to purchase the flour-mill and water-power at Dixon, above which the Feeder was originally proposed to begin.

The price for this water-power and for a new dam at the mouth of the Feeder, with a guard-lock and controllable sluice-way for navigation and water supply, and the leveeing along the banks to prevent overflow above the dam, will not materially exceed, probably, the saving in the construction of the 2½ miles left out, while at the same time avoiding all complications due the canal traversing the river-front and crossing the streets of the town of Dixon.

From the proposed initial point to the junction with the main line, the Feeder, which is proposed to be navigable and of the same dimensions as the main line, is identical in location with the route proposed in 1882, for a description of which see Report of Chief of Engineers for 1883, page 1758.

The same slope is given to the Feeder as proposed in that report, but its total length is 34¾ miles. A guard-lock is placed at its entrance to Rock River, allowing navigation from the Feeder into the pool of Rock River, created by the dam at the Feeder junction.

The constructions required upon the Feeder are as follows: 1 guard lock at entrance to Rock River; 1 dam across Rock River with a controllable sluice-way closed by gates of the "Parker" modified "bear-trap" pattern; 1 set of sluice-gates for supply of the Feeder; 1 aqueduct, 70 feet wide, 180 feet long, over Green River; 3 pivot railway bridges; 39 highway and farm bridges; 73 culverts, ranging in dimension from 36-inch cast-iron pipe to double spans of 12-foot masonry arches.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES.

Detailed plans of all constructions necessary to establish the navigation over this route have been completed, with exception of four sheets, which will be completed in a few days. The estimates are well along, and it is now expected that the final report upon the route, with detailed and complete estimates of cost, can be submitted within a month or six weeks from the date of this preliminary report.

The atlas showing the location of the route and the designs and plans of the various structures will contain 75 sheets 30 by 40 inches in size, as follows:

Index map	1
Profile main line	2
Profile feeder	1
Location main line	20
Location feeder	10
Locks and details	12
Aqueducts and details	8
Culverts and details	3
Bridge over lock	1
Dams, sluice-ways, weirs	7
Maps of special locations of structures	10
	75

Of these designs tracings of sheets No. 1, No. 36, No. 47, and No. 62 are herewith, showing respectively the location of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal; a general plan of an aqueduct and lock combined; a general plan of one of the locks; and a plan of one of the locks and dams on Rock River, with a navagable pass closed by controllable gates or movable dam. The details pertaining to these plans are not transmitted.

COST OF MAIN LINE.

As to the estimated cost of the work, it is practicable at present to submit only a partial estimate, and by comparison with similar elements in the original estimates of cost given in former reports, arrive at a general conclusion that the cost based upon detailed plans will be so much greater or so much less than shown by the preliminary estimates.

The following table gives the comparative cost of the work shown by the detailed plans of the present investigation as far as the estimates have been completed and of the same items in the preliminary estimates of 1885:

Item of cost.	Hennepin, 1885.	Illinois and Mississippi, 1890.
Locks	$2,046,655.25	$1,920,575.76
Culverts	175,108.48	201,400.00
Weirs	66,646.95	75,000.00
Aqueducts	470,411.39	361,327.17
Right of way	125,550.00	125,550.00
Fencing	31,205.00	31,205.00
Total	2,915,577.07	2,715,057.93

Which shows a difference of $200,519, the present estimates being less than the preliminary estimates of 1885 by that amount. It is not likely that the ratio of gain will continue throughout the items still to be estimated, viz: earthwork, bridges, concrete lining, and special work, like riprapping and slope walls. The bridges will be more expensive than estimated in 1885, as some of the railroads have doubled their tracks, but the cost of these constructions in all will not vary materially from the estimates of 1885, so that we may safely say that on the main line the detailed estimates will not probably vary more than $200,000 from the preliminary estimates of 1885, and will probably be less than those estimates by that amount.

COST OF FEEDER.

The feeder as now proposed is two and one-half miles shorter than originally proposed. These two and one-half miles contained structures estimated to cost $323,695.27, which will not be required if the new line be adopted; but the now proposed feeder requires the purchase of the Dixon water-power and flour mill; the construction of a guard-lock and a dam across Rock River with controllable sluice-gates, the cost of all which is estimated at $352,000, making an excess of present estimates at Dixon of $28,304.73. Culverts and aqueducts in accordance with late designs will also cost in excess of the preliminary estimates, as shown by the following comparative table. The estimates of 1882 are given as then reported. Those for 1890 show deductions of items on the abandoned portion of the route, and new estimates where made.

Comparative table feeder line.

Item of cost.	Estimate, 1882.	Estimate, 1890.
Earth-work	$766,954.20	$722,864.60
Culverts	109,310.46	119,500.00
Weirs	32,288.30	.....
Bridges, railroad	37,237.00	21,120.00
Bridges, highway	88,920.00	80,750.00
Aqueducts	35,160.98	102,448.77
Concrete lining	11,088.00	11,088.00
Right of way	109,010.00	88,510.00
Fencing	22,720.00	21,920.00
Special work	300,145.17	431,112.00
Total	1,512,834.11	1,599,313.37
Add 10 per cent	151,283.41	159,931.33
Aggregate	1,664,117.52	1,759,244.70

Which shows an excess of the new estimates over those of 1882 of $95,127.18.

For the main line, then, the present investigation and estimates seem to indicate a decrease of $200,000, and for the feeder an increase of $95,000; or, for the entire work, that the detailed estimates will not vary from the preliminary estimates more than $105,000.

The esimates for this particular route heretofore made may be found on page 1713, Report of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, 1886, Part III. This estimate was, for canal and feeder, $6,524,052.61.

The detailed plans and estimates will give essentially the same results, and it may be said that this water-way complete will not differ in cost $250,000, more or less, from that estimate.

This result is remarkable, as these estimates were made by two engineers for different parts of the line, and the sketches and drawings upon which the estimates of cost of the mechanical constructions were based are not in this office. Moreover, the line has been changed at various points; the feeder has been shortened; the character of the locks, dams, and aqueducts have been changed as well as the terminus of the line; nevertheless, the result will be practically the same, and that estimate will probably still hold good.

MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

All locks, dams, bridges, aqueducts, etc., on the line are designed to be of the most permanent character. High-grade masonry in cement, concrete, iron, steel, and earth, except floors of locks, linings of aqueducts, gates of locks, and cribs of dams in Rock River, which are of timber. The only timber exposed to decay will be guide cribs at locks in Rock River, lock-gates, and aqueduct linings, all of which are easily replaced without interfering with the use of the route. For all of the dams in Rock River, except at Milan, where the great development of crest makes them unnecessary, high-water passes are provided to limit the damage by flowage of lands at mid-stages or above to a minimum.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARSHALL,
Captain of Engineers.

The CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.

WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION — MAIN LINE

— COMBINED AQUEDUCT BRIDGES, AND LOCKS —

Design for Aqueduct Bridge Nº 2 over Bureau Creek and Lock Nº 7 of 8 Ft. lift.

— Scale. —

Note.— For details not shown on this sheet see Sheets Nº 40, 60, & 61. These designs are for earth foundations

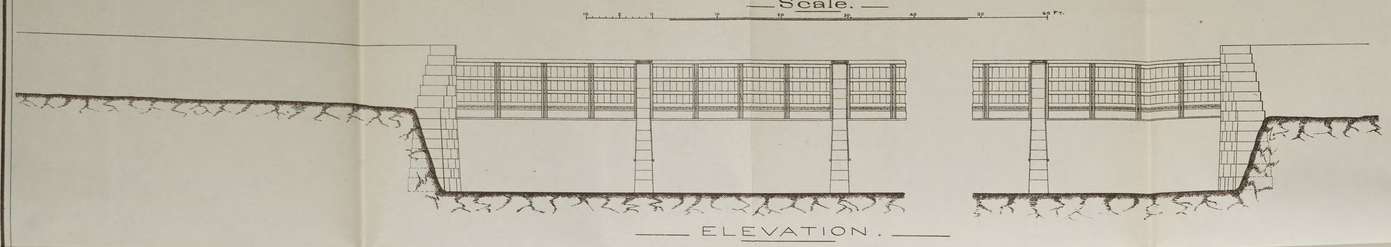
U.S. Engineer Office
Chicago, Ill. March 27, 1890.

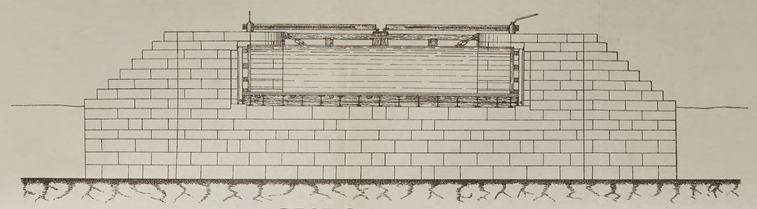
Forwarded to the Chief of Engineers, U.S.A. with Preliminary Report of this date.

W. L. Marshall.

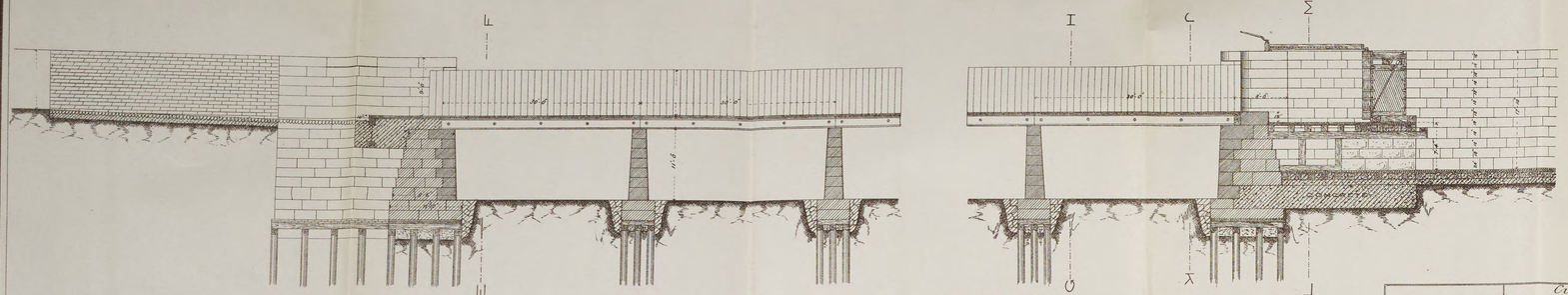
Captain of Engineers, U.S.A.

— ELEVATION. —

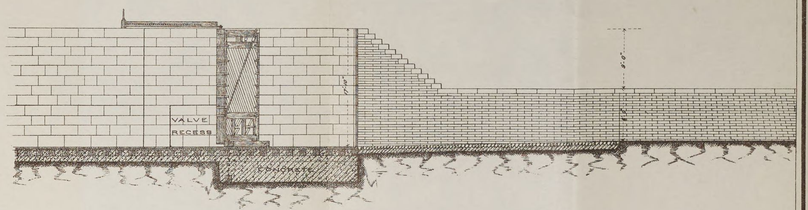




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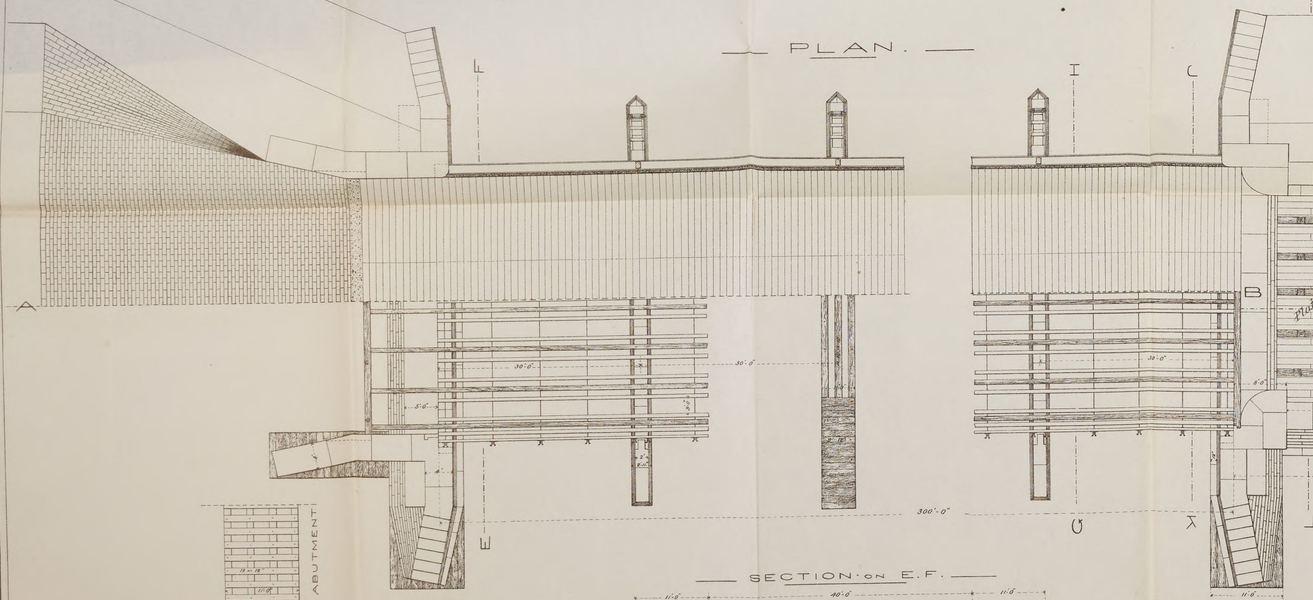
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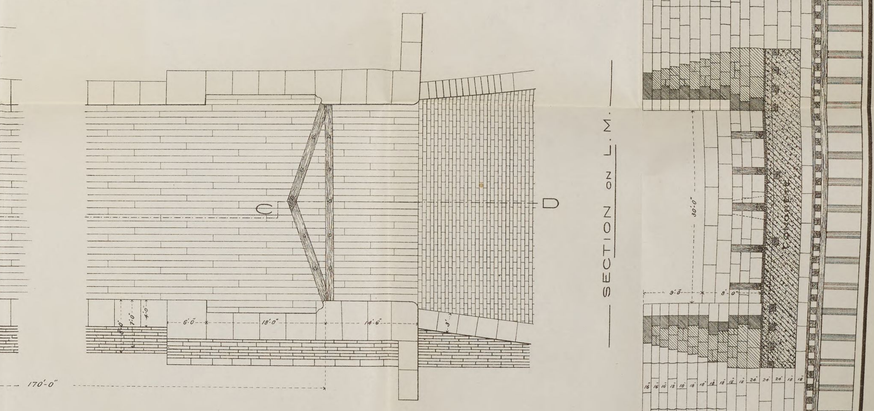
— Estimate. —

Aqueduct Nº 2 & Lock Nº 7.	Cubic Yards. Earthwork	Concrete	Rip-rap	Masonry. Coping	Facing	Backing	Feet B.M. Pine. Plank	Pine. Timber	Oak. Plank	Oak. Timber	Steel piling	Oak Piles	Pounds. Cast Iron	Rolled Iron	Forged Iron	Bolts	Drift Bolts Spikes Hand Rails &c.	Square Yards Paving	Estimated Cost of Lock & Aqueduct	
Lock quantities	6300	668		107	465	1446	34928	87276	1040	10786		144	9803		3810	1701	7268	165		
Aqueduct "	12007	111	992	154	887	820	3664	65424	71820	19546		694	6476	531274	31395	2144	15433	375		
Total "	18307	779	992	261	1352	2266	43492	152700	72920	30272		1138	16279	531274	35205	3845	22701	540		
Cost per Unit	20¢	$6	$1.74	$22	$15	$9	$30	$30	$40	$50		$10	6¢	5¢	10¢	7¢	6¢	$1.10		
" " Item	$3661.00	$4674	$1736	$5742	$20280	$20394	$1304.76	$4581	$2916.80	$1513.60		$11380	$976.74	$26563.70	$3520.50	$269.07	$1362.66	$810	$111685	71

— PLAN. —

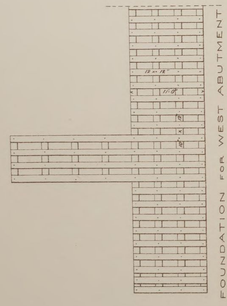


— PLAN. —

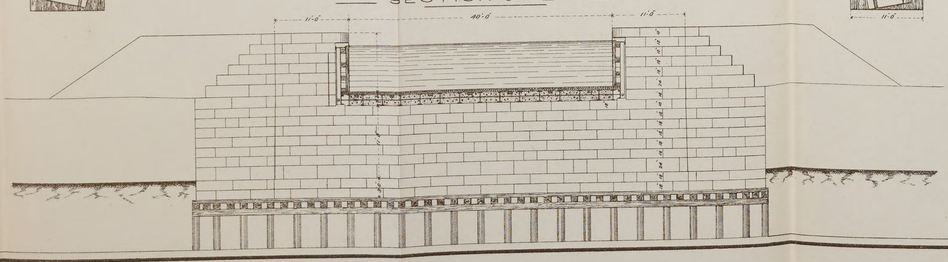


— SECTION on L. M. —

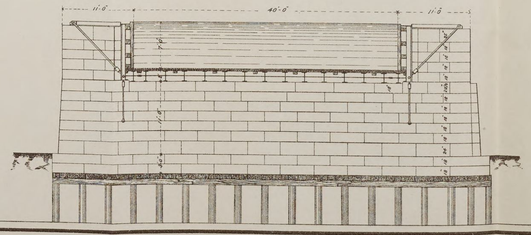
FOUNDATION FOR WEST ABUTMENT



— SECTION on E. F. —



— SECTION on G. H. —



Affile	Station	Lock Nº	Aqueduct Nº	Elevations. Zero of Gauge	Lock Wall	Aqueduct Floor
7	355	7	2	55	72	63

THE HORNE PETTES CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX MAP

SHOWING PROPOSED LOCATION OF THE

ILLINOIS & MISSISSIPPI CANAL

WITH ITS

NAVIGABLE FEEDER

FROM

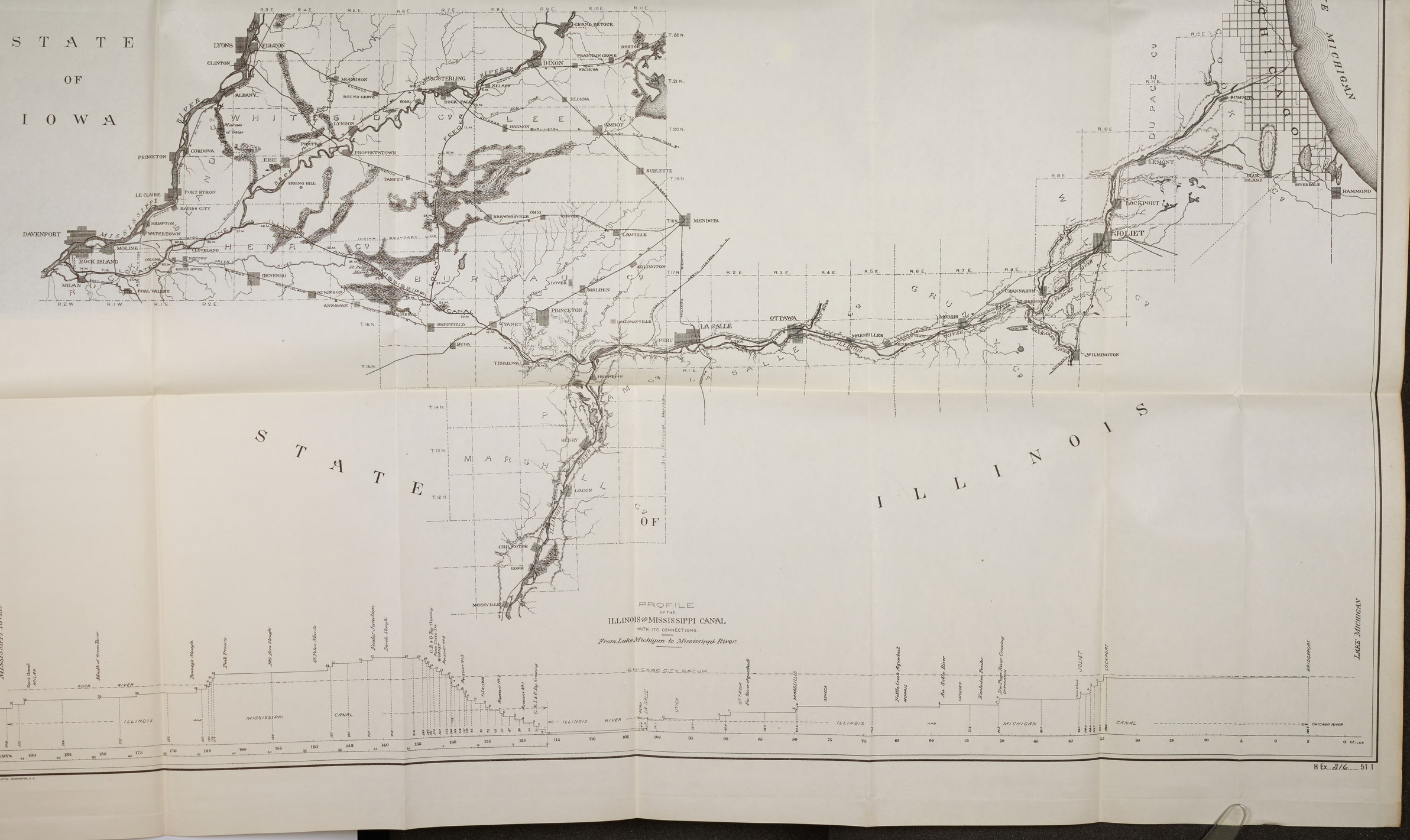
ROCK RIVER to DIXON.

Scale.

U.S. Engineer Office
Chicago, Ill. March 27. 1890.

Forwarded to the Chief of Engineers. U.S.A.
with Preliminary Report of this date.

W. L. Marshall.
Captain of Engineers, U.S.A.



PROFILE
OF THE
ILLINOIS & MISSISSIPPI CANAL
WITH ITS CONNECTIONS.
From Lake Michigan to Mississippi River:

THE HORNE PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION — MAIN LINE

— CANAL LOCKS. —

Design for Lock Nº 1 - 9 Feet lift with guard headwalls.

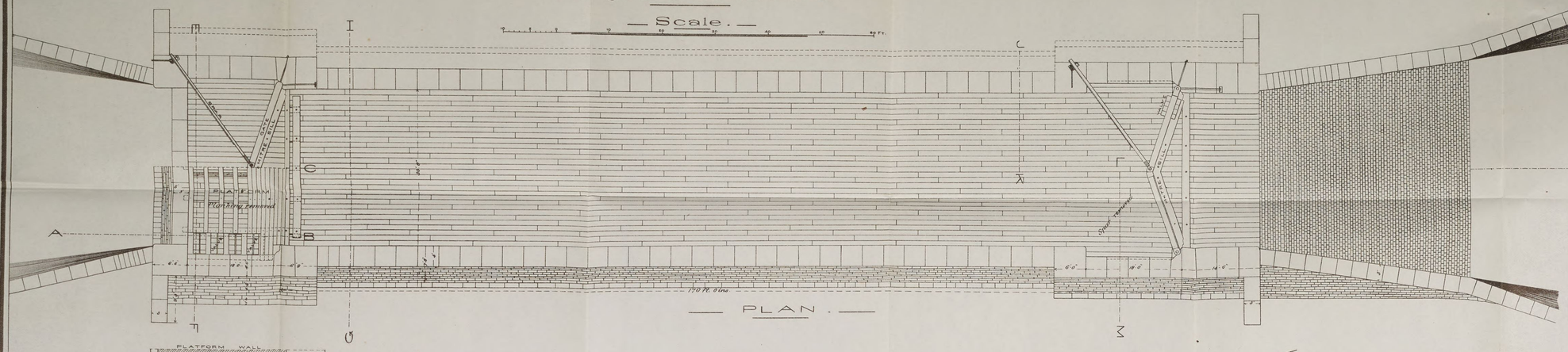
— Scale. —

Note.- For details not shown on this sheet see Sheets Nº 37 & 38. These designs are for earth foundations.

U.S. Engineer Office
Chicago, Ill. March 27. 1890.

Forwarded to the Chief of Engineers. U.S.A. with Preliminary Report of this date.

W. L. Marshall.
Captain of Engineers, U.S.A.



— PLAN. —

— SECTION on E. F. —

— SECTION on J. K. L. M. —

— SECTION on G. H. —

SECTIONAL PLAN UNDER PLATFORM

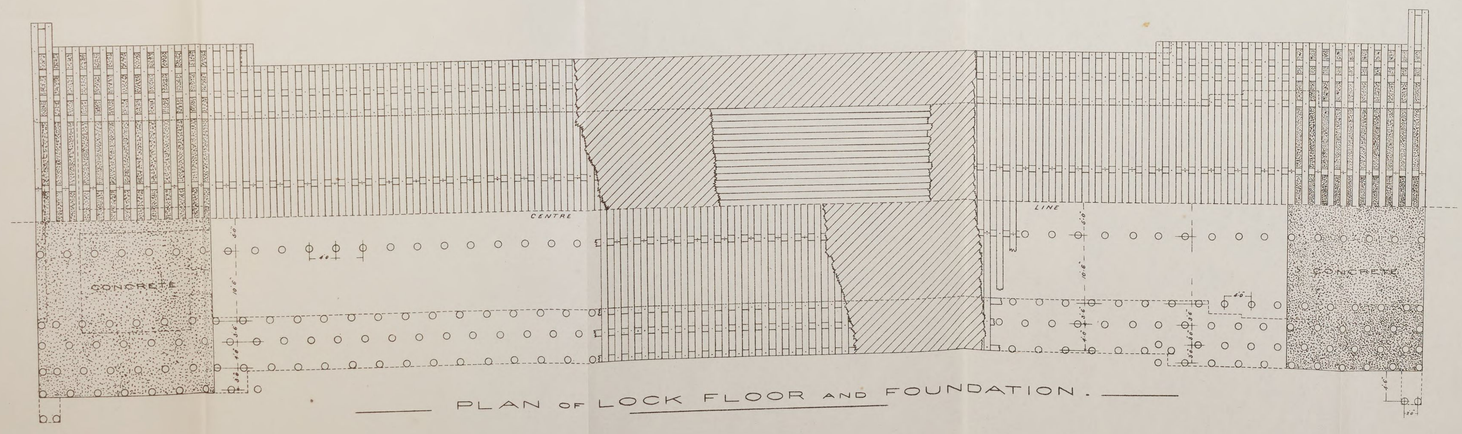
— Estimate. —

Lock Nº 1.	Cubic Yards					Feet B. M.					Pounds					Square Yards	Estimated Cost of Lock.
			MASONRY.			PINE.		OAK.									
	Earthwork	Concrete	Coping	Facing	Backing	Plank	Timber	Plank	Timber	Sheathing	Oak Piles	Cast Iron	Forged Iron	Bolts	Spikes Drift Bolts &c.	Planking	
Quantities	6650	717	134	316	2008	35668	89562	1164	11498	2100	479	9803	4120	1762	7598	165	
Cost per Unit	20¢	$6	$22	$15	$9	$30	$30	$40	$50	$45	$10	6¢	10¢	7¢	6¢	$1.30	
Cost per Item	$1330	$4302	$2948	$7740	$18072	$1070.04	$2686.92	$46.56	$574.90	$94.50	$47.80	$588.18	$412	$123.34	$455.88	$214.50	$45471

Mile.	Station.	Lock No.	Elevations	
			Lower Water Sills	Lock Wall
1	15	1	3	21

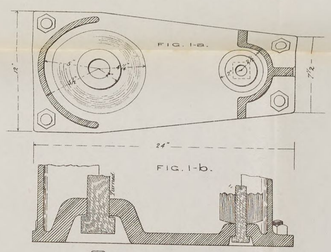


— SECTION on A. B. AND C. D. —

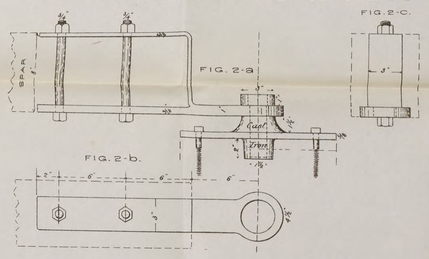


— PLAN of LOCK FLOOR AND FOUNDATION. —

CAST IRON PINION STAND

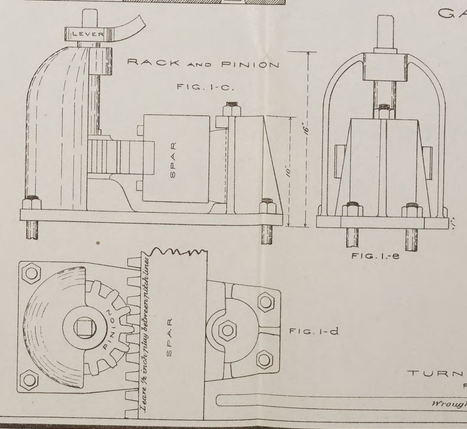


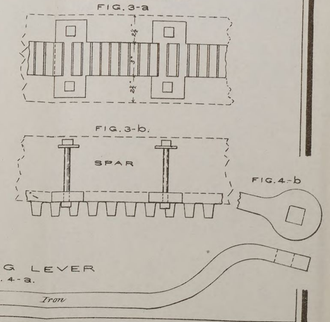
ATTACHMENT of SPAR to TOE POST of GATE



GATE MANEUVERING GEAR

— Scale 1½ Ins. = 1 Ft. —





TURNING LEVER
FIG. 4-a.
Wrought Iron

THE BYRNE PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION MAIN LINE

LOCKS & DAMS ROCK RIVER.

Design for Lock Nº 34 of 5ft. lift and 8ft. Guard Walls and Crib Dam with High Water Pass closed by Parker Gate.

— Scale. —

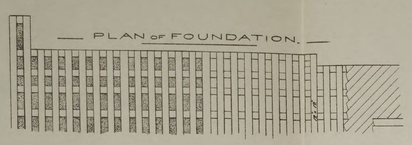
NOTE.- For details not shown on this sheet see Sheets Nº 37, 38, 48, 49 & 50. These designs are for earth foundations.

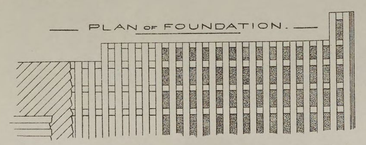
U.S. Engineer Office
Chicago, Ill. March 27. 1890.

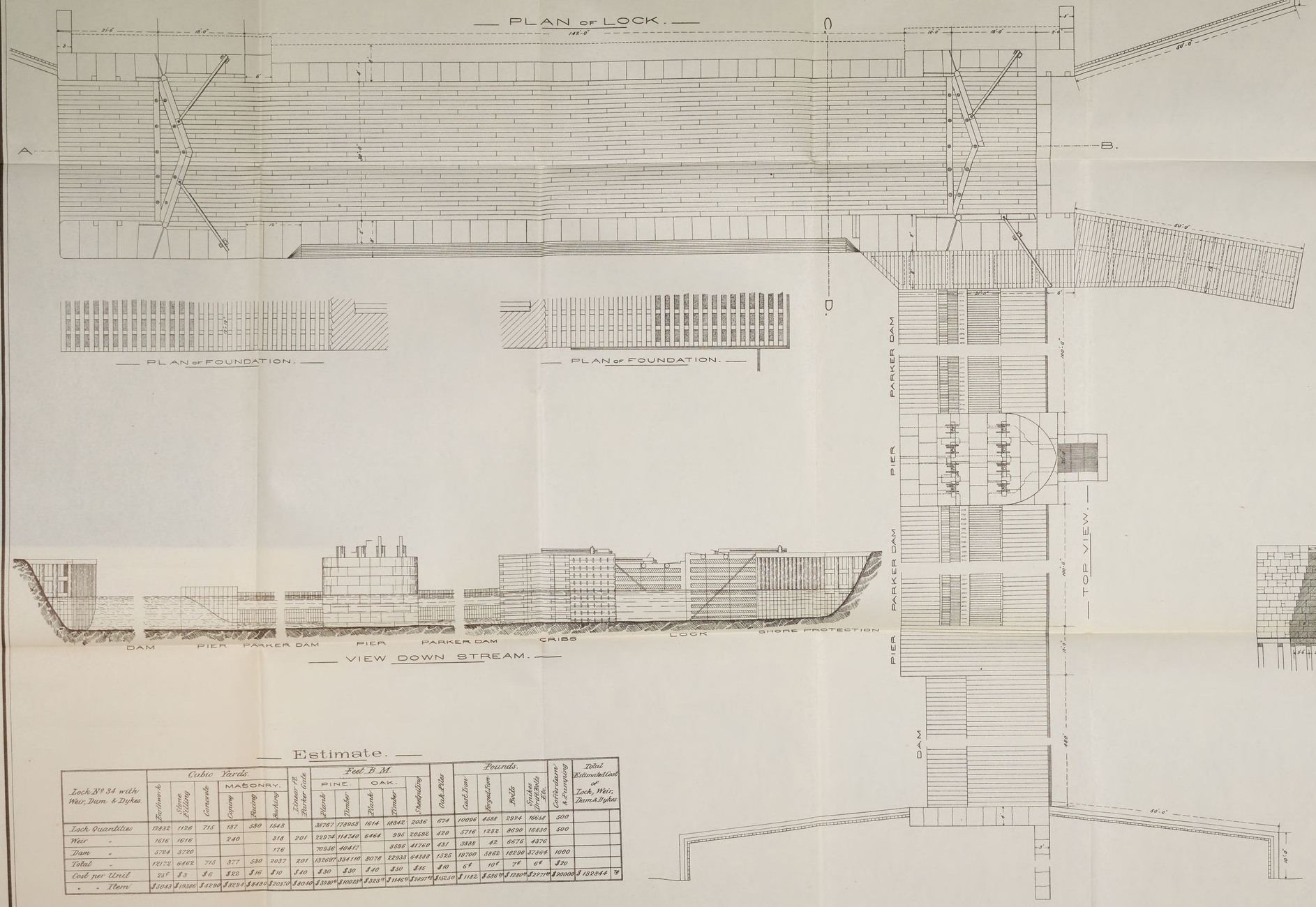
Forwarded to the Chief of Engineers, U.S.A. with Preliminary Report of this date.

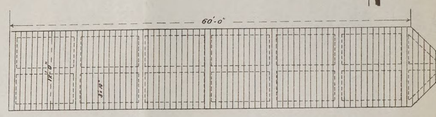
W. L. Marshall

Captain of Engineers, U.S.A.

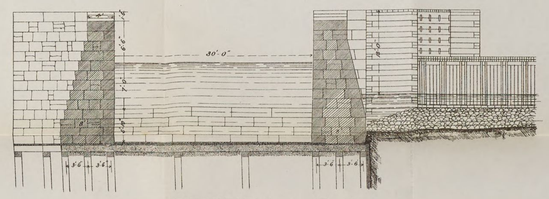








VIEW DOWN STREAM.

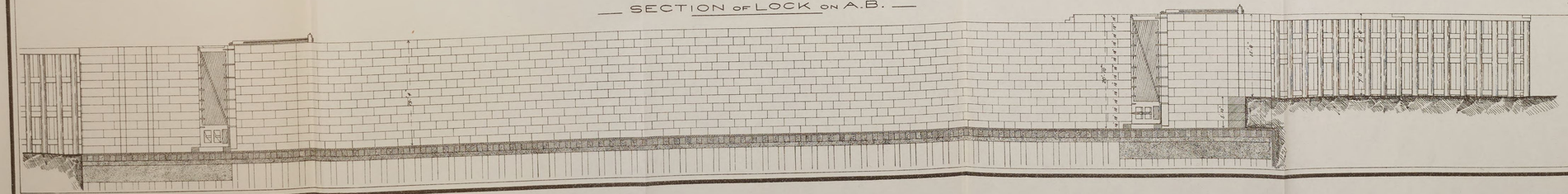


SECTION ON C.D.

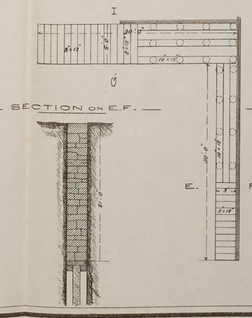
Estimate.

Lock Nº 34 with Weir, Dam & Dykes.	Cubic Yards. Earthwork	Stone Filling	Concrete	Masonry. Coping	Facing	Backing	Timber for Parker Gate	Feet B.M. Pine. Plank	Pine. Timber	Oak. Plank	Oak. Timber	Sheathing	Oak Piles	Pounds. Cast Iron	Wrought Iron	Bolts	Spikes Draft Bolts &c.	Carbonizing & Pumping	Total Estimated Cost of Lock, Weir, Dam & Dykes
Lock Quantities	12832	1126	715	137	330	1543		38767	178953	1614	18342	2036	674	10096	4588	2924	16658	500	
Weir "	1616	1616		240		318	201	22974	114740	6464	995	20592	420	5716	1232	8690	16830	500	
Dam "	5784	3720				176		70956	40417		3596	41760	431	3838	42	6676	4376		
Total "	12172	6462	715	377	330	2037	201	132697	334110	8078	22933	64388	1525	19700	5862	18290	37864	1000	
Cost per Unit	25¢	$3	$6	$22	$16	$10	$40	$30	$30	$40	$50	$45	$10	6¢	10¢	7¢	6¢	$20	
" " Item	$3043	$19386	$4290	$8294	$5480	$20370	$8040	$3980.91	$10023.9	$323.9	$1146.9	$2697.45	$15250	$1182	$586.80	$1280.30	$2271.84	$20000	$132844 78

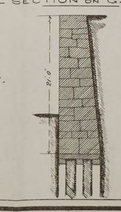
Mile	Station	Lock Nº	Weir Nº	Dam Nº	Elevation: Lower Miter Sills	Lock Wall	Weir Floor	Dam Crest
59	3102	34		1	127	145.5	132.7	139



FOUNDATION PLAN OF 'L' ABUTMENT.



SECTION ON E.F.



SECTION ON G.H.

51st CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 317.

IMPROVEMENT OF AMERICAN CEMETERY AT ACAPULCO, MEXICO.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Secretary of State, of the 8th instant, submitting a request for an appropriation of $1,500, *for improving and placing in proper condition the American cemetery at Acapulco, Mexico.*

APRIL 10, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 9, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of State of the 8th instant, submitting a request for an appropriation of $1,500 for improving and placing in proper condition the American grave-yard at Acapulco, Mexico.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 8, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith copies of dispatches numbered 258 and 294, dated respectively November 6, 1889, and January 30, 1890, from our consul at Acapulco, Mexico, in relation to the dilapidated condition of the American grave-yard at that place, and stating that for the sum of $1,500 the necessary repairs could be made. In view of the statements made in these dispatches, I have to ask that the facts be laid before the proper committee of Congress, with a request that the sum of $1,500 be appropriated for this purpose.

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

No. 258.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Acapulco, Mexico, November 6, 1889.

SIR: I deem it not out of place to send you a dispatch relative to the American grave-yard at this port, and ascertain if an appropriation can not be secured either directly from the Department or from Congress for its improvement. It is located on the south side of the harbor, by no means such a place as ought to have been originally selected, but doubtless to suit the convenience of ships that land here. It was commenced about thirty-five years ago, and it is now too late to think about changing it, as there are many graves within the inclosure of American citizens, including several consuls and ex-consuls, and persons of note, with quite a number of valuable monuments. The grounds are now in a most wretched condition and it would be difficult to conceive of a spot more dismal and gloomy.

From time to time patriotic Americans with commendable pride have contributed money for improvements that were only temporary. The grave-yard has been for a long time neglected. The monuments and tombs need refixing; some of them are falling down or becoming defaced. Graves require refixing, and a stone wall is required for an inclosure. Labor is cheap here and stone plentiful.

The title to the land is only verbal, but the party that gave it, Mr. Kastru, who is living, will, I presume, furnish one to the Government in fee-simple.

In brief, temporary improvements are of no avail. What is needed is something permanent. Mr. Arosemena, agent of the Pacific Mail Line, assures me that if an appropriation can be secured of, say, $1,500, a large, cheap force can be employed to do the work properly and thoroughly. Every dollar will be faithfully expended and no charge will be made for superintending it. He can command such a force and at the lowest cost. The unsightly appearance of this grave-yard seems like a reproach to every American that visits this port.

The Europeans that are here, and even the native population, take an interest in its improvement, as evidenced by their past liberal contributions. But such subscriptions, as I have said, are of little avail. The work done is only temporary, and the place soon lapses into a gloomy condition.

While I am consul I would like to see that this work is done thoroughly and properly.

Your obedient servant,

R. W. LOUGHERY,
Consul.

Hon. ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary, Washington, D. C.

No. 294.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Acapulco, Mexico, January 30, 1890.

SIR: I would respectfully call attention to my dispatch, No. 258, dated November 6, 1889, relative to the American grave-yard at this place, in which its deplorable condition is fully described. The improvement of it can be easily and cheaply made, and of a substantial and permanent character.

In an interview with Mr. Arosemena, agent of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Line, who evidences great interest in the matter, he assures me that if an appropriation of $1,500 can be secured he will see that the work shall be done substantially and cheaply.

That there shall be no cost for the superintendence of the work, the mechanics that may be necessary, or the transportation of the material. The only cost will be for material and the masonry, the company having no masons. He proposes to encompass the grave-yard with a thick adobe wall, with a rock foundation, and to surmount it with tiles, so as to protect it from the weather. The grounds will be nicely graded, the monuments replaced, the graves newly marked where it is necessary, and everything done to render the place sightly, and, in addition to these substantial improvements, he will have a large iron self-adjusting gate at the entrance.

As I stated in the dispatch to which I have directed attention the improvements hitherto made by patriotic Americans and others have been only temporary and of no permanent advantage.

Mr. Arosemena has recently had the grounds cleared of undergrowth and cleaned.

As it is, the grave-yard is unsightly and gloomy.

Have the kindness to give the matter attention.

Your obedient servant,

R. W. LOUGHERY,
Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

O

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 318.

STANDARD MEASURES FOR CERTAIN STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a communication from the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, submitting an estimate for the construction of standard gallons and their subdivisions, for the use of States and Territories which have not received the same, under the act of June 14, 1836, *providing for the distribution of weights and measures.*

APRIL 10, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 9, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, of the 5th instant, submitting an estimate of $1,500 for the construction of standard gallons and their subdivisions, for the use of States and Territories which have not received the same, under the act of June 14, 1836, providing for the distribution of weights and measures (5 Stat., pages 133 and 267).

Respectfully yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
OFFICE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,
Washington, D. C., April 5, 1890.

SIR: Under the law the States of Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, and Oregon are entitled to receive standard weights and measures, but the stock of capacity measures is now exhausted; and, therefore, requisitions which may be made by either of those States can not now be filled.

Besides the States mentioned, the Territories of Idaho and New Mexico will, in the course of time, be entitled to receive such measures.

In many instances a renewal of sets destroyed by fire or otherwise has been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury.

According to the foregoing list it is necessary to provide for at least eight sets of capacity measures from the gallon downwards, and if provision is made for the contingency of renewal it would be wise to provide for some additional sets, say twelve in all. The cost of each set may be estimated at $125, which would require an appropriation of $1,500.

When the estimates were made up last summer to be submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury this item was considered, but through a clerical omission it was not included.

I have the honor to request, therefore, that Congress be asked to make an appropriation of $1,500 for the construction of standard gallons and their subdivisions for the use of the States and Territories, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

T. C. MENDENHALL,
Superintendent U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey,
and of Weights and Measures.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 319.

RETIRED LIST FOR PRIVATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Petitions of certain non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Army, praying for a reduction in the limit of thirty years for retirement under the provisions of the act of February 14, 1885.

APRIL 10, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 9, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives for the consideration of Congress petitions of certain non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Army, forwarded through military channels and submitted by the major-general commanding the Army on the 29th ultimo, praying for a reduction in the time limit of thirty years for retirement under the provisions of the act of February 14, 1885 (23 Stat., p. 305).

Attention is respectfully invited to the recommendation of General Schofield relative to the amendment of the present law.

Very respectfully,

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.,
March 21, 1890.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

(Through proper military channels.)

SIR: We, the undersigned survivors of the war of 1861–'65, who are yet serving in the ranks, do most respectfully submit the following reasons why we should not be required to serve thirty years as required by the act of February, 1885:

First. We entered the Army during our nation's greatest peril, even then some of us were well advanced in years; we offered our lives that

our Union might live; we served honestly and faithfully, enduring hardships and exposures unsurpassed by any Army in the world.

Second. We re-entered the Army and served on the plains against Indians, defending the advanced settlements from the relentless savage, constructing roads, bridges, and building forts throughout our extensive frontier; the many weary marches from the Missouri to the Pacific, from Texas to Montana, during which we had to be constantly on the alert for the wily foe of the plains We have borne every test to which a soldier can be subjected to: war, with all its horrors, pestilence, drought, and hunger; the many exposures and severe hard service endured during the past twenty-five years, in connection with the late rebellion, has produced premature old age with kindred ailments and disabilities which incapacitates these old war-worn wrecks for practical military duties wherein is required endurance and promptness.

We will ever remember the kindness of our officers who yet tolerate us in the ranks, presumably for the good we have been, and not for any good we are now, or may be hereafter.

Third. Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, U. S. Army, one of the most eminent physicians in our Army, the author of the "Prize Essay on the Enlisted Soldier," which he read before the officers and members of the Military Service Institution, in his elaborate treatise in connection with other commendable remarks used the following language:

> The soldier's retired list after a period of thirty years is a well merited boon, but the limit should be lowered to twenty-five years, as not one man in ten thousand can carry a musket more than twenty-five years.

This declaration of Surgeon Woodhull, approved by the commanding general of our Army, and many other officers of ripe experience, and our humble, unembellished statement of the well known hardships endured while serving on the plains must impress all lovers of just laws, that the act of Congress creating a retired list for thirty years' service is ungenerous to the old warrior of 1861–'65; inequitable to country and soldier, and detrimental to the efficiency of the rank and file of our small Army.

Fourth. A noteworthy fact and precedent, the British soldier is retired on full pay after a service of twenty-one years; even in our own country the New York and Philadelphia policemen are retired after a service of only twenty years.

In our humble judgment, founded upon practical experience, we respectfully assert that the benefits of a thirty years retiring law for the enlisted man is not at all within the reach of your petitioners, for many of our war-worn comrades are now in the "Soldiers Home," after a faithful service of from twenty to twenty-seven years, who could not complete the thirty years' service as now required by law; therefore we respectfully petition you, in furtherance of an amendment to the present retiring law, for a reduction from thirty to twenty-five years' service, thus enabling the few old war-worn wrecks who are yet in service, to spend their last and lingering days at home with their few surviving friends and relations ere the close of their earthly as well as their military career.

Respectfully submitted.

Jacob Lester, sergeant-major Seventeenth Infantry, late corporal Company F, First New York Veteran Cavalry.

Jacob Schmidt, musician Company A, Seventeenth Infantry, late musician Company C, First New York Veteran Cavalry.

Augustine W. Wood, principal musician Seventeenth Infantry, late musician band Eleventh United States In- Infantry.

Timothy Spillane, ordnance sergeant U. S. Army, late first sergeant Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Frederick (his x mark) Hires, private, Company I, Seventeenth Infantry, late Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Max W. Kistner, private, Hospital Corps, late Company B, Twentieth New York Volunteer Infantry; Company K, One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Volunteers.

C. Smith, private, Company I, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, late private, Company F, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Andrew Clifford, Company B, Seventeenth Infantry, late of Company H, Seventeenth Infantry.

Thomas Stallard, private, Company B, Seventeenth Infantry, late Company G, First Wisconsin Cavalry.

William McCormick, private, Company B, Seventeenth Infantry, late private, Company I, Second Kentucky Cavalry.

Elwyn S. Reid, private, Company B, Seventeenth Infantry, late Company D, Twenty-seventh New York.

Julius N. McFarland, private, Company G, Seventeenth Infantry, late Company C, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteers.

William Mayen, first sergeant, Company G, late private, Company E, Twelfth Infantry.

Benjamin F. Morrow, Company I, Seventeenth Infantry, late private, Company A, One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania.

Wiley G. Prater, Company I, Seventeenth Infantry, late private Thirty-ninth Kentucky Infantry.

Harry Lee, Company K, Seventeenth Infantry; First Maryland Cavalry, sergeant, Company A.

William H. Parker, Company K, Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

August Hesse, Company H, One hundred and third New York.

N. E. Parker, Company H, Forty-sixth Kentucky Mounted Volunteers.

[First indorsement.]

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.,
March 21, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the assistant adjutant-general, Department of the Platte, approved.

I believe it would be to the interest of the service to reduce the time of service required of enlisted men before being permitted to retire from thirty to twenty-five years. As a rule, the physical capacity of an enlisted man to render efficient service is exhausted long before he has served thirty years, while at the same time company commanders are reluctant to turn adrift a faithful soldier who has, by many years of hard service in all climates, become incapable of earning his living in civil life. The consequence is that such men are carried on the Army rolls until they reach the retiring limit without being able to perform

all the duties that may be required of an enlisted man, thus filling the places which should be occupied by young men.

HENRY R. MIZNER,
Colonel Seventeenth Infantry, Commanding Post.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Omaha, Nebr., March 24, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, headquarters Division of the Missouri.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Washington, D. C., March 29, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with the suggestion that the law be so amended that enlisted men who have served twenty-five years, and who are disqualified for further service, may be retired.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Fourth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 3, 1890.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, in connection with other applications of the same nature inclosed.

Attention is invited to the recommendation of the Commanding General, Division of the Missouri, in the preceding indorsement.

C. MCKEEVER,
Acting Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, *March* 25, 1890.

A similar petition, signed by the following names:

John Ryan, commissary sergeant, U. S. A.
Patrick Eagan, Battery K, Third Artillery.
John W. Haskell, Battery A, Third Artillery.
Silas A. Good, sergeant, Battery A, Third Artillery.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
Governor's Island, N. Y., March 26, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Recommended.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General Commanding.

Same, dated Fort Snelling, Minn., March 23, 1890, signed by the following names:

John R. Leary, first sergeant Company G, Third Infantry.
William (his x mark) Mullen, private Company G, Third Infantry.
Charles (his x mark) Whiting, private Company G, Third Infantry.
Henry Wright, private Company G, Third Infantry.
William W. McLaughlin, musician Company G, Third Infantry.
George Hager, Company H, Third U. S. Infantry.
John M. Engleright, Company K, Third Infantry.
Fredrick Roners, Company K, Third Infantry.
Andrew Holzshuh, Company K, Third Infantry.
Francis A. Hall, Company H, Third Infantry.
Fr. Vollhaber, band Third Infantry.
John J. A. Clark, quartermaster-sergeant Third Infantry.

Same, dated Fort Bliss, Tex., March 22, 1890, signed by the following names:

Adolph Schick, private Company B, Fifth Infantry.
Thomas McGehan, private Company B, Fifth Infantry, February 23, 1860, two years+.
Edward McIntyre, sergeant Company E, Fifth Infantry.
Charles C. Radue, private Company E, Fifth Infantry.
Franklin R. Tyler, private band, Fifth Infantry.
Edward Foley, private band, Fifth Infantry.
John G. Holden, private Company B, Fifth Infantry.

Same, dated Fort Wayne, Mich., March 24, 1890, signed by the following names:

Zachary Reidell, first sergeant Company F, Twenty-third Infantry.
Denis Delaney, private Company F, Twenty-third Infantry.
Andrew McHugh, private Company F, Twenty-third Infantry.
Edward H. Hartman, private Company F, Twenty-third Infantry.
John D. Inergen, sergeant Company F, Twenty-third Infantry.
Lemuel Blankenship, private Company H, Twenty-third Infantry.
Albert Westling, private Company H, Twenty-third Infantry.
Henry O'Brien, first sergeant Company G, Twenty-third Infantry.
Valentine Wendel, sergeant Company G, Twenty-third Infantry.
Patrick O'Riley, private Company G, Twenty-third Infantry.
Fransoi Branson, Company G, Twenty-third Infantry.

William H. Richardson, sergeant Company I, Twenty-third Infantry.
Jacob Gayus, Company I, Twenty-third Infantry.
John G. Fiedeke, Company G, Twenty-third Infantry.
Thomas Devine, Company I, Twenty-third Infantry.
John J. Bowman, commissary-sergeant, U. S. Army.
John Birberick, sergeant Company G, Twenty-third Infantry.
James T. Fox, hospital Corps, U. S. Army.
James O'Heir, ordnance-sergeant, U. S. Army.

[First indorsement.]

FORT WAYNE, MICH., *March* 24, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded, through Headquarters Division of the Atlantic.

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Twenty-third Infantry, Commanding Post.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
Governor's Island, N. Y., March 26, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Recommended.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 28, 1890.

Respectfully submitted to the Major-General Commanding the Army.

J. C. KELTON,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, March 29, 1890.

Desired by the Major-General Commanding that this paper be held in view in connection with the subject.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 320.

CHANNEL, LAKE ONTARIO AND IRONDEQUOIT BAY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

With a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report in response to the House resolution of the 5th instant, relating to the project for a channel between Lake Ontario and Irondequoit Bay.

APRIL 12, 1890.--Referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 11, 1890.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives a letter of the Chief of Engineers of the 10th instant, together with a copy of a report of Major M. B. Adams, Corps of Engineers, dated the 7th instant, in response to resolution of the 5th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to report to the House whether in his opinion the project to open a channel between Lake Ontario and Irondequoit Bay may be inaugurated as demanded in justice to the commerce of the lakes, and whether the increased and growing commerce now centered at the port of Genesee will not by such improvement and new project be afforded necessary additional facilities, and whether the facilities now afforded to shipping and commerce in the present harbor at Charlotte are not now restricted and rapidly becoming insufficient for the purposes of a harbor of refuge, and further, that the Secretary of War report whether said Irondequoit Bay will, if utilized for the purposes of a harbor, better subserve the uses of commerce, and afford largely increased facilities for shipping, as well as for purposes of refuge in case of storms, and during the winter, and whether such additional project will afford desirable supplemental facilities to those now existing at the present harbor in the river at Charlotte.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., April 10, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge reference to this office of resolution of the House of Representatives of April 5, 1890, requesting the Secretary of War to report to the House whether, in his opinion, "the

project to open a channel between Lake Ontario and Irondequoit Bay may be inaugurated as demanded in justice to the commerce of the lakes, and whether the increased and growing commerce, now centered at the port of Genesee, will not by such improvement and new project be afforded necessary additional facilities, and whether the facilities now afforded to shipping and commerce in the present harbor at Charlotte are not now restricted and rapidly becoming insufficient for the purposes of a harbor of refuge, and further, that the Secretary of War report whether said Irondequoit Bay will, if utilized for the purposes of a harbor, better subserve the uses of commerce, and afford largely increased facilities for shipping, as well as for purposes of refuge in case of storms, and during the winter, and whether such additional project will afford desirable supplemental facilities to those now existing at the present harbor in the river at Charlotte;" and in reply beg to submit copy of report dated April 7, 1890, of Maj. M. B. Adams, Corps of Engineers, the officer in charge of the district in which these improvements are located, to whom the resolution was referred:

It will be seen from the accompanying report of Major Adams that, in his opinion, it is not thought that the channel between Lake Ontario and Irondequoit Bay is demanded in justice to the commerce of the lakes; nor that such improvement is necessary to afford additional facilities to the port of Genesee; nor that the facilities now afforded to shipping at Charlotte are too restricted, or are likely in the near future to become insufficient for the purposes of a harbor of refuge; nor that Irondequoit Bay would better subserve the purposes of commerce than Charlotte Harbor, though if utilized for such purposes it would largely increase the facilities for shipping, after connections are built, as well as for purposes of refuge in case of storms and during the winter; nor, considering the estimated cost of improvement and probable cost of maintenance, that the project affords desirable supplemental facilities to those now existing at the present harbor in the river at Charlotte.

I concur in the views of Major Adams.

House resolution of April 5, 1890, is returned herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers.

Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

CHANNEL BETWEEN LAKE ONTARIO AND IRONDEQUOIT BAY, NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Burlington, Vt., April 7, 1890.

GENERAL: Replying to the resolution of the House of Representatives, Congress of the United States, dated April 5, 1890, requesting information as to the expediency of opening a channel between Lake Ontario and Irondequoit Bay, New York, referred to me for immediate report the same day, I have the honor to report as follows:

Whatever advantages might accrue from the proposed undertaking, the first facts recognizable are the problematical nature of those advantages, and that they would be engendered and fostered, if at all, so near an important commercial interest now under the patronage of the

Government—Charlotte Harbor, mouth of the Genesee River, being only 4 miles distant—that general commerce could hardly be expected to derive much benefit therefrom.

The facilities at Charlotte Harbor would have to become very inadequate to the commerce there before the current of trade could be expected to set in at a point with little or no shipping facilities, and as near as Irondequoit Bay, unless the interests of the latter were unduly fostered or else it possessed some extraordinary natural advantages over the other.

It does not appear that the commercial facilities at Charlotte Harbor are now, or are likely in the near future to become, overtaxed, nor does the proposed harbor at Irondequoit Bay seem possessed of extraordinary advantages, either commercially, for refuge purposes, or from an engineering point of view, such as to warrant its improvement in preference to the mouth of the Genesee River.

Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers, in his report on Charlotte Harbor, pages 2408, 2409, Report of the Chief of Engineers, 1889, mentions the important fact that the scour of the river is about sufficient to maintain the depths of water between the piers that are once afforded through dredging; this is not likely to be the case at the other harbor mouth, where the flow of water must be insignificant, and we might expect it to silt up badly.

At Charlotte Harbor there were 922 arrivals and 996 departures of vessels reported for the year 1889, and 652 arrivals and 646 departures reported during the year 1881. It does not appear therefore, that the capacity of the harbor is at present in danger of becoming overtaxed.

Having in view the foregoing considerations, I would very respectfully answer the questions of the resolution categorically, as follows:

It is not thought that the channel between Lake Ontario and Irondequoit Bay is demanded in justice to the commerce of the lakes; it is not thought that such improvement is necesssry to afford additional facilities to the port of Genesee; it is not thought that the facilities now afforded to shipping at Charlotte are too restricted, or are likely in the near future to become insufficient for the purposes of a harbor of refuge; it is not thought that Irondequoit Bay would better subserve the purposes of commerce than Charlotte Harbor, though if utilized for such purposes it would largely increase the facilities for shipping, after connections, etc., are built, as well as for purposes of refuge in case of storms and during the winter; and, considering the estimated cost of improvement and probable cost of maintenance, it is not thought that the project affords desirable supplemental facilities to those now existing at the present harbor in the river at Charlotte.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. B. ADAMS,
Major of Engineers.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. CASEY,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 321.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN ALASKA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

With approval a copy of a bill prepared by the Commissioner of Education providing for enforcing regular attendance at the Government schools in the Territory of Alaska, together with certain letters stating the necessity of such legislation.

APRIL 12, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on the Territories.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 11, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit with my approval the draught of a bill prepared by the Commissioner of Education providing for enforcing regular attendance at the Government schools in the Territory of Alaska, together with a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Education of the 8th instant to this Department, and also of one of date June 21, 1880, from Hon. John H. Keatley, lately United States district judge and president of the Territorial board of education in Alaska to the late Commissioner of Education, showing the importance of the legislation contemplated in the bill.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTAIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, April 8, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration, to be forwarded, if approved by you, for the consideration of Congress, a draught of "An act providing for a regular attendance upon the Government schools in Alaska," together with a letter favoring such a measure, addressed to my predecessor by the Hon. John H. Keatley, lately United States district judge and president of the Territorial board of education in Alaska.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. HARRIS,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Sitka, Alaska, June 21, 1889.

HONORABLE AND DEAR SIR: The Territorial board of education, at its regular semi-annual meeting, June 14, 17, 18, and 19, unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Whereas it is the invariable experience of all who have been engaged or interested for years in the difficult task of attempting to educate and civilize the natives and creoles of Alaska, that the greatest obstacles to success are, first, the want of adequate means of securing the regular and general attendance of the children of these people at the various Government schools, and second, the stolid indifference, superstition, and fear of change on the part of the greater number of the parents of such children; and

Whereas experience has also demonstrated that wherever native policemen have been employed and paid heretofore a moderate compensation for gathering these children into the school-rooms and thus compelling attendance, not only is the average attendance itself largely increased, but an interest in the progress of the pupils and the success of the schools themselves has been gradually and permanently created in those native and creole parents; and

Whereas the Government of the United States is annually appropriating large sums of money for the purpose of educating and civilizing these people, and employing competent and zealous teachers for that purpose, who are making great sacrifices by enduring severe privations, general discomfort, and personal isolation among an alien and barbarous race of people: Therefore be it

Resolved, By the Territorial board of education that the Hon. Lyman E. Knapp, the governor of the District of Alaska, is hereby requested and urged to embody in his forthcoming annual report to the Department of the Interior the suggestions we have made herein, with the recommendation that the Congress take the subject of compulsory education of the natives and creoles of Alaska into consideration, and in addition to making the usual appropriations for the schools of the District, add thereto such enactments as will compel the regular attendance of the pupils at such schools as are already established or may be hereafter provided.

Resolved, That the general agent of education in Alaska, and the secretary of this board furnish to Governor Knapp such data from the reports in his custody of the various schools in the district and from the other records of the board, as may be necessary to bring this subject clearly and succinctly before the Department of the Interior and the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be forwarded to the Commissioner of Education, that he may be advised of the foregoing and his co-operation be respectfully requested therein.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN H. KEATLEY,
President.
SHELDON JACKSON,
Secretary.

Hon. N. H. R. DAWSON,
United States Commissioner of Education.

AN ACT providing for a regular attendance at the Government schools in Alaska.

SECTION 1. Every parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of any child of the age of seven years and under the age of ten, residing within one mile, and of any child between the ages of ten and sixteen residing within two miles of any school in Alaska, established and maintained in whole or in part by the Government, shall send such child to such school during the whole period that it is in session, unless it can be satisfactorily shown before the proper magistrate that such child is physically or mentally disabled.

SEC. 2. It is hereby expressly provided that parents, guardians, or others having control of a child shall be allowed, when they so prefer, to place such child in other than Government schools, provided such schools teach in the English language at least the common-school branches of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and temperance hygiene.

And when parents, guardians, or others having control of a child, places the child in other than Government school, they shall give notice of the same in writing to the teacher of the nearest school, stating the name and age of the child and the name of the school to which the child is sent.

And the provisions of section 1, regarding continuous attendance, shall be in force in the private or other school to which the child is sent.

SEC. 3. It is hereby further provided that when the presence and services of any child

of school age are necessary to the care, comfort, and protection of such parent or guard ian in case of accident, sickness, or any physical or mental infirmity, and the same is proven to the United States commissioner or other magistrate resident in his district, that the said United States commissioner or magistrate shall have the power to give the said child written permission to be absent from school for a certain definite period of time.

SEC. 4. For every neglect of the duty imposed by this act, the person offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for the use of the school fund of the Territory a fine of one dollar for the first offense, two dollars for the second offense, three dollars for the third offense, and five dollars for each subsequent offense, and in default of the payment of any such fine, or any part thereof, such person shall stand committed one day for each dollar of said fine remaining unpaid: *Provided, however*, that before such penalty shall be incurred, the parent, guardian, or other person liable therefor, shall have the matter explained to him and shall have an opportunity by complying with the requirements of this act, then and thereafter to avoid the imposition of such penalty.

SEC. 5. To the end that these regulations may be enforced, the deputy United States marshal, local constable, and police are hereby authorized and empowered, and it is hereby made their duty to see that all children of school age within the prescribed limits are in school.

It is also made their duty to report to the United States commissioner or other magistrate the parent, guardian, or others having control of children of school age, who fail to send them to school in accordance with the provisions of sections 1 and 2.

SEC. 6. It shall also be the duty of each teacher to report all absentees to the United States commissioner or other magistrate.

SEC. 7. It is hereby made the duty of the United States commissioner or other magistrate, when officially informed by the deputy marshal, local constable, policeman, or teacher of the absence of a child from school without written permission, to issue a warrant for the arrest of (to cause to appear before them) said parent, guardian, or other person in control of the absentee and give him a speedy trial.

And if said parent, guardian, or other party having control of the absentee, fails to convince the court of the reasonableness of the absence, then he shall be punished as provided in section 4.

SEC. 8. At the commencement of each school year the principal teacher of each school shall make out a register of all the children of the district within the prescribed ages, adding to the same from time to time as new families move into the district.

And in the preparation of this register the teacher is hereby authorized to employ school time not exceeding three days.

SEC. 9. In each school district where there are no officers to serve warrants, make arrests and carry out the provisions of this act, the United States Commissioner of Education is empowered to employ a native policeman, who shall be paid out of the educational fund.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 322.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

SUBMITTING,

In pursuance of the requirements of sections 193 *and* 209 *of the Revised Statutes, statements of the manner of expenditure of the contingent fund of the Department of State for the fiscal year ended June* 30, 1889, *of the expenditures for the expenses of foreign intercourse for the same time, and a precise analytical statement of all moneys disbursed by the disbursing clerk of the Department for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1889.

APRIL 12, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 11, 1890.

SIR: The Secretary of State, in pursuance of the requirements of sections 193 and 209 of the Revised Statutes, has the honor to submit to Congress the following described statements, viz:

(1) A detailed statement of the manner in which the contingent fund for the Department of State for the year ended June 30, 1889 has been expended.

(2) Statements of expenditures made by the disbursing clerk of this Department, and by the heads of all diplomatic missions abroad, from the contingent fund for the expenses of foreign intercourse for the fiscal year 1889, during that year; and a statement of the balances of all former appropriations for contingent expenses of the Department of State, and for foreign intercourse on hand in the Treasury Department and in the hands of the disbursing clerk of the Department of State, on the 30th of June, 1889; and

(3) A precise analytical statement of all moneys disbursed by the disbursing clerk of the Department of State during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Hon. THOMAS B. REED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(1) *Contingent expenses, Department of State*, 1889.

To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
R. A. Dare	Shoeing horses	$145.50
J. F. Reid	Hay, straw, etc	145.71
B. Koch	Harness and repairs	41.95
Joseph Berry	Straw	17.18
John McDermott & Bro	Repairs to carriages, etc	263.75
J. W. Drew	Brushes, sponges, soap, etc	188.80
Baericke & Tafel	Horse medicine	.25
J. T. Bushman	Medical services to horses	5.00
Lutz & Bro	Horse covers	83.00
W. M. Galt & Co	Horse feed	102.53
J. O'Connor	Hire of horses	243.50
J. W. Burrows	Straw	14.81
W. B. Townsend	Oats	14.40
Timothy Costello	Rent of stable	600.00
William W. Farr	Care of blocks	150.00
Royce Mareau	Electrical supplies	80.87
Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co.	Car tickets	120.00
James L. Harmon	Newspapers	19.20
A. P. McElroy	Mats	15.00
J. B. Connor	Newspapers	8.40
Luttrell & Wine	Towels	69.84
The Nation	Subscription	3.00
William F. Lutz	Stamps and seals	61.50
H. I. Hart	Insect powder	40.00
Washington Gas-Light Co	Gas	28.17
William Callow	Newspapers	155.75
Mary Lynch	Washing towels	180.00
Loretta M. Gill	Hemming towels	11.17
Charles F. Moore	Alum	.30
National Echo	Subscription	1.83
J. H. Kloch	Gum paste	16.66
James J. Chapman	Chamois skins, brushes, etc	298.70
W. E. Abbott	Flour	.70
Evening Star	Subscription	5.28
E. W. Bullinger	Postal Guide	12.00
J. Butler	Exterminating bugs	100.00
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.	Rent of telephones	217.07
Independent Ice Co	Ice	380.17
The Diamond Match Co	Matches	16.70
Adams Express Co	Expressage	16.45
F. A. Schneider	Sheet brass, cuspidors, buckets, etc	164.55
C. S. Cudlip	Copies of letters of Franklin, Deane, and Lee to Count de Vergennes.	14.40
Bureau Engraving and Printing	Printing and engraving	185.39
United States Express Co	Expressage	.65
United Lines Telegraph Co	Telegrams	.20
G. W. Knox	Cartage and expressage	3.38
M. E. Pierce	Whisperphone	2.00
A. C. and G. H. Demonet	Flour	1.05
Thomas J. Luttrell	Twist	26.83
Easton & Rupp	Twine	.60
Mutual District Messenger Co	Messenger service	2.87
New York Press Co	Subscription	1.00
Crown File Band Co	File bands	6.25
Rapid Transit Messenger Co	Messenger service	1.60
M. R. Griffin	Subscription to daily Post	.72
John H. Magruder	Soap and candles	18.80
Total		4,305.43

(2) *Contingent expenses, foreign missions*, 1889.

San Francisco Chronicle	Subscription	1.75
New York Star	....do	14.30
Washington Post	....do	38.12
New York Times	....do	159.70
Despatch Company	....do	9.28
New York World	....do	75.00
Chicago Times	....do	90.42
Boston Herald	....do	22.85
New York Herald	....do	69.04
News and Courier	....do	11.48
The Dallas News	....do	14.16
New York Evening Post	....do	39.00
The Tribune Association	....do	41.31
Staats Zeitung	....do	13.50
Brooklyn Daily Eagle	....do	13.40

(2) *Contingent expenses, foreign missions*—Continued.

To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
Indianapolis Sentinel	Subscription	$12.17
The Nation	....do	2.50
The Examiner	....do	5.60
Constitution Publishing Co	....do	1.43
A. W. Cockerton	....do	15.65
George Knapp & Co	....do	9.10
Walker & Beaman	Type, etc	227.54
Postmaster, Washington, D. C	Stamps	756.00
T. J. Holmes	Boxes	4.00
H. Howe, dispatch agent, New York	Salary and expenses	2,216.22
MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co	Type, etc	397.21
B. Koch	Mail-bags and repairs	275.90
J. W. Drew	Gum arabic, etc	47.00
Empire State Type Foundry Co	Type	85.60
R. M. Johnson	Boxes	240.70
Western Union Telegraph Co	Cablegrams and telegrams	4,922.60
F. M. Lewis	Stationery	1,225.38
Easton & Rupp	....do	299.12
James J. Chapman	....do	4,452.07
Rider & Addison	....do	50.25
T. Slaight	Mail-pouch locks, etc	30.90
The Francis T. White Hardware Co	Scissors	17.25
I. P. Roosa	Furniture	488.05
W. A. Cooper, dispatch agent, San Francisco.	Salary and expenses	157.80
Walter H. McDaniels	Flags	183.75
William Ballantyne & Son	Stationery	578.47
Charles Armor	Coats of arms	75.00
F. A. Schneider	Lead and wire	20.40
West Jersey Paper Manufacturing Co	Paper	140.00
J. Baumgarten & Son	Seal	1.00
United States Express Co	Expressage	6.85
W. F. Lutz	Seals	43.00
Total		17,601.72

(2a) *Statement of expenses of the diplomatic service of the United States for the fiscal year ended June* 30, 1889.

[Extract from Fifth Auditor's report of October 26, 1889.]

[*a*, Comprises all accounts received; *b*, March and June quarters' accounts unadjusted pending explanation; *c*, June quarter's account not received; *d*, March and June quarters' accounts not received.]

Country.	Officers.	Salaries adjusted.	Contingent expenses and loss by exchange.	Total.	Passport fees.
Argentine Republic.	B. W. Hanna, minister	$7,500.00	$1,125.39		$8.00
	H. L. Vilas, secretary of legation	1,067.94			
				$9,693.33	
Austria-Hungary.	A. R. Lawton, late minister	11,472.52	919.89		35.00
	F. D. Grant, minister	3,233.33	241.17		18.00
	J. R. Roosevelt, chargé d'affaires *ad interim*.	866.81			
	J. R. Roosevelt, secretary of legation	1,539.96			
				28,273.68	
Belgium	L. Tree, late minister	3,485.05	560.88		20.00
	J. G. Parkhurst, late minister	5,033.96	592.57		5.00
	E. H. Terrell, minister	1,586.53	50.00		
				11,308.99	
Bolivia	S. S. Carlisle, minister and consul-general.	5,000.00	*b* 333.06		1.00
				5,333.06	
Brazil	T. J. Jarvis, late minister	7,733.33	890.57		18.00
	R. Adams, minister	1,549.45			
	H. C. Armstrong, consul-general, in charge of legation.	1,110.33	763.09		12.00
	S. T. Williams, secretary of legation	405.98			
				12,452.75	

(2a) *Statement of expenses of the diplomatic service of the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country.	Officers.	Salaries adjusted:	Contingent expenses and loss by exchange.	Total.	Passport fees.
Central American States.	H. C. Hall, late minister	$8,956.05	$1,352.36		
	L. B. Mizner, minister	2,500.00	112.66		$4.00
	J. R. Hosmer, chargé d'affaires *ad interim.*	949.04			
				$13,870.11	
Chili	W. R. Roberts, late minister	10,000.00	1,084.64		1.00
	P. Egan, minister	1,758.25			
	C. M. Seibert, chargé d'affaires *ad interim.*	833.34			
	C. M. Seibert, secretary of legation	1,200.00			
				14,876.23	
China	C. Denby, minister	12,000.00	2,210.89		18.00
	W. W. Rockhill, late secretary of legation.	242.53			
	H. Martin, secretary of legation	1,835.15	94.98		
	C. Denby, jr., second secretary of legation.	1,800.00	61.99		
	F. D. Cheshire, interpreter	3,000.00	90.61		
				21,384.15	
Colombia	D. H. Maury, late minister	7,335.17	3,315.60		
	J. T. Abbott, minister	1,586.53	407.53		
	J. G. Walker, secretary of legation and consul-general, as special commissioner to Ecuador.		645.32		
				13,290.15	
Corea	H. A. Dinsmore, minister and consul-general.	7,500.00	563.12		
	C. C. Long, chargé d'affaires *ad interim.*	641.07			
	C. C. Long, secretary of legation	1,243.57			
	Wo In Tak, interpreter	990.18			
				10,937.94	
Denmark	R. B. Anderson, late minister and consul-general.	5,000.00	1,411.60		10.00
	J. A. Enander, late minister and consul-general.	*a* 414.68			
	C. E. Carr, minister and consul-general.	288.46			
				7,114.74	
France	R. M. McLane, late minister	16,057.70	3,230.95		522.00
	W. Reid, minister	3,557.68	588.54		109.00
	H. Vignaud, secretary of legation	2,625.00	2.35		
	A. Jay, second secretary of legation	2,000.00	2.88		
				28,065.10	
Germany	G. H. Pendleton, late minister	*a* 14,326.92	1,833.50		690.00
	W. W. Phelps, minister	240.38			
	C. Coleman, chargé d'affaires *ad interim.*	2,822.95	1,730.49		340.00
	C. Coleman, secretary of legation	1,778.12	32.80		
	F. V. S. Crosby, second secretary of legation.	2,000.00	7.79		
				24,772.95	
Great Britain	E. J. Phelps, late minister	*a* 8,750.00	2,526.76		481.19
	R. T. Lincoln, minister	3,701.93	816.76		84.15
	H. White, chargé d'affaires *ad interim.*	2,708.34	1,562.04		38.52
	H. White, secretary of legation	1,531.25			
	C. P. Phelps, late second secretary of legation.	*a* 1,000.00			
	R. S. McCormick, second secretary of legation.	362.64			
				22,959.72	
Hawaiian Islands.	G. W. Merrill, late minister	7,500.00	800.00		2.00
	J. L. Stevens, minister	103.02			
				8,403.02	
Hayti	J. E. W. Thompson, minister and consul-general.	5,000.00	664.12		
				5,664.12	
Italy	J. B. Stallo, late minister	11,208.79	524.58		48.00
	A. G. Porter, minister	3,366.67	49.46		
	C. A. Dougherty, chargé d'affaires *ad interim.*	831.52	8.07		
	C. A. Dougherty, secretary of legation	1,550.55			
				17,539.64	
Japan	R. B. Hubbard, late minister	*a* 11,439.56	1,016.90		3.00
	J. F. Swift, minister	3,633.33	415.05		1.00
	F. S. Mansfield, secretary of legation	2,625.00			
	E. Dun, second secretary of legation	1,800.00			
	W. N. Whitney, interpreter	2,500.00			
				23,429.84	

(2a) *Statement of expenses of the diplomatic service of the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country.	Officers.	Salaries adjusted.	Contingent expenses and loss by exchange.	Total.	Passport fees.
Liberia	E. E. Smith, minister and consul-general.	$4,000.00	$505.71		
				$4,505.71	
Mexico	E. S. Bragg, late minister	11,571.43	3,393.45		$17.00
	T. Ryan, minister	2,961.09	559.05		
	H. R. Whitehouse, chargé d'affaires *ad interim*.	978.26			
	T. B. Connery, late secretary of legation.	327.72			
	H. R. Whitehouse, secretary of legation.	1,017.39			
				20,748.39	
Netherlands	R. B. Roosevelt, late minister	7,026.10	972.06		5.00
	S. R. Thayer, minister	1,937.51	129.37		
	R. Stockton, consul in charge of legation.	12.23			
				10,077.27	
Paraguay and Uruguay.	J. E. Bacon, late minister	*c*4,986.40	*c*305.19		
	G. Maney, minister	144.23			
				5,435.82	
Persia	E. S. Pratt, minister and consul-general.	5,000.00	2,010.58		9.00
	T. Prevost, interpreter	936.65			
				7,947.23	
Peru	C. W. Buck, late minister	7,664.84	786.91		
	J. Hicks, minister	1,500.00	101.85		
	R. R. Neill, chargé d'affaires *ad interim*.	1,101.81	290.83		
	R. R. Neill, secretary of legation	1,169.44			
				12,615.68	
Portugal	E. P. C. Lewis, late minister and consul-general.	*a*3,693.26	*a*1,704.20		
	G. B. Loring, minister and consul-general.	*a*412.09			
	J. B. Wilbor, vice-consul-general in charge of legation.	380.43			
				6,189.98	
Russia	G. V. N. Lothrop, late minister	2,805.70			
	L. Tree, minister	*a*5,074.41			
	G. W. Wurts, chargé d'affaires *ad interim*.	7,854.91	2,267.91		39.00
	G. W. Wurts, secretary of legation	268.53			
				18,271.46	
Roumania, Servia, and Greece.	W. Fearn, minister and consul-general	*c*4,875.00	*c*1,500.00		2.00
				6,375.00	
Spain	J. L. M. Curry, late minister	2,478.27	431.54		
	P. Belmont, late minister	6,875.79	935.04		2.00
	T. Palmer, minister	2,769.23	382.24		
	E. H. Strobel, chargé d'affaires *ad interim*.	4,459.33	1,245.44		5.00
	E. H. Strobel, secretary of legation	462.21			
	Clerk to legation	1,200.00			
				21,239.09	
Siam	J. T. Child, minister and consul-general.	*c*3,750.00	(*d*)		
	C. J. Child, vice-consul-general		548.25		
	C. J. Child, interpreter	500.00			
				4,798.25	
Sweden and Norway.	R. Magee, late minister	7,273.35	895.78		
	W. W. Thomas, jr., minister	1,920.96	241.90		
				10,331.99	
Switzerland	B. Winchester, late minister and consul-general.	4,835.17	969.02		55.00
	J. D. Washburn, minister and consul-general.	1,306.63	110.73		10.00
				7,221.55	
Turkey	O. S. Straus, minister	*a*5,625.00	1,286.15		6.00
	P. King, chargé d'affaires *ad interim*	1,448.58	1,284.70		49.00
	P. King, secretary of legation	1,104.68			
	A. A. Garguilo, interpreter	3,000.00			
				13,749.11	
Venezuela	C. L. Scott, late minister	5,707.42	623.91		
	W. L. Scruggs, minister	1,759.43	140.19		
	C. K. Holliday, secretary of legation	*a*122.28			
				8,353.23	
OTHER PLACES.					
Cairo	J. Cardwell, agent and consul-general	5,000.00		5,000.00	
Kanagawa	C. R. Greathouse, consul		1.50	1.50	
London	B. F. Stevens, dispatch agent		3,663.43	3,663.43	

Statement of expenses of the diplomatic service of the United States, etc.—Continued.

Country.	Officers.	Salaries adjusted.	Contingent expenses and loss by exchange.	Total.	Passport fees.
Montevideo....	E. J. Hill, consul.....	.....	$95.00	$95.00	.....
State Department.	F. J. Kieckhoefer, disbursing clerk.....	.....	17,601.72	17,601.72	.....
Tangier	W. R. Lewis, consul	.....	800.00	800.00	.....
Guayaquil	Owen McGarr, consul-general	.....	58.68	58.68	.....
		$375,966.32	78,483.29	454,449.61	$2,267.86

RECAPITULATION.

Paid for salaries of ministers	$306,093.03
Paid for salaries of chargés d'affaires *ad interim*	26,618.52
Paid for salaries of secretaries of legations	31,127.94
Paid for salaries of interpreters to legations	10,926.83
Paid for salary of clerk to legation in Spain	1,200.00
Paid for contingent expenses, foreign missions	77,041.34
Paid for loss by exchange, diplomatic service	1,441.95
Total	454,449.61
Passport fees received and accounted for	2,267.86

(2*b*) *Statement of amounts of all former appropriations for contingent expenses of foreign intercourse and contingent expenses of the Department of State on hand June* 30, 1889.

In the Treasury:	
Contingent expenses, foreign missions, 1886	$7,659.92
Contingent expenses, foreign missions, 1887	33,489.40
Contingent expenses, foreign missions, 1888	35,023.50
Contingent expenses, foreign missions, 1889	49,125.50
Contingent expenses, Department of State, 1886	898.02
Contingent expenses, Department of State, 1887	514.78
Contingent expenses, Department of State, 1888	837.59
Contingent expenses, Department of State, 1889	300.00
In hands of disbursing clerk:	
Contingent expenses, Department of State, 1889	194.57
	128,043.28

(3) *Analytical statement of all moneys disbursed by the disbursing clerk of the Department of State during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1889.

Contingent expenses, foreign missions, 1888	$226.20
Contingent expenses, foreign missions, 1889	17,601.72
Contingent expenses, United States consulates, 1888	149.29
Contingent expenses, United States consulates, 1889	15,940.98
Publication of consular and other commercial reports, Department of State, 1888	4,191.52
Publication of consular and other commercial reports, Department of State, 1889	20,256.65
Rescuing shipwrecked American seamen, 1888	50.00
Rescuing shipwrecked American seamen, 1889	3,987.25
Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service, 1888	1,578.47
Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service, 1889	10,440.40
Transporting remains of ministers and consuls to their homes for interment	78.18
International remonetization of silver	1,500.00
International exhibition at Melbourne	2,508.00
International marine conference	83.25
Protecting the interests of the United States in the Samoan Islands	11,087.37
Conference, North, South, and Central American States	1,002.50

National monument at Plymouth, Mass	$15,000.00
Conveying votes of electors for President and Vice-President	211.75
Expenses under the neutrality act	1,484.75
Printing ascertainment of electors for President and Vice-President	1,353.10
Editing, publishing, and distributing Revised and Annual Statutes	7,711.38
Salaries, Department of State, 1889	114,832.93
Contingent expenses, Department of State, 1888	300.13
Contingent expenses, Department of State, 1889	4,305.43
Proof-reading, Department of State, 1889	1,100.00
Books and maps, Department of State, 1888	212.58
Books and maps, Department of State, 1889	864.64
Lithographing, Department of State, 1889	1,186.67
Stationery and furniture, Department of State, 1888	2.45
Stationery and furniture, Department of State, 1889	4,891.72
Total	244,139.31

O

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 323.

PRINTING AND BINDING IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

ACCOMPANIED

by a letter from the chief of division of stationery, printing, and blanks, of the Treasury Department, calling attention to the urgent necessity for an additional appropriation for printing and binding for the Department for the current year.

APRIL 12, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 11, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the favorable consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the chief of the division of stationery, printing, and blanks of this office, of the 11th instant, in relation to the urgent necessity for a deficiency appropriation of $25,000 for printing and binding for this Department for the current fiscal year, and asking that the allotment for the coming year be increased from $285,000 to $310,000.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1890.

SIR: The following letter has been received from the Public Printer:

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER,
Washington, April 8, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the cost of the printing and binding for which your Department has made requisition since the 1st of July last will exceed, by a small amount, your allotment.

I will, therefore, be compelled to decline to receive further requisitions from you until you shall have obtained a deficiency appropriation.

Very respectfully,

F. W. PALMER,
Public Printer.

Hon. WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Treasury Department has, for several years past, been allowed, out of the appropriation for public printing and binding, work not to exceed in value the sum of $285,000. But this sum has been found inadequate, resulting in an annual deficiency.

There is an increased demand for printing and binding, notably in the Sixth Auditor's Office, the Bureau of Statistics, the Mint service, and in connection with commercial and financial statistics. In view of these facts the estimate for printing and binding for the Treasury Department for the next fiscal year is increased by $15,000 over this year's allotment.

I have, therefore, the honor to request that you ask from Congress that the allotment be increased by the additional sum of $25,000, and that speedy action be urged.

Unless an additional allotment is allowed, the Department will be considerably embarrassed, not only for the present, but during the coming fiscal year. Even the necessary current printing, such as letter-heads, envelopes, financial statements, notices to mariners, medical bulletins, circulars, etc., can not be done.

Respectfully yours,

A. S. STURTEVANT,
Chief Division Stationery, Printing, and Binding.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

O

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 324.

PAY OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Petitions from certain non-commissioned staff officers at Fort Apache, Ariz.; Fort Washakie, Wyo.; Fort Douglas, Utah; Fort Sully, S. Dak., and Fort Maginnis, Mont., praying for the passage of H. R. 4588, "To fix the pay of non-commissioned staff officers of the United States Army."

APRIL 12, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 11, 1890.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, for the consideration of Congress, in connection with similar petitions transmitted to the House on the 21st ultimo, petitions submitted by the Adjutant-General on the 8th instant, from certain non-commissioned staff officers at Fort Apache, Ariz.; Fort Washakie, Wyo.; Fort Douglas, Utah; Fort Sully, S. Dak., and Fort Maginnis, Mont., praying for favorable action upon House bill 4588, "To affix the pay of non-commissioned staff officers of the United States Army."

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FORT APACHE, ARIZ., *March* 3, 1890.

The honorable Chairman and Members of the Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

(Through military channels.)

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, do respectfully represent that for a number of years, and at various posts and stations, we have performed the duties of commissary and quartermaster sergeant, respectively. That we have done so to the satisfaction of our superiors goes without saying, as an evidence of which we are still performing those duties.

Now, therefore, we, in view of the fact that we are (under the direction of the officers of our respective departments) expected to receive, issue, and account for tens of thousands of dollars' worth in money, stores, and property annually, do most earnestly pray that your committee do favorably consider and so report for the ac-

tion of the House, H. R. bill No. 4588, or one of a similar nature to increase our pay to what we honestly believe to be equitable and just, and in substantiation of this proposition we ask you to read the opinions of numbers of our officers who, when a bill of like nature was pending before the Fiftieth Congress, expressed themselves as indicated in the inclosure marked A.

These testimonials or recommendations have been taken from a mass of similar ones too numerous to trouble your committee to read, but it is hoped that these few will plead, "and plead to sympathetic listeners."

For your favorable action we shall ever pray, and remain, with great respect,

Your most obedient servants,

DAVID B. JEFFERS,
Commissary-Sergt., U. S. A.
RICHARD ANDERSON
Quartermaster-Sergt., U. S. A.

[First indorsement.]

FORT APACHE, ARIZ., *March* 6, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded; approved. Attention is respectfully invited to the character of work required of these non-commissioned staff officers—work practically involving pecuniary responsibility as well as labor of the most severe kind. It would certainly seem that the pay they now receive bears no sort of proportion to their duties.

LEIGHTON FINLEY,
First Lieutenant and R. Q. M., Tenth Cavalry, Post Quartermaster and A. C. S.

[Second indorsement.]

FORT APACHE, ARIZ., *March* 8, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the assistant adjutant-general, Department of Arizona.

G. G. HUNTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 14, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded through headquarters Division of the Pacific; approved and recommended.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Colonel, Tenth Cavalry, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Commanding.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 17, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Fifth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *April* 8, 1890.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War in connection with previous papers on the same subject.

C. MCKEEVER,
Acting Adjutant-General.

A.

[Extracts from recommendations for an increase of pay for the ordnance, commissary and post quartermaster sergeants, U. S. Army, prepared for use of the Fiftieth Congress in connection with the bill introduced before it.]

OFFICE OF THE POST QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Apache, Ariz., August 17, 1887.

The object of this paper has my cordial approval. The case is well stated, and will appeal to the sense of justice of all who have any knowledge of the premises.

C. E. NORDSTROM,
First Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, Post Quartermaster.

FORT APACHE, ARIZ., *September* 8, 1887.

It would, in my opinion, be for the best interests of the service to increase the pay of quartermaster and commissary sergeants to $45 per month. The positions they fill are important, and an increase of pay would tend to increase efficiency.

G. G. HUNTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Tenth Cavalry, Commanding Post.

FORT WASHAKIE, WYO., *March* 3, 1890.

The honorable Chairman and members of the Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

(Through military channels.)

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, do respectfully represent that for a number of years, and at various posts and stations, we have performed the duties of commissary and quartermaster sergeants, respectively. That we have done so to the satisfaction of our superiors goes without saying, as an evidence of which we are still performing those duties.

Now, therefore, we, in view of the fact that we are (under the directions of the officers of our respective departments) expected to receive, issue, and account for tens of thousands of dollars worth in money, stores, and property annually, do most earnestly pray that your committee do favorably consider and so report for action of the House, H. R. bill No. 4588, or one of a similar nature, to increase our pay to what we honestly believe to be equitable and just, and in substantiation of this proposition we ask you to read the opinions of numbers of our officers who, when a bill of like nature was pending before the Fiftieth Congress, expressed themselves as indicated in the inclosure marked "A."

These testimonials or recommendations have been taken from a mass of similar ones too numerous to trouble your committee to read, but it is hoped that these few will plead to sympathetic listeners.

For your favorable action we shall ever pray, and remain with great respect,

Your most obedient servants,

L. F. DUVAL,
Commissary-Sergeant, U. S. Army.
EDGAR C. GRAHAM,
Quartermaster-Sergeant, U. S. Army.

[First indorsement.]

FORT WASHAKIE, WYO., *March* 4, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded; earnestly recommended.

A. S. BURT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Seventh Infantry, Commanding Post.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Omaha, Nebr., March 8, 1890.

Respectfully returned to the commanding officer Fort Washakie, Wyo., for the inclosure referred to within, which has not been received here.

By command of Brigadier-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

FORT WASHAKIE, WYO, *March* 12, 1890.

Respectfully returned to the assistant adjutant-general, Department of the Platte.

The inclosure herein referred to as marked "A" is supposed to be on file with the records of the Fiftieth Congress in connection with H. R. No. 4588. We have no copy here.

A. S. BURT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Seventh Infantry, Commanding Post.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Omaha, Nebr., March 17, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, Headquarters Division of the Missouri.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Fifth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Chicago, March 18, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

GEORGE CROOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Sixth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *April* 8, 1890.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, in connection with previous papers on the same subject.

C. MCKEEVER,
Acting Adjutant-General.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH, *March* 5, 1890.

To the honorable Chairman and members of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

(Through military channels.)

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, do respectfully represent that for a number of years, and at various posts and stations, we have performed the duties of commissary and quartermaster sergeant, respectively. That we have done so to the satisfaction of our superiors goes without saying, as an evidence of which we are still performing those duties.

Now therefore we, in view of the fact that we are (under the direction of the officers of our respective departments) expected to receive, issue, and account for tens of thousands of dollars worth in money, stores, and property annually, do most earnestly pray that your committee do favorably consider and so report for the action of the House, H. R. bill No. 4588, or one of a similar nature, to increase our pay to what we honestly believe to be equitable and just, and in substantiation of this proposition we ask you to read the opinions of numbers of our officers, who, when a bill of like nature was pending before the Fiftieth Congress, expressed themselves as indicated in the inclosure marked A.

These testimonials or recommendations have been taken from a mass of similar ones too numerous to trouble your committee to read.

For your favorable action we shall ever pray and remain with great respect.

Your most obedient servants,

BENJAMIN BIRDSALL,
Post Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A.
CHAS. J. HATCHER,
Post Quartermaster-Sergeant, U. S. A.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF POST QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Douglas, Utah, March 21, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded.

During my service in the Army I have served as acting assistant quartermaster, and acting commissary of subsistence, and have seen a good deal of the performance of duty by both post quartermaster and commissary sergeants.

Their duties required considerable business ability and thorough integrity, and men in similar positions in civil life demand and receive a higher salary than the moderate increase of pay asked for.

I think they deserve, and I would be glad to see them properly remunerated for their services.

T. C. WOODBURY,
1st Lieut. and Q. M. 16th Inf., A. A. Q. M.

[Second indorsement.]

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.,
Fort Douglas, Utah, March 25, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded through post commander.

I am decidedly of the opinion that post commissary and post quartermaster-sergeants are not paid salaries commensurate with the work and responsibilities required of them. My experience leads me to believe that they are an excellent class of men, honest, efficient, and faithful in the discharge of their duties. Their pay in the Army is not such as their qualifications would command in civil life, and I believe the increase of pay asked for would be but an act of justice to this most excellent class of enlisted men.

CHAS. CHANDLER,
1st Lieut., 16th Infantry, A. C. S.

[Third indorsement.]

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH, *March* 27 1890.

Respectfully forwarded through the assistant adjutant-general, Department Platte.

M. M. BLUNT,
Colonel, 16th Infantry, Com'g.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Omaha, Nebr., March 31, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, Headquarters Division of the Missouri.

JOHN R. BROOKE.
Brig. Gen'l., Commanding.

[Fifth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Washington, D. C., April 1, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Maj. Gen'l, Comd'g.

[Sixth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *April* 8, 1890.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War in connection with previous papers on the same subject.

C. MCKEEVER,
Acting Adjutant General.

A.

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., *November* 21, 1887.

The valuable and important services rendered to the United States by this class of non-commissioned officers merit far more than the moderate increase of pay asked for. It is to be hoped that so just a measure will not fail to become a law.

F. G. IRWIN, Jr.,
2nd Lt., 2nd Cav., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., September 1, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. My duties in the service since 1874 have been of a nature to bring me into frequent and almost constant contact with the commissary-sergeants of the Army, and also with the post quartermaster-sergeants since that grade was estab-

lished; I therefore write from information based on personal knowledge, when I state that for integrity and capability for the performance of the duties devolving upon them no better class of men are found in any departments of the military service of the United States. They are deserving of encouragement, and I earnestly believe it will result to the interest of the service to grant them the increase of pay they ask for in this petition.

GEORGE RUHLEN,
1st Lieut., 17th Infantry, A. C. S.

FORT ROBINSON, NEBR., *September* 2, 1887.

I should be very glad to see the increase of pay asked for obtained by the general non-commissioned staff so far as it relates to post quartermaster-sergeants and commissary-sergeants. The duties of a part of the regiment are such that only men of peculiar adaptability are desirable, and I believe that a good one earns fully $60 per month.

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,
1st Lt., and Q. M 9th Cav

FORT ROBINSON, NEBR., *September* 10, 1887.

In the matter of increased pay of the non-commissioned staff I have to say:

Generally the non-commissioned staff officers of our Army are poorly paid compared to their responsibilities and merits—very much so, indeed.

It is the crying evil of our Army, in my opinion. Senator Logan recognized this when he gave his best efforts to correct it in creating the non-commissioned staff of commissary and quartermaster sergeants. These positions were made with the publicly-avowed purpose to reward a most excellent class of men who might not be commissioned.

Their pay should be at least comparative with men in civil life of like merit. It is not so in a great degree.

The details in support of this position are at any good citizen's command.

Briefly, the non-commissioned staff of our Army are, in one, cashiers, head bookkeepers, and custodians of thousands of dollars worth of public property; but, more, they are old and deserving soldiers of our Army, who pass a most rigid examination on various capabilities and service.

This is calmly asserted, with a twenty-five years' observation and interest.

A. S. BURT,
Maj., 8th Infantry.

FORT GRANT, ARIZ., *November* 16, 1887.

Respectfully returned to the post adjutant, with the remark that the services rendered by the non-commissioned staff of the Army fully warrant the increase of pay asked for in this communication.

It is of the highest importance to obtain first-class men for these positions, and when such are found in the ranks of the Army it seems suicidal to the best interests of the service to lose them for want of a proper remuneration for their services, which can always be obtained by such men in civil life.

J. B. MCDONALD,
2d Lieut. 10th Cav., A. A. Q. M.

FORT BAYARD, N. MEX., *August* 17, 1887.

The increase of pay requested by the class of non-commissioned staff officers is very moderate. The duties required of them demand an amount of intelligence and ability that would command a high salary in civil life. These men, with all pay and allowances, receive about the same pay as a common teamster in the Quartermaster's Department, which is certainly a curious state of affairs, and one that should receive attention at once. All that they ask is earnestly recommended.

W. H. CARTER,
1st Lieut. 6th Cav., A. C. S., late R. Q. M. 6th Cav.

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ., *August* 15, 1887.

I have long been of the opinion that the pay of the general non-commissioned staff of the Army is too small and entirely an inadequate remuneration for the valuable services which they render the Government. Duties devolving upon this class of non-commissioned officers are of so important and responsible a nature that it seems to me that it is but just and reasonable that its members should receive a fair compensation for their services. The majority of these men have seen long years of faithful and arduous service, and by strict attention to duty, together with possessing intelligence and capability, have reached a position which, if they held one similar in civil life, would receive nearly three times as much pay as they now receive.

To get an appointment of commissary sergeant or post quartermaster sergeant the soldier must have proven himself a man of most excellent character and habits; he must be a good clerk and an experienced accountant. All stores and property received and issued at military posts must pass through their hands, and they are held indirectly responsible for their care. Their duties, in general, call for a high order of intelligence, and the position is in all respects as important a one as that of hospital steward, whose pay was increased at the last session of Congerss.

GEORGE P. FORSYTH,
Lieut. Col. 4th Cav., Commanding Post.

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., *November* 20, 1887.

I take great pleasure in stating that the duties of the post quartermaster and commissary sergeants entitle them to an increase of pay, as the present compensation does not, in my opinion, remunerate them for the responsibility of the charge of taking care of stores and store-houses, including the clerical work they are obliged to perform.

Therefore earnestly recommend to Congress a bill for their favorable consideration as to the increase of pay of so worthy a body of non-commissioned officers herein mentioned.

D. S. GORDON,
Maj. 2nd Cavalry.

SAN DIEGO BARRACKS, CAL., *December* 2, 1887.

In my opinion commissary sergeants and post quartermaster sergeants should receive the increase of pay they ask. Considering their responsibilities and the duties performed by them, which not only require intelligence but years of service before being properly competent to perform these duties, I think they are now inadequately compensated.

E. B. ROBERTSON,
1st Lt. 9th Inf., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

FORT MISSOULA, MONT., *September* 19, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. Favorable action recommended. The appoinment of post quartermaster and commissary sergeants has resulted in great benefit to the service. As the duties required of these men in connection with care of public property and office work (a civilian clerk hired here formerly at $1,000 per annum has been dispensed with since a post quartermaster sergeant reported here for duty) are of a responsible nature, it seems to me an excellent policy to induce them by fair compensation and good treatment to remain in the service and to look upon their positions as a desirable provision for life.

WILLIAM GERLACH,
1st Lt. 3d Inf., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

FORT CANBY, MONT., *September* 18, 1887.

Approved and recommended. In my opinion the non-commissioned staff, especially the commissary and quartermaster sergeants, are the best representatives of the line in the U. S. Army. The responsible positions which they fill and the important duties performed certainly entitle them to an increase of pay.

ALLYN CAPRON,
1st Lieut., 1st Artillery.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *November* 25, 1887.

I have long been of the opinion that the non-commissioned staff of the Army should in justice to them receive larger pay.

They have most responsible duties to perform, which they discharge in a faithful and efficient manner, alike creditable to them and the service they represent. They are, as a class, men of a high order of intelligence, who by reason of a long experience and meritorious services to the Government have been selected for these positions.

WM. M. GRAHAM,
Lt. Col. 1st Art., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK HARBOR, *October* 5, 1887.

The good servant of the Government is well worthy of his hire, and in this case he justly complains of an inadequate compensation.

It should be the policy of the Government to place these agents above want and temptation, and if a slight increase of pay will accomplish such a worthy object I think it needs not an advocate.

A. W. VODGES,
1st Lt. and R. Q. M. 5th Art., A. C. S.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Los Angeles, Cal., August 16, 1887.

The duties of a commissary sergeant, who is practically in charge of thousands of dollars worth of perishable goods, require such general information, such honesty, such industry, and special application, that a capable one is worth at least $60 a month, and the position should be a credit to a commission in case the supply department of the Army should be enlarged to such an emergency.

By the careful making of requisitions for a large post, or for a post such as Fort Lowell, when stores can not for climatic reasons be kept with extreme care, a commissary sergeant could, a commissary sergeant did, save the Government thousands of dollars.

Such men deserve more pay than they receive.

T. F. WESTON,
Captain and C. S., Chief C. S.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH, *March* 26, 1890.

I earnestly concur in the above opinions, and think that there should be a considerable increase in the pay of post commissary sergeants and post quartermaster sergeants.

The duties of these positions impose upon them large responsibilities.

M. M. BLUNT,
Colonel 16th Infantry.

FORT SULLY, S. DAK., *March* 3, 1890.

To the honorable chairman and members of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

(Through military channels.)

GENTLEMEN: We the undersigned respectfully presume to invite your attention to the following plea in our behalf:

That for about three years we have performed the duties of commissary and post quartermaster sergeant respectively, and have reason to believe that we have given satisfaction in the performance of our duties as invariably the monthly reports rendered by us to the head of the staff department to which we belong are favorably indorsed.

Attaining our present position by regular course of promotion and passing an examination as prescribed by existing orders, we are expected (under the direction of the officers of our respective departments) to receive, issue, and account annually for thousand of dollars worth of property. The duties of our position keep us constantly employed (Sundays not always excepted) either in office or store-house, and therefore do most earnestly pray that your committee do favorably consider H. R. bill No. 4588

or other of like nature, to increase our pay to what we honestly believe to be equitable and just. In this connection we would respectfully invite attention to the opinions expressed by officers in inclosed pamphlet.

With the hope that the subject of our appeal will receive your kind attention and favorable action, we remain, gentleman, with great respect,

CARL KOHLHEPP,
Commissary Sergt., U. S. A.
DENIS LANE,
Post Qr. Mr. Sergt., U. S. A.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Sully, S. Dak., March 4, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded. The object of this communication has my heartiest approval. The sergeants have served under my personal direction for about a year and a half, during which time they have performed all the duties incident to their respective positions in a thorough and efficient manner. The high rank and training of these non-commissioned officers deserve more substantial recognition than they now receive.

The object of H. R. bill 4588 is known to me, and I regard the same as but a step towards proper remuneration of valuable services rendered the Government by a deserving class of men.

D. F. ANGLUM,
Second Lieut. 12th Infantry A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

[Second indorsement.]

FORT SULLY, S. DAK., *March* 6, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the assistant adjutant-general, Department of Dakota. I favor the increase asked for, being of opinion that $45 will be a proper rate of pay for post quartermaster and commissary sergeants, because their duties are as onerous and their responsibilities as heavy as those of any other class of non-commissioned officers.

HARRY C. EGBERT,
Captain 12th Infantry, Commanding Post.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
St. Paul, Minn., March 11, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, through headquarters Division of the Missouri, inviting attention to my indorsement of March 4 on a similar communication, suggesting "consideration in connection with the question of pay proper to non-commissioned officers," and remarking that "some increase of pay of non-commissioned officers would be to the benefit of the Government."

THOS. A. RUGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, March 13, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

GEORGE CROOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Fifth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 8, 1890.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War in connection with previous papers on the same subject.

C. MCKEEVER,
Acting Adjutant-General.

Recommendations for an increase of pay for the ordnance sergeants, commissary sergeants, and post quartermaster sergeants, U. S. Army, in connection with bill H. R. 3251, first session Fiftieth Congress.

[Referring to bill H. R. 3251, now pending before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives.]

The ordnance sergeants, commissary sergeants, and post quartermaster sergeants of the Army most earnestly and respectfully invite attention to the bill now pending in Congress, which proposes to increase their monthly pay to $45. At the last session of Congress a bill was passed increasing the pay of the hospital stewards of the Army to $45 per month. It is respectfully submitted that the duties and responsibilities of the ordnance sergeants, commissary sergeants, and post quartermaster sergeants of the Army are as varied and important as those of any other non-commissioned grade.

In this connection they invite attention to the recommendation of the honorable Secretary of War as to an increase of pay for non-commissioned officers, the same recommendation also from the Adjutant-General of the Army, and to the following recommendations, to which the attention of Congress is most earnestly invited:

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Fort Grant, Ariz., November 15, 1887.

The proposed bill for the increase of pay for sergeants of general staff is, in my opinion, nothing more than justice to a class of men who hold any responsible positions in the Army and perform duties of the highest clerical order. Every acting commissary of subsistence, acting quartermaster, and acting ordnance officer is compelled, to a great extent, to rely on the honesty and faithful discharge of the duties devolved upon them for the security of the immense amount of Government property which passes through their hands, and for which the Government holds them responsible; and where men are found to fill those positions satisfactorily, it is certainly to the interest of the Government to retain them in the service, as well as reward them properly for their service, and in my opinion the increase of pay asked for is by no means unreasonable.

C. P. JOHNSON,
Second Lieut. 10th Cavalry, A. C. S. and Actg. O. S.

FORT GRANT, ARIZ., *November* 16, 1887.

Respectfully returned to the post adjutant, with the remark that the services rendered by the non-commissioned staff of the Army fully warrant the increase of pay asked for in this communication.

It is of the highest importance to obtain first-class men for these positions, and when such are found in the ranks of the Army it seems suicidal to the best interests of the service to lose them for want of a proper remuneration for their services, which can always be obtained by such men in civil life.

J. B. MCDONALD,
Second Lieut. 10th Cavalry, A. A. Q. M.

POST OF FORT GRANT, ARIZ.,
November 17, 1887.

Respectfully returned, with the remark that I concur in the two preceding indorsements hereon.

THO. C. GIBS,
Captain 10th Cavalry, Commanding Post.

FORT APACHE, ARIZ.,
Office of the Post Quartermaster, August 17, 1887.

The object of this paper has my cordial approval. The case is well stated, and will appeal to the sense of justice of all who have any knowledge of the premises.

C. E. H. WAGTROM,
First Lieut. 10th Cavalry, Post Quartermaster.

FORT APACHE, ARIZ., *September* 8, 1887.

It would in my opinion be for the best interests of the service to increase the pay of quartermaster and commissary sergeant to $45 per month. The positions they fill are important, and an increase of pay would tend to increased efficiency.

G. G. HUNTT,
Lieut. Col. 10th Cavalry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,
Office Chief Commissary, Santa Fé, N. Mex., November 14, 1887.

The commissary sergeants of the Army (the non-commissioned officers of the general staff of the Army whom I have come most in contact with) are, as a rule, a very meritorious class of men, whose duties require of them skill of a high order, together with the strictest integrity—these qualities in a measure fully as great, if not greater, than those exacted from any other class of the non-commissioned general staff of the Army, and for these reasons I heartily approve of the within petition.

JOHN J. CLAGUE,
Captain and C. S., U. S. Army, Chief C. S.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., November 14, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded to the assistant adjutant-general, Department of Arizona, approved. The preceding indorsement is concurred in.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Colonel 10th Cavalry, Commanding.

FORT THOMAS, ARIZ., *November* 17, 1887.

I heartily recommend this advance in pay, as, in my opinion, the generality of the non-commissioned staff are a very efficient and valuable force of men.

F. VAN VLIET,
Major 10th Cavalry.

FORT THOMAS, ARIZ., *November* 15, 1887.

In my opinion the increase of pay sought for the sergeants of the general staff of the Army, viz, $45 per month, would be just and reasonable, and I would respectfully recommend that it be granted.

ROBT. D. READ, JR.,
1st Lieut. 10th Cavalry, Act'g Com's'y Subsist., and A. A. Q. M.

CAMP DEL RIO, TEXAS,
Office Acting Assistant Quartermaster, August 16, 1887.

To whom it may concern:

I think by all means it would be advisable to increase the pay of the sergeants of the general staff of the Army to $45 per month. I have for the past fourteen years had several commissary-sergeants with me while performing duty as A. C. S., and, with a single exception, have always found them reliable and trustworthy. The same I will say of post quartermaster-sergeants, as far as I have been able to judge; but these non-commissioned officers have only formed a part of the Army for not quite three years.

C. H. LESTER,
1st Lieut. 8th Cavalry, A. C. S. and A. A. Q. M.

FORT BAYARD, N. MEX., *August* 16, 1887.

The POST ADJUTANT, *Fort Bayard, N. Mex.*

SIR: As a memorandum couched in the following terms will be presented at the different posts of the Army, the undersigned respectfully submit this copy, asking the consideration and indorsement of the commanding officer and field and staff officers at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., and its transmission to the Adjutant-General, or return to them for transmission, as may be considered proper, viz, "An effort will be made by the sergeants of the general staff of the Army to secure from the next Congress an equalization of pay to the rate now paid to hospital stewards U. S. Army, viz, $45 per month."

It is respectfully submitted to those in authority that the duties devolving upon this body of non-commissioned officers are of so important and responsible a nature that it is only just and reasonable that its members should receive a fair compensation for their services.

It is unquestioned that no body of men of equal intelligence and performing duties of an equally responsible nature with private corporations or firms in civil life is so poorly or inadequately remunerated.

Relying upon the justice of their superior officers, and recognizing that without their support and indorsement such an effort would be futile, the sergeants of the general non-commissioned staff respectfully ask indorsement of the increase sought.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

GEORGE ATHORN,
Post Quartermaster-Sergeant, U. S. A.
JOHN POWERS,
Commissary-Sergeant, U. S. A.

FORT BAYARD, N. MEX., *August* 16, 1887.

I respectfully recommend this increase, together with that of the regimental sergeant-majors and quartermaster-sergeants previously forwarded.

E. A. CARR,
Colonel Sixth Cavalry, Commanding.

FORT BAYARD, N. MEX., *August* 17, 1887.

I respectfully recommend the increase of pay of the sergeants of the general staff of the Army, as requested by them, believing that they should receive more compensation for their responsible duties, and that it would be in other respects a benefit to the service.

H. C. COOK,
Major 13th Infantry.

FORT BAYARD, N. MEX., *August* 17, 1887.

I respectfully recommend this increase, as well as that of the regimental sergeant-majors and quartermaster-sergeants, for which a petition has been forwarded.

L. A. CRAIG,
1st Lieut. and Adjutant 6th Cavalry.

FORT BAYARD, N. MEX., *August* 17, 1887.

The increase of pay requested by the class of non-commissioned staff officers is very moderate. The duties required by them demand an amount of intelligence and ability that would command a high salary in civil life. These men, with all pay and allowances, receive about the same pay as a common teamster in the Q. M. D., which is certainly a curious state of affairs, and one that should receive earnest attention at once. All that they ask is earnestly recommended.

W. H. CARTER,
1st Lieut. 6th Cavalry, A. C. S., late R. Q. M., 6th Cavalry.

FORT BAYARD, N. MEX., *August* 18, 1887.

I would respectfully and earnestly recommend the increase of pay asked for in this paper. It requires men of intelligence to fill these positions, and their pay should be in proportion. It certainly is not so now, and it would be an act of justice to the meritorious men occupying these positions to grant this petition.

EDW. E. DRAVO,
1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., 6th Cavalry.

FORT RILEY, KAN., *June* 16, 1887.

I have always thought that the non-commissioned staff officers should all receive the same pay; and since the hospital stewards have had theirs increased, it would seem only fair and proper that the commissary-sergeants and other non-commissioned staff officers be given the same pay.

R. LONDON,
1st Lieut. and Q. M. 5th Cavalry, A. C. S.

I approve the foregoing indorsement. My experience of nearly twenty-six years of active service in the line of the Army has convinced me that our non-commissioned staff officers as well as the non-commissioned officers of the line are underpaid. The Government would be largely benefited by increasing the pay of these men, who, with rare exceptions, faithfully discharge important duties, which in many instances are not less important than those discharged by commissioned officers.

GEO. F. IRVIN,
Captain 5th Cavalry.

I concur in the preceding indorsement. The non-commissioned staff officers as well as the non-commissioned officers of the line, in my opinion, do not get sufficient pay for the responsible duties they have to perform. The non-commissioned staff officers should now be placed on the same footing in regard to pay as the hospital stewards. Privates in my company on extra duty in the staff departments receive, with their pay proper, more compensation than any non-commissioned officers in my company.

W. A. MILLER,
Captain, 18th U. S. Infantry.

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ., *August* 15, 1887.

I have long been of the opinion that the pay of the general non-commissioned staff of the Army is too small and entirely an inadequate remuneration for the valuable services which they render the Government. Duties devolving upon this class of non-

commissioned officers are of so important and responsible a nature that it seems to me that it is but just and reasonable that its members should receive a fair compensation for their services. The majority of these men have seen long years of faithful and arduous service, and by strict attention to duty, together with possessing intelligence and capability, have reached a position which, if they held one similar in civilian life, would receive nearly three times as much pay as they now receive.

To get an appointment of commissary-sergeant or post quartermaster-sergeant the soldier must have proven himself a man of most excellent character and habits; he must be a good clerk and an experienced accountant. All stores and property received and issued at military posts must pass through their hands, and they are held indirectly responsible for their care. Their duties in general call for a high order of intelligence, and the position is in all respects as important a one as that of hospital steward, whose pay was increased at the last session of Congress.

GEO. P. FORSYTH,
Lieut. Colonel, 4th Cavalry, Commanding Post.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Lowell, Ariz., November 22, 1887.

To the honorable the members of Congress of the United States assembled:

In view of the bill about to be introduced the coming Congress for increase of pay of post quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance sergeants of the U. S. Army to $45 per month, I heartily concur in such a proposition, believing it to be to the best interests of the service.

They are, as a class, men who have served their country with credit and honor for a number of years, and who, through their ability, honesty, and sobriety, as testified by their various regimental officers and commanders, were called on to fill those positions. The duties required of this deserving class of non-commissioned officers are varied and very important, and require men of no small ability to perform them. I would therefore cheerfully recommend its passage.

SAMUEL REEBER,
2d Lieut., 4th Cavalry, A. A. Q. M.

FORT LOWELL, ARIZ., *November* 30, 1887.

To whom it may concern:

Having been informed that there is to be presented through the proper channels an application for the increase of the pay of non-commissioned staff officers, I recommend an increase to $45 per month for this very deserving class. Many of them have families, and most of them have served long and faithfully.

HENRY E. NOYES,
Major, 4th Cavalry, Com'd'g Post and Regiment.

I cheerfully concur in the above recommendation of Major H. E. Noyes, 4th Cavalry, that the pay of the non-commissioned staff officers U. S. Army be raised to $45 per month.

J. B. GISART,
Capt., and Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., Post Surgeon, FortLowell, Ariz.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT DAVIS, TEX., *August* 17, 1887.

Understanding that efforts will be made during the session of the next Congress to secure for the sergeants of the general staff the same rate of pay as is now given to hospital stewards, I desire to add my testimony in behalf of the said sergeants.

Their duties are important and responsible, and it is only reasonable and fair that they should receive the same rate of compensation for their services.

They are a body of men intelligent, trustworthy, and occupy positions analogous to book-keepers and salesmen in private firms, and their compensation should be commensurate with their responsibilities.

F. H. HARDIE,
1st Lieut., R. Q. M. 3d Cavalry, A. C. S.

Approved and concurred in.

D. R. CLENDENIN,
Lt.-Col. 3d Cav., Com'd'g Regt. and Post.

FORT HANCOCK, TEX., *August* 16, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army. It has been my experience from observation that commissary and post quartermaster sergeants perform equally arduous and important duties with hospital stewards at the same post, and as a general rule have less assistance in the performance of it.

In addition to the responsibility for stores and property, which may be said to be equal and common to all grades of the general non-commissioned staff, there is a money responsibility attached to the office of commissary-sergeant and quartermaster-sergeant, and an increase in pay of hospital stewards only, to the exclusion of all the other meritorious and deserving members of the general non-commissioned staff, does not seem to be equitable.

S. B. M. YOUNG,
Major, 3d Cavalry, Com'd'g Post.

CAMP PIÑA, COLORADO, TEX., *September* 2, 1887.

Earnestly recommended.

J. B. JOHNSON,
Capt., 3d Cavalry.

PIÑA, COLORADO, TEX., *September* 2, 1887.

Earnestly recommended.

WM. F. FLYNN,
2d Lieut., 8th Cav., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

CAMP PIÑA, COLORADO, TEX., *September* 2, 1887.

Earnestly recommended.

PAUL CLENDENIN,
1st Lt. and Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., *November* 20, 1887.

I take great pleasure in stating that the duties of the post quartermaster and commissary sergeants entitle them to an increase of pay, as the present compensation does not in my opinion remunerate them for the responsibility of the charge of taking care of stores and storehouses, including the clerical work they are obliged to perform. Therefore earnestly recommend to Congress a bill for their favorable consideration as to the increase of pay of so worthy a body of non-commissioned officers herein mentioned.

D. S. GORDON,
Major 2d Cavalry.

FORT ASSINIBOINE, MONT., *October* 10, 1887.

I heartily recommend the claim made by the sergeants of the general staff of the Army for an equalization of pay to the rate now paid hospital stewards U. S. Army, viz: $45 per month. I think it a just and moderate request.

D. D. VAN VALZAH,
Major 20th Infantry.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. ARMY,
Fort Assiniboine, Mont., October 10, 1887.

I recommend the increase of the compensation now allowed commissary sergeants and ordnance sergeants of the Army to forty-five ($45) per month, for the reason that they in these positions render efficient service in the care and preservation of public property and in rendering accounts and the transaction of business in those departments.

ALFRED REYNOLDS,
1st Lt., 20th Infantry, A. C. S.

FORT MCINTOSH, TEX., *November* 15, 1887.

The duties and responsibilities and the legitimate expenses of a man qualified to be a sergeant of the general staff are such as to justify a request for an increase of pay to that given hospital stewards. It is earnestly recommended that Congress favorably consider the matter.

EDWARD B. INS,
Lieut., 19th Infantry, A. A. Q. and M. A. C. S.

FORT MCINTOSH, TEX , *November* 16, 1887.

I am of the opinion that the present pay of the non-commissioned officers of the general staff of the Army is entirely inadequate considering the nature of the service required of them, their responsibilities, and the intelligence they must possess to perform the duties devolving upon them, and heartily recommend an increase of their pay to at least $45 per month, as now paid to hospital stewards of the first class.

J. H. SMITH,
Capt., 19th Inf'y, and Bv't Major, U. S. A., Comd'g Post.

FORT CLARK, TEX., *August* 14, 1887.

Com. Sergt. F. W. BRYANT, U. S. Army,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SERG'T: The following is a copy of indorsement of the A. C. S. on circular letter forwarded about a month or more ago to the Commissary-General of the Army asking for an increase of pay:

"Respectfully forwarded. If it be in place for an expression of opinion, I would say that the pay of a commissary sergeant should be not less than a hospital steward's compensation. On what ground the latter are paid $11 more per month I am at a loss to perceive, since the educational qualification is as much a necessity with one as the other, and habits and morals equally of as high-grade requirement."

A. H. M. TAYLOR,
1st Lt., 19th Inf'ty, A. C. S.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Columbus Barracks, Ohio, November 14, 1887.

I most earnestly recommend that the pay of ordnance, commissary, and post quartermaster sergeants be increased to the rate now paid hospital stewards U. S. Army.

Their duties, responsibilities, services, and intelligence warrant it, and I heartily concur in the views expressed in this memorandum.

A. H. YOUNG,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO, *November* 15, 1887

I cordially indorse the increase of pay asked for.

W. L. KELLOGG,
Major 19th Infantry, Comd'g Depot.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY SERGEANT,
Fort Gibson, Ind. T., June 14, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded through post commander, recommending favorable consideration of the within petition. Commissary sergeants, being appointed from meritorious non-commissioned officers of the line after long and faithful service, are given positions of trust and responsibility. I therefore think the increased rate of pay asked for would be a just reward for the services they perform.

JOHN ANDERSON,
1st Lieut., 18th Infantry, A. C. S.

FORT GIBSON, IND. T., *June* 15, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded, through assistant adjutant-general Department of the Missouri, approved and recommended. The commissary sergeants now in service are a highly efficient class of non-commissioned officers.

J. J. COPPINGER,
Lieut. Col. 18th Infantry, Commanding Post.

FORT RILEY, KANS., *June* 16, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., *November* 21, 1887.

The valuable and important services rendered to the United States by this class of non-commissioned staff officers merit far more than the moderate increase of pay asked for. It is to be hoped that so just a measure will not fail to become a law.

F. G. IRWIN, JR.,
2nd Lieut., 2nd Cavalry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

BOISÉ BARRACKS, IDAHO, *November* 8, 1887.

I earnestly recommend that this increase of pay asked for be granted. The duties of these sergeants are very arduous and important, and they are deserving of greater pay than they now receive.

JOHN GREEN,
Lt. Col., 2d Cavalry, Commanding Post.

BOISÉ BARRACKS, IDAHO, *November* 11, 1887.

I respectfully recommend the increase of pay asked for by the within-named non-commissioned officers.

WM. H. POWELL,
Capt., 4th Inf.

BOISÉ BARRACKS, IDAHO, *November* 11, 1887.

I respectfully recommend the increase of pay asked for by the non-commissioned officers named within.

C. W. MASON,
1st Lieut., 4th Inf.

BOISÉ BARRACKS, IDAHO, *November* 13, 1887.

I respectfully recommend that the increase of pay asked for be allowed.

R. E. ARMISTICE,
2d Lieut., 2d Cavalry.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Fort Custer, Mont., November 16, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded, with the hope that this communication will receive the favorable consideration of the Commissary General of Subsistence, as the intelligence required of, and the responsibility imposed upon, a commissary-sergeant would seem to make the request a just one.

HAYDEN S. COLE,
2d Lieut., 3d Inf., A. C. S.

FORT CUSTER, MONT., *November* 18, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. I consider that commissary-sergeants are entitled to the highest pay allowed general non-commissioned staff officers.

N. A. M. DUDLEY,
Colonel, 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

OFFICE ASSISTANT ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.
Fort Supply, Ind. T., August 22, 1887.

I recommend increase of the pay of commissary-sergeants to that now paid hospital stewards. I believe the services of the former to be fully equal to that of the latter.

ALFRED M. PALMER,
1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., 24th Inf., A. C. S.

FORT SUPPLY, *August*, 24, 1887.

I believe that the increase asked for in the pay of ordnance and commissary sergeants would be to the interest of the service.

T. A. BLISS,
Colonel, 24th Inf., Commanding Post.

OFFICE ACTING ORDERLY OFFICER,
Fort Supply, Ind. T., August 23, 1887.

I recommend that pay of ordnance-sergeants be increased to that now paid hospital stewards, as I believe the duties and responsibilities of the former fully equal to those of the latter.

JOHN LITTLE,
2d Lt., 24th Infty., Act'g Ord. Officer.

FORT WAYNE, MICH., *August* 20, 1887.

The qualifications to fit a man for the important and responsible position of a quartermaster-sergeant or a commissary-sergeant are of a high degree, and it is my opinion that they should receive the same compensation as those of the same grade whose pay is rated higher.

J. R. CLOGEN,
1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., 23d Inf'y, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

FORT WAYNE, MICH., *August* 25, 1887.

The present pay of sergeants of the general non-commissioned staff of the Army is poor remuneration for the character and abilities of that class of men who ought to be selected to fill those positions.

The nature of services rendered, and the qualifications requisite for an intelligent and satisfactory performance of the responsible duties often devolving on them, merits a more substantial recognition of trusty vigils faithfully kept, and the necessary expenses incident to frequent change of stations—such as transportation of families, household goods, etc., at personal cost, providing respectable appearance among strangers, education of children, etc.—render it but just that compensation should be increased to a sum approaching rates comporting, at least, with the reasonable necessities of their peculiar situation.

EDWIN B. BOLTON,
1st Lieut. and Adj., 23d Inf'y, Act'g Post Ordnance Officer.

FORT LEWIS, COLO., *August* 20, 1887.

If any of the non-commissioned staff are entitled to an increase of pay (and I think they all are) none are more so than the Sergents of the Commissary Department. In my opinion, they have more work to do and more responsibility to carry than any other enlisted men in the service, and the pay of a commissary-sergeant should be not less than $50 per month.

JOHN H. WILLS,
2d Lieut., 22d Infantry, A. C. S.

The position of ordnance-sergeant is certainly one of trust and great responsibility, given to intelligent, faithful, and meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Army, usually of long service, and I think the pay of this grade of non-commissioned officers should certainly be equal to that of hospital stewards, first class.

F. B. JONES,
2d Lieut., 22d Infantry, Acting Ordnance Officer.

FORT LEWIS, COLO., *September* 1, 1887.

The non-commissioned officers of the general staff are a hard-worked lot of men, and are not sufficiently paid for their services. Quartermaster-sergeants, both post and regimental, are particularly deserving by reason of their work and responsibility—commissary-sergeants and ordnance-sergeants by reason of these and their long service.

JNO. MCA. WEBSTER,
1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., 22d Inf'y, Post Q. M.

FORT LEWIS, COLO., *September* 2, 1887.

The position of sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant of a regiment requires men of equal intelligence and have as much responsibility as any of the other non-commissioned staff officers of the Army. I should like to see all non-commissioned staff officers on an equal footing as regards pay, which, in my opinion, should not be less than $50 per month.

W. H. HILL,
1st Lieut. and Adj't 22d Infantry.

FORT LEWIS, COLO., *September* 5, 1887.

Ordnance, commissary, and quartermaster sergeants, in my opinion, should have the same pay as hospital stewards.

The regimental non-commissioned staff should be taken from the list of first sergeants, but the labors being greater, with no better pay, such promotion does not benefit a first sergeant.

P. T. SWAINE,
Colonel 22d Infantry, Commanding.

CAMP POPLAR RIVER, MONT., *August* 23, 1887.

The increase sought for in the pay of sergeants of the general staff is not too much when the responsible nature of their duties is considered, but if their pay is increased, the pay of first sergeants of companies should be increased to ($35) per month, the duties of first sergeants being the most difficult to discharge well of any that devolve upon enlisted men.

LOYD WHEATON,
Captain 20th Infantry, Commanding Post.

CAMP POPLAR RIVER, MONT., *September* 8, 1887.

The clerical labor and there sponsbile nature of the duties performed by the sergeants of the general staff are such as to fully warrant the increase in pay sought.

J. C. DENT,
1st Lieut. 20th Inf'y, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE, MONT., *October* 10, 1887.

I can indorse the claim made for the sergeants of the general staff of the Army for an equalization of pay to the rate now paid hospital stewards United States Army, viz, $45 per month, very heartily. I think it a just and moderate request.

H. A. GREENE,
1st Lieut. and Adj't 20th Inf., Post Adj't and Act'g Ord., Officer.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE, MONT., *October* 10, 1887.

I can indorse the claim made by the sergeants of the general staff of the Army for an equalization of pay to the rate now paid hospital stewards U. S. A., viz, $45 per month, very heartily. I think it a just and moderate request.

JAS. S. ROGERS,
1st Lieut., A. Q. M., 20th Inf., A. A. Q. M.

I have always thought that the non-commissioned staff officers should all receive the same pay, and since the hospital stewards have had theirs increased it would seem only fair and proper that the commissary-sergeants and other non-commissioned staff officers be given the same pay.

R. LONDON,
1st Lieut. and Q. M., 5th Cavalry, A. C. S.

I approve the foregoing indorsement. My experience of nearly twenty-six years of active service in the line of the Army has convinced me that our non-commissioned staff officers, as well as the non-commissioned officers of the line are underpaid. The Government would be largely benefited by increasing the pay of these men, who, with rare exceptions, faithfully discharge important duties which, in many instances, are not less important than those discharged by commissioned officers.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Capt. 5th Cav.

I concur in the preceding indorsements. The non-commissioned staff officers, as well as the non-commissioned officers of the line, in my opinion, do not get sufficient pay for the responsible duties they have to perform. The non-commissioned staff officers should now be placed on the same footing regarding pay as the hospital stewards.

Privates of my company on extra duty in the staff departments receive with their pay proper more compensation than any non-commissioned officer in my company.

W. A. MILLER,
Capt. 18th Infantry.

FORT HAYS, KANS., *November* 14, 1887.

The duties performed by the non-commissioned officers of the general staff referred to within are, in my opinion, for the most part, of so responsible a nature as to entitle them to the compensation suggested, namely, that of hospital stewards.

J. E. YARD,
Colonel 18th Infantry, Commanding.

FORT HAYS, KANS., *November* 14, 1887.

In my opinion the services of the general non-commissioned staff officers are well worth the salary named in the within memorandum, and I would respectfully and earnestly recommend that the specified increase be granted.

H. M. CRONKHITE,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.

FORT HAYS, KANS., *November* 14, 1887

Non-commissioned staff officers, in my opinion, should receive more pay than at present allowed, and the desired increase is but a fair compensation for services rendered.

G. N. BOMFORD,
Capt., 18th U. S. Inf.

FORT HAYS, KANS., *November* 14, 1887.

I agree with previous indorsements and think the pay of the general non-commissioned staff should be increased.

M. LEAHY,
Capt., 18th Inf.

I concur in the above indorsement.

GEO. S. HOYT,
1st Lt., 18th Inf'y.

I heartily concur in preceding indorsement.

GEO. L. TURNER,
1st Lieut., 18th Inf.

FORT HAYS, KANS., *November* 15, 1887.

The duties and responsibilities imposed upon non-commissioned staff officers certainly entitle them to the increase in pay asked for in the memorandum attached.

W. H. WOOD,
1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., 18th Infty.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., September 1, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded, strongly recommending that the increase of pay asked for be granted.

EDWARD CHYNOWETH,
1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., 17th Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., September 1, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. My duties in the service since 1874 have been of a nature to bring me into frequent and almost constant contact with the commissary sergeants of the Army, and also with the post quartermaster sergeants since that grade was established. I therefore write from information based on personal knowledge when I state that for integrity, and capability for the performance of the duties devolving upon them, no better class of men are found in any departments of the military service of the United States. They are deserving of encouragement, and I earnestly believe it will result to the interest of the service to grant them the increase of pay they ask for in this petition.

GEORGE RUHLEN,
1st Lieut., 17th Infantry, A. C. S.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO., *September* 2, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. I think these non-commissioned staff officers are entitled to the increase of pay asked for.

R. H. OFFLEY,
Lieut. Colonel 17th Infantry, Commd'g Post and Regiment.

OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Concho, Tex., August 27, 1887.

I consider it is to the interest of the service to have the pay of all the sergeants of the general staff of the Army the same as now paid the hospital stewards, U. S. Army, $45 a month.

As the position of these non-commissioned officers is that of responsibility and of great importance, and is such that it requires them to be capable and intelligent men, it seems only just that they should receive sufficient pay for their required duties.

R. R. STEEDMAN,
1st Lt., 16th Inf., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

FORT KLAMATH, OREGON.

Respectfully forwarded. In my opinion the qualities essential for the mastery of the methods of accountability for the care of the public property which quartermaster and commissary sergeants possess and daily exercise are greater and less often met with than are those common to hospital stewards. Certainly the compensation of the former ought to be equal to the latter.

G. S. CARPENTER,
Captain, 14th Infantry, Commanding Post.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Klamath, Oregon, August 18, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. The facts as set forth within are worthy of careful consideration. It would only be an act of justice and equalization if the pay of sergeants of the general staff of the Army were increased to that now authorized by law to the hospital stewards of the Army, viz, $45 per month. Their duties are

equally important, the amount of property of the United States in their custody as great or greater, and the clerical and business qualifications required fully as worthy of compensation.

J. H. GUSTIN,
1st Lieut., 14th Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y., *June* 26, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. After thirteen years of almost continuous service as acting commissary of subsistence, having regular commissary sergeants under me, I can speak of these non-commissioned officers in the highest terms. I have always found them intelligent, capable, honest, and reliable men, well deserving of higher pay. I would earnestly recommend that such increase of pay be given them, and am convinced the Government would be the gainer by rewarding such faithful services.

W. W. WITHERSPOON,
1st Lieut., R. Q. M., 12th Infantry, A. C. S.

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y., *June* 30, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded through headquarters, Division of the Atlantic, to the Commissary-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

The importance of the duties of commissary sergeants should, in my judgment, place their pay on the highest grade allowed by law to any non-commissioned officer.

H. C. EGBERT,
Capt., 12th Inf'ty, Bv't Major U. S. Army, Comd'g Post.

FORT ONTARIO, N. Y., *September* 9, 1887.

The effort on the part of the non-commissioned staff officers of the Army to secure to themselves the same pay as allowed to another of the same grade and rank, viz, hospital stewards, at $45 per month, with present increase for service, seems to me to be one worthy of attention and support. Their responsibility is great, and to bear the same and properly perform the duties pertaining to the position requires the ability and fidelity of a class of men who, for the same exertions in civil life, are far better remunerated than are the non-commissioned staff officers of the Army to-day.

H. O. S. HEISTAND,
1st Lieut., 11th Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.,
Act'g Ord. Officer, Comd'g Post.

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y., *October* 11, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. The undersigned most heartily commends the measure relating to the increase of pay of non-commissioned staff officers, U. S. Army. They are soldiers of long and faithful service, deserving, by their work and records, the recognition asked for. It is believed just, proper, and to the best interests of the Government that all non-commissioned officers of the Army should receive pay in better accord with their positions and responsibilities.

GEO. LEROY BROWN,
1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., 11th Inf., A. A. C. S.

POST COMMISSARY, *Fort Selden, N. Mex., August* 24, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. The within object has in view an increase of pay for a most worthy class of men, whose duties are important and responsible ones.

They unquestionably deserve the advance requested.

C. J. T. CLARKE,
1st Lieut., 10th Infantry, A. C. S. and A. A. Q. M.

FORT SELDEN, N. Mex., *August* 24, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded through Headquarters District of New Mexico, with an earnest indorsement of the views of Sergeant Mason.

GREGORY BARRETT,
Captain, 10th Infantry, Commanding Post.

FORT ROBINSON, NEBR., *August* 25, 1887.

That the sergeants of the general staff deserve the same pay now given to the hospital stewards I firmly believe, and as regards the commissary-sergeants I feel that the demand for an increase of pay to $45 per month is, to say the least, a *worthy* one, for I know that they earn and fully deserve a great deal more than that amount.

The duties and responsibilities devolving upon the commissary sergeants are so well known that it seems to me superfluous to call attention to the necessary qualifications for the proper performance of those duties.

W. A. MERCER,
Lieut., 8th Infantry, Act. Com. of Sub.

FORT ROBINSON, NEBR., *September* 2, 1887.

I should be very glad to see the increase of pay asked for obtained by the general non-commissioned staff so far as it relates to post quartermaster and commissary sergeant. The duties of a part of the regiment are such that only men of peculiar adaptability are desired, and I believe that a *good* one earns fully $60 per month.

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,
Lieut. and Q. M., 9th Cavalry.

FORT ROBINSON, NEBR., *September* 10, 1887.

In the matter of increased pay of the non-commissioned staff I have to say:

Generally the non-commissioned officers of our Army are poorly paid compared to their responsibilities and merits—*very much so, indeed.*

It is the crying evil of our Army, in my opinion.

Senator Logan recognized this when he gave his best efforts to correct it in creating the non-commissioned staff of commissary and quartermaster sergeants. These positions were made with the publicly-avowed purpose to reward a most excellent class of men, who might not be commissioned.

Their pay should be at least comparative with men in civil life of like merit. It is not so in a great degree.

The details in support of this position are at any good citizen's command.

Briefly, the non-commissioned staff in our Army are, in one, cashiers, head bookkeepers, and custodians of thousands of dollars worth of public property; but, more, they are the old and deserving soldiers of our Army, who pass a most rigid examination in various capabilities and service.

This is calmly asserted with a twenty-five years' observation and interest.

A. S. BURT,
Major, 8th Infantry.

FORT ROBINSON, NEBR., *September* 12, 1887.

The non-commissioned staff at present do not receive adequate pay for the service performed by them. Recommend an increase.

EDWARD HATCH,
Col., 9th Cavalry, Brevet Maj. Gen'l.

SAN DIEGO BARRACKS, CAL., *December* 2, 1887.

In my opinion, commissary sergeants and post quartermaster sergeants should receive the increase of pay they ask. Considering their responsibilities and the duties performed by them, which not only require intelligence, but years of service, before being properly competent to perform these duties, I think they are now inadequately compensated.

E. B. ROBERTSON,
1st Lieut., 9th Inf., A. A. M. Q., and A. C. S.

FORT KEOGH, MONT., *October* 15, 1887.

I have carefully examined the within memorandum and heartily concur in the proposed increase of the pay for sergeants of the general staff of the Army.

J. M. T. PARTELLO,
1st Lieut., 5th Infantry, A. A. C. S.

OFFICE OF POST QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Keogh, Mont., October 17, 1887.

I know of no class of enlisted men whose duties require higher intelligence, more faithfulness or zeal than the commissary and quartermaster sergeants, regimental and post. I think they are much underpaid, and $45 per month is only a slight recognition of their deserts.

CHAS. B. THOMPSON,
P. and R. Q. M., 5th Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

FORT KEOGH, MONT., *October* 17, 1887.

I am of the opinion that the increase of pay asked for in the within memorandum is well merited.

W. H. CHATFIELD,
2d Lieut., 5th Infantry, A. O. O.

FORT KEOGH, MONT., *October* 17, 1887.

I am heartily in favor of the increase of pay asked for in the case of the sergeants of the general staff of the Army.

E. A. KOERPER,
Surgeon, U. S. A.

POST OF FORT KEOGH, MONT., *October* 22, 1887.

I join my brother officers in recommending the increase asked for by this worthy class of non-commissioned officers.

GEO. GIBSON,
Colonel 5th U. S. Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
Inspector-General's Office, St. Paul, Minn., November 17, 1887.

Sergeant F. W. BRYANT,
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.:

Your letter of the 10th of August came during my absence from home. Personally "I should be very glad indeed to have the pay of the non-commissioned staff of the Army placed at $45 per month. The branch of the service to which you are attached, in particular, is much underpaid." The duties are responsible, and no man can well discharge them unless he is intelligent and entirely trustworthy. All the commissary sergeants I have seen were excellent men, worthy of the best pay the Government can be induced to give them. I trust you will be successful in your efforts.

Very truly, yours,

EDWIN C. MASON,
Lieut. Col. Fourth Infantry, I. G. Dept. of Dakota.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Fort Shaw, Mont., August 30, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded through headquarters Fort Shaw, Mont. In the opinion of the undersigned within request commends itself to the sense of justice of all who are acquainted with the valuable services performed by this class of non-commissioned officers as entirely reasonable.

The favorable action by Congress upon a bill granting an increase of compensation to the non-commissioned staff of the Army would doubtless be a great advantage to the active service, as offering a greater inducement to a valuable class of men to enter and remain in the service with a view to obtaining these positions.

FRED. THIES,
First Lieut. and R. Q. M. Third Infantry, A. C. S.

FORT SHAW, MONT., *August* 30, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded, strongly recommending favorable action by the Commissary-General.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Colonel Third Infantry, Commanding Post.

FORT MISSOULA, MONT., *September* 19, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. Favorable action recommended. The appointment of post quartermaster and commissary sergeants has resulted in great benefit to the service. As the duties required of these men in connection with care of public property and office work (a civilian clerk, hired here formerly at $1,000 per annum, has been dispensed with since a post quartermaster sergeant reported for duty) are of a responsible nature, it seems to me an excellent policy to induce them by fair compensation and good treatment to remain in the service and to look upon their positions as a desirable provision for life.

WM. GERLACH,
First Lieut., Third Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

POST OF FORT OMAHA, NEBR., *June* 23, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded (through headquarters Department of the Platte). I heartily agree with the views expressed within. To increase the pay of one class of non-commissioned officers and leave the others, equally deserving and meritorious, without the recognition they have long deserved, is a sure way to discourage and disgust our old veterans, who have devoted the best portion of their lives to their country's service. Until our non-commissioned officers are adequately paid we need not look for the desired mental and moral elevation of the soldier. So soon as an ade-

quate compensation is assured the very best material will seek military service with a view to non-commissioned staff appointments.

I have known commissary sergeants in the Departments of Arizona, California, the Columbia, and the Platte, and have invariably found them to be faithful and devoted; but the case of the within applicant appeals to me with special and peculiar interest, as he, Sergeant S. Davidson, was a gallant soldier in one of the finest regiments in the Third Division of the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and often under my command. I know him to be competent and deserving.

FRANK WHEATON,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Colonel Second Infantry, Commanding.

BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL., *October* 10, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. As these non-commissioned staff officers are simply asking equal pay for equal responsibility, equal intelligence, and greater labor, their claim seems to me to be a good one.

J. S. PETTIT,
First Lieut., First Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

FORT MCDERMOTT, NEV., *June* 16, 1887.

As it requires men of much intelligence and education to properly fill the position of commissary sergeant by reason of the fact that long and faithful service is necessary to be eligible to the position, it would seem a very just theory to consider favorably an application for an increased compensation for their services.

DWIGHT E. HOLLEY,
2d Lieut., 1st Inf., A. C. S.

FORT MCDERMOTT, NEV., *June* 16, 1887.

The corps of commissary sergeants consists of men who have seen much service; their duties require ability and fidelity, and in my opinion the compensation asked for is well earned.

R. G. ARMSTRONG,
Capt., 1st Infantry, Commanding Post.

FORT CANBY, MONT., *September* 18, 1887.

Approved and recommended. In my opinion, the non-commissioned staff, especially the commissary and quartermaster sergeants, are the best representatives of the line in the U. S. Army. The responsible positions which they fill and the important duties performed certainly entitle them to an increase of pay.

ALLYN CAPRON,
1st Lieut., 1st Artillery.

In case of war these non-commissioned staff officers would be invaluable.

W. C. RAFFERTY,
1st Lieut., 1st Artillery.

Approved.

E. H. HUBBARD,
2d Lieut., 1st Artillery.

FORT MASON, CAL., *August* 13, 1887.

It is the opinion of the undersigned that the equalization of the pay and emoluments of *all* the sergeants of the general staff would be a measure not only of justice to a body of very deserving non-commissioned officers, but also one the expediency of which will very likely suggest itself to those charged with the national legislation whenever properly presented.

FRANK S. RICE,
1st Lieut., 1st Art'y, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
Alcatraz Island, Cal., August 9, 1887.

From my personal knowledge of the duties required of post quartermaster and commissary sergeants, I think that they are entitled to the increased pay for which they ask. Their duties are, as stated herein, "important and responsible," and require superior qualifications for their proper performance.

JNO. V. WHITE,
1st Lieut., 1st Art'y, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL., *August* 10, 1887.

The duties of ordnance, commissary, and quartermaster sergeants at military posts are important and of the most responsible nature, and it is only just that they should receive compensation in accordance with the important and responsible trusts devolving upon them. I am of the opinion that they should be given increased pay to correspond to that of hospital stewards under the law.

JNO. I. RODGERS,
Major, 1st Artillery, Com'd'g Post.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., August 8, 1887.

The duties performed by commissary and quartermaster sergeants are responsible ones, and are filled generally by deserving men who have served from five to fifteen years in the Army. I strongly recommend the increase of pay asked for.

J. S. OYSTER,
1st Lieut. and Q. M., 1st Art'y, A. C. S. and A. A. Q. M.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August* 9, 1887.

I concur with the views expressed in the foregoing indorsement, and strongly recommend the increase of pay asked for.

F. T. BENNETT,
Major, 2d Cavalry.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August* 9, 1887.

The statements in second and third paragraphs of this memorandum are true in all respects, so far as they relate to quartermaster and commissary sergeants; also to ordnance sergeants, except as to "intelligence," in many cases.

The quartermaster and commissary sergeants are an intelligent, competent, and, except in very rare cases, reliable body of men, and as such merit the increase of pay desired.

Their ability, as a class considered, ordnance sergeants have less claim to an increase of pay.

CLERMONT L. BEST, JR.,
1st Lieut., 1st Artillery.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
August 13, 1887.

I strongly recommend an increase of pay.

JOHN W. DILLENBACK,
Captain, 1st Artillery.

PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August* 18, 1887.

In my opinion, the increase of pay asked for is no more than is just. These men have all served faithfully for years, and have been found to be efficient, honest, reliable. In any civil employment similar service would command greater remuneration than they now receive.

WM. L. HASKIN,
Captain, 1st Artillery.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.

The monetary responsibility of commissary sergeant is greater than any other non-commissioned officer. He receives and cares for all stores. Sells the delicate stores to officers, whose accounts he is required to keep. If responsibility is the guide for integrity and salary, the commissary sergeant should rate highest among the non-commissioned staff.

W. W. BURNS,
Col. Subsist Dept., Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.

I concur fully in the views of Colonel Burns. Commissary sergeants are as a class an exceedingly intelligent set of men, and their clerical duties alone, aside from their responsibilities, should entitle them to a much higher rate of pay than they are now receiving.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Ass't Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

The above remarks of Colonel Tompkins and Colonel Burns are entirely sound, and I fully concur in them. The rate of pay of commissary sergeants of the Army, as now fixed, is far from being commensurate with their merits and responsibilities.

H. PELHAM CURTIS,
J. A., Div. Atlantic.

True copies.

HENRY L. HARRIS,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant, First Artillery.

FORT BARRANCAS, FLA., *November* 16, 1887.

The undersigned respectfully recommends favorable action by Congress on this petition. Simple justice to the petitioners would suggest placing them on the same footing as regards pay as that of hospital stewards; indeed it is thought by many that they should have higher pay. The position of ordnance sergeant, post quartermaster sergeant, and post commissary sergeant are responsible positions, and the pay should be high enough to attract the competition of all the enlisted men of the Army. Those not attaining the positions would still remain in the line and raise the character of the enlisted men and materially increase the efficiency of the Army. The hope of obtaining such good positions would fill the Army with the very best class of recruits—young, active, intelligent, educated, and ambitious young men.

LOOMIS L. LANGDON,
Lieut. Colonel 2d Reg't Artillery, U. S. Army,
Comd'r Posts Pickens and Barrancas.

FORT BARRANCAS, FLA., *November* 16, 1887.

The experience and observation of the undersigned for many years has convinced him that the pay of non-commissioned staff officers is not at all commensurate with their duties and responsibilities, nor proportionate to the pay of privates, and the same is true of the non-commissioned officers of the line of the Army. The proposed increase is therefore heartily recommended.

M. CRAWFORD,
Comd'g Batt'y H, 2d Art'y, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

FORT BARRANCAS, FLA., *November* 16, 1887.

I heartily indorse the inclosed application and for the reasons set forth in the preceding indorsements.

F. H. BRIDGMAN,
1st Lt., 2d Art'y.

FORT BARRANCAS, FLA., *November* 16, 1887.

I believe it to be for the best interests of the service as well as a simple act of justice to the petitioners for Congress to grant this increase.

I. N. LEWIS,
2d. Lt., 2d Art'y, Post Adjutant.

FORT BARRANCAS, FLA., *November* 17, 1887.

The increase of pay of general non-commissioned staff asked for in this petition I believe just and modest. The service would undoubtedly be the greater gainer.

CHARLES F. PARKER,
2d Lt., 2d Art'y.

FORT BARRANCAS, FLA., *November* 17, 1887.

I believe that the service would be benefited by granting the request set forth in this paper for reasons already given in the preceding indorsements.

M. C. WYETH,
Capt. and Asst. Surg., U. S. A., Post Surg.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *November* 25, 1887.

I have long been of the opinion that the non-commissioned staff of the Army should in justice to them receive larger pay. They have most responsible duties to perform, which they discharge in a faithful and efficient manner, alike creditable to them and the service they represent. They are, as a class, men of a high order of intelligence, who by reason of their long experience and meritorious services to the Government have been selected for these positions.

WM. M. GRAHAM,
Lt. Col. 1st Artillery, Bv't Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

FORT WARREN, MASS., *November* 23, 1887.

I believe it to be to the interest of the service as well as an act of justice to a deserving class of men to increase the pay of the non-commissioned staff officers to $45 per month.

WM. F. STEWART,
1st Lieut., 4th Artillery, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

FORT WARREN, MASS., *November* 23, 1887.

I fully coincide with First Lieutenant Wm. F. Stewart in his remarks above. These non-commissioned officers have usually received their appointments after from ten to fifteen years' service. They are specially selected for fitness from the whole Army. Their work involves great care and knowledge of details. What they ask for does not seem unreasonable in view of the service they render.

G. G. GREENOUGH,
Captain, 4th Artillery, Act'g Ord. Officer.

FORT WARREN, MASS., *November* 23, 1887.

Yearly the Army becomes more elaborate and scientific in its methods and more exacting in the quality of service required of all members. In no portion of Army economy is there a greater efficiency given and demanded than from the non-commissioned staff. With the rigid conditions of admission to the several corps and with the increased demands for excellence should go more pay.

W. C. SHANNON,
Asst. Surg., U. S. A., Post Surgeon.

FORT ADAMS, R. I., *October* 9, 1887.

We the undersigned concur in the opinion that sergeants of the general staff of the Army who are classed as of equal rank should have equal pay.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Capt., 4th Art'y.
CROSBY P. MILLER,
1st Lt. and R. Q. M., 4th Art'y.
H. R. ANDERSON,
1st Lt., 4th Art'y.
C. S. BEST,
Col., 4th Artillery.
EDWARD FIELD,
Captain, 4th Artillery.
JOHN EAGAN,
Captain, 4th Artillery.
R. P. STRONG,
1st Lieut., 4th Artillery.
C. A. S. TOTTEN,
1st Lieut., 4th Art'y.
S. W. TAYLOR,
1st Lieut., 4th Art'y.
C. DEEMS,
1st Lieut., 4th Art'y.
J. W. RODER,
Capt., 4th Art'y.
WM. ENNIS,
1st Lieut. and Adj't, 4th Art'y.

FORT TRUMBULL, CONN., *September* 9, 1887.

I believe the claims of the non-commissioned staff officers for an increase of pay to $45 per month is good, and recommend that it be favorably considered.

JOHN MENDENHALL,
Lt. Col., 4th Art'y.

I concur in the above.

H. C. HASBROUCK,
Capt., 4th Art'y, Bre't Maj., U. S A.

I believe that anything in reason that will increase the importance of these positions should be allowed, as it makes the service more desirable to competent men. The increase asked is not unreasonable, and I concur in the above recommendation that it be favorably considered.

SAM. R. JONES,
1st Lt., 4th Art'y, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

I concur in the above.

WM. LELAND,
1st Lieut., 4th Art'y.

FORT PREBLE, ME., *November* 17, 1887.

In order to obtain the position of either ordnance or commissary sergeant the applicant must be an honest, sober, and faithful sergeant of the line and generally of 15 to 20 years' service. The duties performed by them are fully as responsible and require as much intelligence as that of hospital stewards. The rank of the four different positions is the same, and, in my opinion, the ordnance, commissary, and quartermaster sergeants are fully entitled to as much or more pay than hospital stewards, and it is earnestly recommended that their application for an increase of pay be favorable considered.

WM. P. DARROW,
2d Lieut., 4th Art'y, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Act'g Ord. Officer.

FORT PREBLE, ME., *November* 20, 1887.

Undoubtedly ordnance and commissary sergeants ought to receive an increase of pay. Forty-five dollars per month is none too great a compensation for the very excellent and efficient services rendered by them. It would be nothing more than justice to a very deserving class of soldiers to grant the increase of pay sought by them.

J. B. KNOWLES,
Major, 4th Art'y, Commanding Post.

FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK HARBOR, *October* 4, 1887.

I have carefully considered this paper, and thoroughly approve of the object set forth. The nature of the duties performed by the non-commissioned staff and the responsibilities that devolve upon many of them demand a degree of intelligence and devotion to duty which fully warrants them in asking for the increase of their pay.

GRANGER ADAMS,
1st Lieut., 5th Art'y, Act'g Ord. Officer.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
AND OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK HARBOR, *October* 5, 1887.

The good servant of the Government is well worthy of his hire, and in this case he justly complains of an inadequate compensation. It should be the policy of the Government to place these agents above want and temptation, and if a slight increase of pay will accomplish such a worthy object I think it needs not an advocate.

A. W. VODGES,
1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., 5th Art'y, A. C. S.

FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK HARBOR, *October* 12, 1887.

I concur in the sentiments expressed in the first and second indorsements, and earnestly recommend that action be taken to give these men the increased pay asked for.

A. C. WILDRICK,
Major, 5th Artillery, Commanding Post.

FORT STANTON, N. MEX., *August* 20, 1887.

The effort as set forth in this memorandum meets with my hearty approval. The duties of a post commissary or quartermaster sergeant are exacting and arduous, requiring close attention and intelligence in no less degree than do the duties of hospital steward, and in my judgment an equal amount of pay would be only fair and proper.

A. P. MORROW,
Lieut. Col. 6th Cavalry, Commanding Post.

I would beg to recommend as above. It would be just.

B. H. ROGERS,
Captain, 13th Infantry.

FORT STANTON, N. MEX., *August* 20, 1887.

The commissary sergeants and post quartermaster sergeants, by their uniform careful attention to their exacting duties, certainly deserve the recognition of their services asked for herein.

J. A. PENN, JR.,
2d Lieut., 13th Infantry, Post Adjutant.

FORT STANTON, N. MEX., *August* 23, 1887.

I think it would be eminently just and proper to equalize the pay of the non-commissioned staff of the Army. I know from experience the want of men of intelligence, industry, and probity in these positions, and the pay should be sufficient, not

only to secure, but to hold to the service men of that character. At the same time, I would urge that the pay of first sergeants of the line should also be increased to an amount sufficient to secure and hold men of intelligence and character in these very responsible positions.

JOHN S. BISHOP,
Captain, 13th Infantry.

FORT STANTON, N. MEX., *August* 26, 1887.

The within memorandum has my hearty approval. I have known the *present* commissary sergeant of this post when he was also acting as post quartermaster sergeant, and in a position of great responsibility, which position he held to the entire satisfaction of those under whom he served. Although here but a short time, I can say the same of the present post quartermaster sergeant. I see no reason why there should be a discrimination as regards the pay of the non-commissioned staff, for the responsibility (as regards property) of the quartermaster sergeants and commissary sergeants is really greater than that of the hospital steward, and I must say that as acting assistant quartermaster, and acting commissary of subsistence, I have been perfectly satisfied with the non-commissioned staff, and found them intelligent, reliable, capable, and entitled to more pay than they now receive, and if the Government wishes to retain this class of men in the Army (which would be fortunate for those acting over them), their pay should be raised to correspond in some measure with the pay of persons in like positions (as to clerkly duties) in civil life, and it must not be forgotten that the civilian clerks have no property responsibility.

WILL. S. DAVIES,
1st Lieut., 13th Infantry.

FORT STANTON, N. MEX., *August* 31, 1887.

My views are fully set forth in first indorsement1

G. L. SCOTT,
1st Lieut., 6th Cavalry.

FORT STANTON, N. MEX., *August* 31, 1887.

The first indorsement fully sets forth my views on this subject.

JOHN M. STOTSENBURG,
2d Lieut., 6th Cavalry, A. A. Q. M.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1887.

I warmly approve and advise the equalization to be asked for, the reasons for which are evident. It would be only fair and just.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
2d Lieut., 6th Cavalry.

FORT STANTON, N. MEX., *September* 6, 1887.

Respectfully indorsed, with hearty approval of remarks and sentiments already expressed hereon.

T. A. TOUEY,
1st Lieut., 6th Cavalry.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November* 23, 1887.

I earnestly ask the action of Congress looking to a favorable consideration of the petition of the staff sergeants in the Army for an increase of their pay to that now authorized by law to hospital stewards. Their great responsibility and general faithful service and excellent record make this but a measure of justice to them.

THOMAS WILSON,
Major and C. S. Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A.,
A Commissary of Subsistence of twenty-five years' service.

I cordially concur in the foregoing.

J. A. SLADEN,
1st Lieut., R. Q. M., 14th Infantry.

As a rule the sergeants of the general staff are men of ability, intelligence, and proven honesty, and deserve the increase of pay asked for.

C. A. WOODRUFF,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

I concur in all the foregoing.

W. S. STARRING,
Captain of Ordnance, Chief Ordnance Officer.

I consider that they will merit the increase of pay.

HENRY C. CABELL,
2d Lieut., 14th Infantry, U. S. A.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH., *August* 18, 1887.

The sergeants of the general staff of the Army request that their pay be equalized to the rate now paid hospital stewards of the U. S. Army, viz, $45 per month.

This meets with my approval.

C. A. REYNOLDS,
Lieut. Col. and Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A.

And mine.

WM. E. PIRKHIMER,
Captain, Acting Judge-Advocate.

And mine.

S. S. SUMNER,
Major, 8th Cavalry, Act. Ins. Genl.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
St. Paul, Minn., November 23, 1887.

The proposition to equalize the pay of commissary-sergeants to the rates now paid hospital stewards meets with my approval. Commissary-sergeants have practically large responsibilities in the care of subsistence supplies and funds arising from sales to officers, etc., and keeping of accounts. The frequent changing of post commissaries makes him practically the office wherever he is on duty, and for such responsibilities his pay should be commensurate.

THOS. C. SULLIVAN,
Major and Commissary Subsistence.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. ARMY,
Newport Barracks, Newport, Ky., October 12, 1887.

F. W. BRYANT,
Com. Sgt., U. S. Army, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Your communication of the 1st instant is before me. I see no reason why the sergeants of the general staff should not receive at least equal pay with the hospital stewards of the Army. The hospital steward is not of higher rank (see G. O., No. 4, H. Q. A., 1886), his responsibilities are of no greater importance, and his duties not more necessary to the efficiency of the service. I heartily approve and indorse any proposition which may tend to a just equalization of pay, and I hope that your efforts to secure the favorable attention of Congress to that end may be successful.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. ELDERKIN,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
San Francisco, Cal., September 10, 1887.

The commissary-sergeants form a part of a most meritorious class of non-commissioned officers, and fill a position of great trust and confidence, in which they should be encouraged by the Government. The position is one to which bright and worthy young men entering the Army aspire as a recognition in the future of service efficiently and faithfully rendered in the line. The pay is too little and should be increased.

M. R. MORGAN,
Major and C. S., U. S. A., Chief C. S. of Div. of the Pacific,
Department of California.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
San Francisco, Cal., September 26, 1887.

I most heartily recommend an increase in the pay to commissary-sergeants. Their duties are of a most important character, requiring intelligence and integrity. At present they are underpaid. Only reliable and competent men are desired, and such men should get better pay than that now given.

CHAS. P. EAGAN,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

PLATTSBURGH BARRACKS, N. Y., *November* 17, 1887.

We respectfully recommend the increase of pay for the sergeants of the general staff, U. S. A., asked for in the foregoing letter, for the reasons therein stated.

N. W. REED,
Capt., 11th Infantry, Comd'g Post.
R. W. HOYT,
1st Lieut., 11th Infantry.
ARTHUR JOHNSON,
2d Lieut., 11th Infantry.

FORT VERDE, ARIZ.

I heartily approve of the within, and would like to see the increase of pay asked for granted.

R. H. ANDERSON, JR.,
2d Lieut., 9th Infantry.

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL. *October* 21, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded to the commanding officer, Benicia Arsenal, Cal. The functions of the post commissary and quartermaster-sergeants involve the practical responsibility for a large amount of property, and only exceptionally good men of tried honesty and reliability are supposed to be selected for these positions. I therefore consider the compensation asked for by them ($45 per month) not at all unreasonable.

J. C. AYRES,
Captain of Ordnance, A. C. S., and A. A. Q. M.

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL., *October* 22, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Approved.

S. CRISPIN,
Colonel of Ordnance, Comd'g Post.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Los Angeles, Cal., August 16, 1887.

The duties of a commissary sergeant, who is practically in charge of thousands of dollars worth of perishable goods, require such general information, such honesty, such industry, and special application, that a capable one is worth at least $60 a month, and the position should be given to those who would be a credit to a commission in case the supply department of the Army should be enlarged to such an emergency. By the careful making of requisitions for a large post, or for a post such as Lowell, when stores can not, for climatic reasons, be kept with extreme care, a commissary sergeant could, a commissary sergeant did, save the Government thousands of dollars. Such men deserve more pay than they receive.

T. F. WESTON,
Captain and C. S., Chief C. S.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Portland, Me., September 23, 1887.

Ordnance Sergeant A. KOCH,
U. S. Army, Fort Knox, Me.:

SIR: Your letter of 17th instant, inclosing memorandum regarding a movement to secure an increase of the pay of the sergeants of the general staff of the Army so as to make it equal to the pay now received by hospital stewards, received.

I regard the sergeants of the general staff as an especially meritorious class of men. Most of them occupy positions of trust and importance, and I think they fairly merit the increase of pay which is above indicated.

This letter may be considered as an indorsement of the memorandum received with your letter.

Very respectfully,

JARED A. SMITH,
Major Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

OFFICE PUR. AND DEP. COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, U. S. A.,
Chicago, Ill., August 25, 1887.

I approve the within-proposed measure and recommend that it be favorably considered.

J. W. BARRIGER,
Major and C. S., U. S. A.
M. D. L. SIMPSON,
Col. and A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, San Antonio, Tex., July 6, 1887.

Indorsement on letter of Commissary Sergeant James Lehane, dated Fort Clark, Tex., July 2, 1887, to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, petitioning for increase of pay:

Respectfully returned to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Texas. A commissary sergeant's duties are equal in importance to those of other non-commissioned staff officers. His time is as fully occupied in intelligently caring for the most perishable stores, and his duty in connection with sales of stores frequently incurs pecuniary responsibilities at posts where the acting commissary is performing other duties and can not always be present at the store-room, and it would seem to be even justice that he should have pay equal to the highest paid to non-commissioned officers in other departments.

SAM'L T. CUSHING,
Captain and C. S., U. S. Army, Chief C. S. Dep't of Texas.

MOUNT VERNON BARRACKS, ALA., *September* 22, 1887.

We, the undersigned officers, having had business relations with the within-mentioned non-commissioned staff, and realizing the amount of work required of them, and the intelligence and integrity necessary to its proper performance, and knowing these non-commissioned officers almost without exception competent, conscientious, hard-working, and reliable men, believe that, for these and the within-mentioned reasons, they should have as proper compensation for their services—at least the amount of pay asked for.

W. P. STONE,
2d Lieut. 2d Art'y, A. A. Q. M. and late A. C. S., and Acting Ordnance Officer, U. S. A.
A. T. CURTIS,
A. A. Q. M., A. C. S., and Act'g Ord. Officer, U. S. A.

FORT MCKINNEY, WYO.,
Office of Acting Commissary Subsistence, August 19, 1887.

Respectfully forwarded. The within application is approved and earnestly recommended.

JOHN H. GARDNER,
2d Lt. 9th Cav., A. C. S.

Recommended.

JAS. S. BRISBIN,
Lieut. Col., 9th Cavalry.

Recommended.

B. W. BENHAM,
Captain, 9th Artillery.

Recommended.

GEO. S. YOUNG,
1st Lieut. 7th Inf'y, Post Adj't, A. A. Q. M. and A. O. O.

An increase is recommended.

J. M. J. SANNO,
Capt., 7th Infantry.

FORT RENO, IND. T., *November* 15, 1887.

Respectfully submitted to the acting ordnance officer for such favorable comment on the subject of increase of pay, equal to that of hospital stewards, as in his judgment he may be pleased to make.

GEO. SEYMOUR,
Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A.

FORT RENO, IND. T., *November* 16, 1887.

I consider the position and duties of ordnance sergeant as important as those of hospital steward, and therefore believe that the pay of an ordnance sergeant should be made equal to that of a hospital steward.

W. H. W. JAMES,
1st Lieut. 24th Inf'y, Acting Ord. Officer.

FORT RENO, IND. T., *November* 19, 1889.

I think the pay of non-commissioned officers of the same grade in the general staff should be the same, and I think the interests of the service would be advanced by making it so.

R. LONDON,
Lieut. and Q. M., 5th Cavalry, A. C. S.

FORT RENO, IND. T., *November* 19, 1887.

In my opinion the pay of all general non-commissioned staff officers should be the same.

J. T. WOOD,
Colonel 5th Cavalry.

FORT MAGINNIS, MONT., *March* 21, 1890.

To the Honorable Chairman and members of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

(Through military channels.)

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, do respectfully represent that for a number of years, and at various posts and stations, we have performed the duties of commissary and quartermaster sergeants, respectively. That we have done so to the satisfaction of our superiors goes without saying, as an evidence of which we are still performing those duties.

Now therefore we, in view of the fact that we are (under the direction of the officers of our respective departments) expected to receive, issue, and account for tens of thousands of dollars worth in money, stores, and property annually, do most earnestly pray that your committee do favorably consider and so report for the action of the House, H. R. bill 4588, or one of a similar nature, to increase our pay to what we honestly believe to be equitable and just, and in substantiation of this proposition we ask you to read the opinions of our officers indorsed hereon.

For your favorable action we shall ever pray and remain, with great respect,

Your most obedient servants,

AUGUST BIEBEL,
Commissary-Sergeant, U. S. A.
PATRICK COLGAN,
Post Quartermaster Sergeant, U. S. A.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF POST QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Maginnis, Mont., March 22, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded.

An increase of pay, as asked for within, seems to me desirable.

MARCUS D. CRONIN,
Second Lieut., 20th Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

[Second indorsement.]

FORT MAGINNIS, MONT., *March* 24, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded through the assistant adjutant-general, Department of Dakota.

JNO. Q. ADAMS,
Captain, First Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT DAKOTA,
St. Paul, Minn., April 1, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, through Headquarters Division of the Missouri, suggesting consideration in connection with the question of pay proper to non-commissioned officers in general.

Some increase in pay of non-commissioned officers would, I think, be to the benefit of the Government.

THOS. H. RUGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Fifth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *April 8*, 1890.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, in connection with previous papers on the same subject.

C. MCKEEVER,
Acting Adjutant-General.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 325.

COMPENSATION OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

CALLING ATTENTION TO

The compensation allowed to the district attorney for the southern district of New York and recommending that the provisions of law regulating the said compensation be made more definite.

APRIL 12, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 11, 1890.

SIR: The subject of the compensation to be paid to the United States district attorney for the southern district of New York "for services rendered on behalf of any officer of the revenue in any suit against such officer for any act done by him, or for the recovery of any money received by him and paid into the Treasury, in the performance of his official duties," has been a matter of much diversity of opinion and of embarrassment to this Department.

Section 770 of the Revised Statutes is as follows:

> The district attorney for the southern district of New York is entitled to receive quarterly, for all his services, a salary at the rate of six thousand dollars a year.
> * * *

Section 771, Revised Statutes, provides:

> It shall be the duty of every district attorney, * * * unless otherwise instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to appear in behalf of the defendants in all suits or proceedings pending in his district against collectors, or other officers of the revenue for any act done by them, or for the recovery of any money exacted by or paid to such officers, and by them paid into the Treasury.

The honorable Attorney-General, in response to a letter from this Department asking for his opinion, has held that, notwithstanding the language of section 771, above quoted, the district attorney for the southern district of New York is entitled to the compensation in the class of cases therein named that is provided for by section 827.

This section is as follows:

When a district attorney appears by direction of the Secretary or Solicitor of the Treasury on behalf of any officer of the revenue in any suit against such officer, for any act done by him, or for the recovery of any money received by him and paid into the Treasury in the performance of his official duty, he shall receive such compensation as may be certified to be proper by the court in which the suit is brought, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Under that section the district attorney for the southern district of New York received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, the sum of $15,370, and for the fiscal year following the sum of $17,375. He also received fees during the said period under sections 824 and 838 aggregating $760; which, with his salary of $12,000 for the same period, made a total of $45,505. I believe that he received some other fees, inconsiderable in amount, under other sections of the statute. In addition to this sum there was also paid to the assistant attorneys of that district during the two years referred to, the sum of $31,300. The sums paid for clerks employed in his office and other office expenses during the said period, was something in excess of $22,000.

I am informed that four of these assistants in the office of this district attorney are employed in the conduct of suits for which that officer has been paid under section 827, the business, namely, the preparation of the cases and the actual trial of the cases being generally attended to by these assistants, the district attorney himself giving his personal attention to the supervision of the business, and to the personal conducting of the more important cases.

The compensation received by this officer is so largely in excess of that paid by law to any other of the officers of the Government as to have induced the opinion upon my part that the present condition of the law (under which such payments must be made) is the result of Congressional oversight, and that it was my duty to call your attention to the subject. And here I desire to say that I do not wish to be understood as making complaint as to the manner in which the duties of the district attorney for the southern district of New York have been performed. They meet my heartiest commendation. But I do desire to relieve myself from the difficulty and embarrassment of determining the value of services rendered in a distant city, of the value of which I can have but little knowledge, and which embarrassment is increased when I attempt to apply the provisions of section 299, Revised Statutes, to the adjustment of this officer's accounts.

I therefore hope that you will call the attention of the proper committee to this subject, with the belief that the law might be made definite, either by providing for a fixed salary or by making the provisions of section 824 applicable to the services required by section 771, and thus relieve me from the duty of determining the value of services about which I have but very slight and unsatisfactory information.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 326.

EXPENSES OF IRRIGATION BRANCH OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

Estimates made by the directors of the Geological Survey of estimates of necessary expenses of irrigation branch of the Survey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891; and also calling attention to the report of the director, made last December.

APRIL 12, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 11, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith estimates made by the Director of the Geological Survey, dated the 10th instant, for the necessary expenses of the irrigation branch of the Geological Survey, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, to be included in the act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for that fiscal year.

I desire in this connection to draw your attention to the report of the Director made last December, as required by law, upon the expenditure of previous appropriations. That report, with the present communication, will give all the information at my command as to the necessity for the appropriation at present requested.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

(Inclosures.)

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., April 10, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith an estimate of the necessary expenses of the irrigation branch of the Geological Survey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and would respectfully request that it be transmitted through the Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be included in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for that fiscal year.

Such changes as have been made in the wording of the principal item of the estimate as it appeared in the appropriation bill for 1889–'90 are underscored in red [*italic* in print]. The purpose of these words is to extend the work of the Survey over certain portions of the Great Plains where irrigation is ordinarily necessary, but where agriculture can be prosecuted in seasons of great rain-fall without resort to irrigation.

In explanation of the last three items of the estimate I beg to make the following statement:

The organic statute of the irrigation branch of the Survey requires that estimates should be made of the cost of constructing irrigation works. In pursuance of these requirements of the act it has been developed that one of the most important items of cost is involved in the use of hydraulic cement, which now has to be shipped into the country from other regions. It is believed that many of the rocks of the arid region are of such a character that this cement can be obtained from them, and that the cost of construction would be greatly decreased if it could be procured near by; and for this investigation the sum of $12,000 is asked.

The work of the irrigation branch of the Survey was begun October 2, 1888, and has been vigorously prosecuted since that time in Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and California.

The maps of these surveys are now being drawn and will be ready for the engraver by July 1, 1890; the amount named in the estimate ($50,000) will, in my judgment, be necessary to engrave the same.

Under date of December 16, 1889, there was transmitted to you from this office a letter setting forth the necessity for a larger amount of office room for the use of the Survey, and requesting that the Congress be asked to authorize the expenditure of a further sum of $1,600 for the six months remaining of the fiscal year. This expenditure was authorized and rooms for the use of the topographic division of the irrigation branch of the Survey were rented in the Adams Building, Nos. 1333 and 1335 F street northwest. These rooms have already proved inadequate for our needs, and it is thought that the sum named in the estimate ($7,500, will be necessary to procure the additional space required.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL,
Director.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Irrigation survey: For the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid *and subhumid* regions of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation, *and for the investigation of the sources of water to be used in irrigation,* and for the segregation of irrigable lands in such arid region, and for the selection of sites for reservoirs and for other hydraulic works necessary for the storage and utilization of water for irrigation and for ascertaining the cost thereof, and for the prevention of floods and overflows, and to make the necessary maps, including the pay of employés in field and in office, the cost of all instruments, apparatus, and materials, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith, the work to be performed by the Geological Survey, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as follows: North Dakota, $40,000; South Dakota, $40,000; Nebraska, $40,000; Kansas, $40,000; Indian Territory and Oklahoma, $40,000; Texas, $60,000; Montana, $40.000; Wyoming, $40,000; Colorado, $40,000; New Mexico, $40,000; Idaho, $40,000; Utah, $40,000; Arizona, $40,000; Nevada, $40,000; Washington, $40,000; Oregon, $40,000; California, $60,000; in all $720,000

For investigations necessary for the discovery of hydraulic cement needed for the construction of works relating to irrigation, including the pay of employés in field and in office, the cost of all instruments, apparatus, and materials and all other necessary expenses connected therewith 12,000

For the engraving of maps, including the pay of employés, the cost of apparatus, instruments, and materials, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith 50,000

For rent of office rooms in Washington, D. C..... 7,500

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 327.

RANGE LIGHTS IN BEAUFORT HARBOR.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

CALLING ATTENTION

To the recommendation of the Light-House Board that range lights be established for guiding into the entrance of Beaufort Harbor, North Carolina.

APRIL 16, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 7, 1890.

SIR: The Light-House Board recommends that an appropriation of $10,000 be made for establishing range lights to guide into the entrance of Beaufort Harbor, North Carolina.

This matter came up at the session of the Light-House Board held on 29th March, 1890, upon papers submitted by the vessel interests of that part of the country. It is stated that Beaufort is the only harbor of importance between Chesapeake Bay and Wilmington, N. C., a distance of 300 miles, and that it is the natural outlet to the inland commerce of northern and middle North Carolina, and that it is a harbor of refuge for vessels overtaken on this exposed coast.

A large number of coasting vessels from the North Carolina rivers and Albemarle and Pamplico Sounds come by the way of the New Berne and Beaufort Canals, or Core Sound, and pass out to sea by this harbor, that they may avoid the dangerous navigation outside of Capes Hatteras and Lookout.

The annual commerce of Beaufort, it is stated, is about $1,000,000.

There are 13½ feet of water, at low tide, on the bar at the entrance to Beaufort Harbor. The channel is about 1,000 feet wide. The width of the inlet is about 7,000 feet, and there is good anchorage inside of the bar in 25 feet of water by low tide. The channel across the bar is straight, and if it were properly marked by range lights it would make this harbor the safest and easiest to enter between the Chesapeake Bay and the mouth of the Savannah River.

The proposed lights could be on water sites; hence as the expense of acquiring a land site would be avoided, it is estimated that the range lights could be established at a cost not exceeding $10,000.

The Light-House Board recommends that an appropriation of this amount be obtained therefor.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 328.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Letter of Secretary of State accompanied by certain correspondence in regard to the seizure of the schooner Rebecca by the Mexican customs authorities at Tampico in February, 1884.

APRIL 16, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

To the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I herewith transmit, in reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d instant, a report from the Secretary of State, accompanied by certain correspondence in regard to the seizure of the schooner *Rebecca* by the Mexican customs authorities at Tampico in February, 1884.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, April 15, 1890.

To the PRESIDENT:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d instant, requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, "to send to the House of Representatives copies of all correspondence between the United States and Mexico relating to the seizure, at port of Tampico, of the schooner *Rebecca* in February, 1884, said schooner having left port of Morgan in January, 1884," has the honor to lay before the President copies of all the correspondence referred, to as well as copies of certain other pertinent correspondence upon the subject.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 15, 1890.

LIST OF INCLOSURES.

1. Mr. Morgan to Mr. Frelinghuysen, No. 755, February 27, 1884.
2. Mr. Frelinghuysen to Mr. Morgan, No. 536, April 7, 1884.
3. Mr. Morgan to Mr. Frelinghuysen, No. 800, April 26, 1884.
4. Mr. Frelinghuysen to Mr. Morgan, No. 557, May 2, 1884.
5. Mr. Frelinghuysen to Mr. Morgan, No. 569, May 16, 1884.
6. Mr. Romero to Mr. Frelinghuysen, June 5, 1884.
7. Mr. Frelinghuysen to Mr. Morgan, No. 598, June 26, 1884.
8. Mr. Porter to Mr. Jackson, No. 63, September 14, 1885.
9. Mr. Bayard to Mr. Jackson, No. 72, October 6, 1885.
10. Mr. Jackson to Mr. Bayard, No. 109, November 19, 1885.
11. Mr. Bayard to Mr. Jackson, No. 102, December 5, 1885.
12. Mr. Jackson to Mr. Bayard, No. 127, December 26, 1885.
13. Mr. Bayard to Mr. Jackson, No. 117, January 21, 1886.
14. Mr. Jackson to Mr. Bayard, No. 160, February 25, 1886.
15. Mr. Bayard to Mr. Jackson, No. 141, March 9, 1886.
16. Mr. Morgan to Mr. Bayard, No. 200, April 12, 1886.
17. Mr. Bayard to Mr. Morgan, No. 167, April 27, 1886.
18. Mr. Bayard to Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson, April 27, 1886.
19. Mr. Morgan to Mr. Bayard, No. 220, May 7, 1886.
20. Mr. Bayard to Mr. Morgan, No. 192, May 28, 1886.
21. Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson to Mr. Bayard, October 22, 1887.

No. 1.

Mr. Morgan to Mr. Frelinghuysen.

No. 755.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, February 27, 1884. (Received March 13.)

SIR: On the 21st instant I received a telegram from Consul Cassard, at Tampico, informing me that the captain of the schooner *Rebecca* had been arrested on a false charge of attempting to smuggle, and that his release had been asked for and refused.

On the same day I addressed a note to Señor Fernandez calling his attention to the case with the view of having the charges against the captain promptly examined into, of which I informed Consul Cassard by telegraph.

On the 22d Consul Cassard telegraphed me that the captain had been released on bond after twenty-four hours' detention.

On the 23d I notified the foreign office of the fact.

On the 25th Señor Fernandez acknowledged the receipt of my two notes above referred to. A translation of his note I inclose.

I am, etc.,

P. H. MORGAN.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 755—Telegram.]

Mr. Cassard to Mr. Morgan.

TAMPICO, *February* 21, 1884.

Captain schooner *Rebecca* imprisoned by district judge on false charge attempt smuggling Release refused. Please act immediately.

A. J. CASSARD.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 755.]

Mr. Morgan to Señor Fernandez.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, February 21, 1884.

SIR: The consul of the United States at Tampico telegraphs me to-day that the captain of the American schooner *Rebecca* has been imprisoned by the district judge on, as he says, a false charge of attempting to smuggle, and that his release has been refused. I call your honor's attention to the case in order to secure to the captain of the *Rebecca* a prompt examination of the charges against him and his release should they be ascertained to be unfounded.

I renew, etc.,

P. H. MORGAN.

[Inclosure 3 in No. 755.—Telegram.]

Mr. Morgan to Mr. Cassard.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, February 22, 1884.

Have brought the case of *Rebecca* to the knowledge of the Mexican Government, and asked for a prompt investigation.

MORGAN.

[Inclosure 4 in No. 755.—Telegram.]

Mr. Cassard to Mr. Morgan.

Tampico, February 22, 1884.

Captain *Rebecca* released on bail after twenty-four hours' detention.

CASSARD.

[Inclosure 5 in No. 755.]

Mr. Morgan to Señor Fernandez.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, February 23, 1884.

SIR: Referring your honor to my note of the 21st instant relating to the arrest of the captain of the American schooner *Rebecca,* I beg now to inform you that I have received to-day a telegram from the consul of the United States at Tampico, stating that the captain of the *Rebecca* had been released on bail after twenty-four hours' detention.

I renew, etc.,

P. H. MORGAN.

[Inclosure 6 in No. 755—Translation.]

Señor Fernandez to Mr. Morgan.

DEPARTMENT FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Mexico, February 25, 1884.

Mr. MINISTER: I have had the honor to receive your excellency's two notes of the 21st and 23d instants relative to the imprisonment at Tampico of the captain of the American schooner *Rebecca.*

In the second of these notes you inform me that said captain was released on bond after twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

I renew, etc.,

JOSÉ FERNANDEZ.

No. 2.

Mr. Frelinghuysen to Mr. Morgan.

No. 536.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 7, 1884.

SIR: The case of the arrest of G. F. Dujay, master of the schooner *Rebecca*, of Galveston, has been already brought to your notice by Consul Cassard, of Tampico. The legal points involved in the case are familiar to you and the manner of their presentment is left to your discretion.

There is, however, an aspect of the case which gives this Government concern. The question is, how far it is compatible with comity, or humanity even, to enforce against the vessels and ship-masters of a friendly state penalties due for proven and intentional violation of law, when in fact the vessels, under stress of the elements, may have been forced to deviate from the exact conditions of the voyage prescribed by the ship's papers.

The *Rebecca*, it appears, sailed from Brashear January 31, 1884, with a cargo of lumber, for Tampico, and also six cases of domestic dry goods, duly manifested for Brazos Santiago, Texas. On the passage from Brashear to Brazos strong weather occurred, and the hatches leaked so that Captain Dujay was forced to break open the six cases of dry goods and stow them in safe places in the hold. After beating about in the storm for three days off Brazos, without being able to cross the bar, the vessel was finally driven off by a strong northerly gale and headed in distress for Tampico, the nearest port, and, as it happened, the ultimate destination also. Every effort was made by the captain to make clear the circumstances under which he had been unable to enter Brazos and been driven to enter Tampico with cargo on board not manifested for that port. Declarations were made to the boarding officer, and, subsequently, in the presence of Consul Cassard, to the captain of the revenue guard and to the collector of customs. Notwithstanding this, Captain Dujay was arrested on a charge of attempting to smuggle the Brazos consignment, and imprisoned, as would appear, contrary to Mexican law, for twenty-four hours, when he was released, as no evidence appeared to criminate him. Thereupon the collector has instituted proceedings against Captain Dujay for bringing into port goods not properly documented as required by law, for which double duties may be exacted.

This treatment of a vessel in distress appears contrary to that spirit of comity which should govern in such a case. The captain is already embarrassed by his failure to enter Brazos. Having on board domestic cargo for that port, he is under contract to deliver that cargo there and nowhere else. But the action of the Mexican authorities is apparently designed to force the entry of the goods at Tampico on payment of double duties. The result is practically to confiscate the goods at Tampico, and leave the master responsible for them to the real consignees at Brazos. The captain has no remedy. His insurance policy does not cover such risks as these. It is not seen what obstacle might exist to bonding the goods in question at Tampico for re-exportation to Brazos, their manifested destination, after the discharge of the Tampico cargo. That is probably what would have been done in the United States had the case been reversed. The controlling principle in the customs administration of the United States is to follow the *bona fides* of a transaction rather than the strict letter of an inelastic law.

The case of the *Rebecca* is one of a number which have lately happened in various parts of the world, under Spanish or Spanish American law. From Manila, from Spain, from Cuba, from Venezuela, from Mexico, the same story comes, of vessels driven by stress of weather to deviate in some measure from the plan of their voyage, and punished by heavy fines or even confiscation, because the documents or cargo do not conform to the rules laid down for regular direct importations. The frequency with which cases of inhospitable treatment like this are brought to the notice of this Government is a cause of apprehension. Some of the instances which have come under our observation show subjection to treatment not far removed from the ancient rule by which a vessel out of her course or stranded on strange coasts became lawful plunder. The course of modern civilization has exempted ship-wrecked vessels and crews from inhospitable treatment, and it may not be chimerical to hope for a better international understanding which may leniently free a vessel in distress from the perils of a rigid interpretation of the letter of a law applicable only to regular and undistressed arrivals.

I transmit a copy of Mr. Cassard's dispatch on the subject of the *Rebecca* for your information. The protest inclosed therewith may aid your presentation of the matter.

I am, etc.,

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 536.]

Mr. Cassard to Mr. Hunter.

No. 111.] UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tampico, March 19, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith:

(1) Copy of protest of G. F. Dujay, master of schooner *Rebecca*, of Galveston, relative to his arrest and forcible detention.

(2) Copy of my communication asking his release, and

(3) Copy of the judge's answer thereto.

As declared in said protest, the schooner *Rebecca* left Brashear with a cargo of lumber for this port, and some six packages of domestic dry goods destined for the port of Brazos Santiago. Owing to stormy weather the landing at that latter port could not be effected, and the said vessel, in a very leaky condition, was driven towards this port, which she finally entered in distress. On entering Captain Dujay declared the said Brazos freight, and endeavored to explain under what circumstances he entered this port; but notwithstanding his declaration the said freight was forcibly taken from on board, and after a sort of delusory examination held by the district judge before whom the charge of attempt at committing contraband was made by the collector of customs against said captain, this latter was, without any regular trial or condemnation, placed under arrest and sent to a place of close confinement under military escort. On being informed of the treatment inflicted upon Captain Dujay I immediately called on the judge of district, and after ascertaining from him the cause of such precipitate and improper a treatment, I called his attention to the very articles Nos. 86 and 87 of the Mexican "arancel," which read, that in cases of conviction and condemnation only shall persons so accused be liable to arrest and forced detention. Notwithstanding my representations the request of release from custody I then verbally addresed in behalf of Captain Dujay was positively refused by the judge. Thereupon I wired to Minister Morgan, requesting his intervention near the authorities in Mexico, and the next day, February the 22d, the said captain, after a close confinement of twenty-four hours under military guard, was released, the judge then reading to me his decision on the captain's acquittal from the charge of "attempt at smuggling," which he declared could be substantiated by no proof or evidence. Immediately on being released from that charge the collector of customs brought another charge against the captain "of introducing goods into this port without the documents prescribed by the arancel," aiming thus at the aforesaid Brazos

freight. This second charge is still pending before the court, and, although it is as groundless as the former, since the captain can not be held responsible for not presenting documents which have no reason to exist, the said goods being destined for Brazos, they will probably be fined with the double duties, which is equivalent to confiscation.

I beg leave to call your considerate notice to the inclosed copy of the judge's answer to my request for release.

The laws of 1859, to which reference is made by the said judge of district, seem to have for their main object the restriction to insignificancy of the consular attributions, and are especially resorted to for the perpetration, with impunity, of arbitrary and illegal acts, aiming all at plunder.

I am, sir, etc.,

AUGUSTUS J. CASSARD.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 536.]

Protest of Captain Dujay.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT TAMPICO.

By this public instrument of declaration and protest be it known and made manifest unto all to whom these presents shall come or may concern, that on the 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord 1884, before me, Augustus J. Cassard, consul of the United States of America for Tampico and the dependencies thereof, personally came and appeared Gilbert F. Dujay, master of the schooner *Rebecca*, of Galveston, burden, 36.12 tons, who, being by me duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposed and stated as follows:

That he, together with the others of the ship's company, left in and with the said schooner *Rebecca* the port of Brashear on the 31st of January, 1884, with a cargo of lumber for the port of Tampico, and six cases of domestic dry goods destined for the port of Brazos Santiago, being provided with all documents necessary for the legal entry of said vessel and goods in said ports of Brazos and Tampico. The appearer further declared that from Brashear to Brazos said vessel met with continuous foggy and stormy weather and heavy cross seas, which caused her to become leaky about the hatches to such an extent as to compel him to break open the aforesaid six boxes of dry goods so as to be able to stow the packages therein contained in such dry places in the hold as he could find. The appearer further declared that on the 10th day of February, at 6 p. m., vessel arrived in front of Brazos with same heavy weather, and consequently met thereat an impassible bar. Vessel remained beating off said bar until the 13th February, waiting for a chance to communicate with said port of Brazos, and vessel leaking still badly. On that same day a strong northerly gale sprang up with heavy cross sea lasting some thirty-eight hours, and driving us down to the southard, and causing the vessel to leak still more than before. Considering then our situation as a very perilous one, and judging that the only chance left of saving the vessel, cargo, and lives on board was the entering of the port of Tampico in distress, steered accordingly and entered said port on Sunday, the 17th February. As soon as we crossed inside the Tampico bar a custom house officer came on board; but as he spoke no English and as I understand no Spanish, I was thus unable to make him understand that, although bound ultimately for this port of Tampico, we had however, been driven into it without having been able to effect previously our landing at Brazos, our first port of destination. I then immediately delivered to said officer the ship's papers and documents, endeavoring to call his attention to the vessel's store list, on which was noted the whole contents of the aforesaid six packages of dry goods (say thirty packages) which were to be landed at Brazos. Vessel then sailed up the river with said custom-house officer on board, and arrived before Tampico that same Sunday at 5 p. m.

On the next day, Monday, February 18, at about 7 a. m. I reported to the United States consul and made to him the foregoing declaration, and he thereupon advised me to immediately go and report the case to the custom-house. Without any delay and in company of the vessel's consignee we called on the comandante de resguardo and then and there my consignee interpreted my declaration respecting my arrival in this port in distress, and called the attention of the custom-house to the vessel's store list delivered the day previous to the custom-house boarding officer, in which are declared the thirty packages destined for Brazos. From the comandancia we were sent to the administrador of customs, who, after hearing the case, asked for the manifest of the said thirty packages of dry goods, which I handed to him. Later in the same day said administrador ordered the vessel to be made fast to the Government wharf. On Tuesday, the 19th, the said administrador ordered me to deliver up the said thirty packages of the Brazos freight. I then notified said administrador that as I had taken the

engagement to deliver the said packages to Brazos, I did not feel authorized to deliver them to him. However, notwithstanding my protest, the said administrador ordered the said packages to the custom-house, and I was ordered to discharge my cargo of lumber, after which my vessel was thoroughly searched. On the 21st, at about 9 a. m., I was called at the custom-house, and from there ordered up to the district court, where I was submitted to a close examination and cross-examination by the judge, who immediately after ordered me to prison in positively refusing to me an interview with my consul and even that I notify him of my forcible detention. I was then taken to my place of detention under a military escort (one officer and four soldiers) like a criminal, and there forcibly detained until the 22d day of February at 5 p. m., when I was released on bail. Wherefore he, G. F. Dujay, master aforesaid, considering as groundless, unjustifiable, and consequently arbitrary and illegal, his arrest and forcible detention, resulting from the false charge of an attempt at committing contraband, preferred by the administrador of customs and ordered by the district judge aforesaid, both of this port, hath protested as by these presents. I, the said consul, at his special instance and request, do publicly and solemnly protest against the collector of customs and district judge aforesaid, and against all and every person or persons whom it doth, shall, or may concern, declaring that all losses, damages, costs, charges, and expenses whereby and by reason whereof the said vessel *Rebecca* has or hereafter shall appear to have suffered or sustained shall be borne by said custom-house collector and district judge or other Mexican authorities or persons whom it doth, shall, or may concern, also holding them responsible for the moral and corporal sufferings and injuries inflicted upon said appearer by cause of the aforesaid forcible and illegal detention, claiming therefor all the damage and satisfaction as by his rights and by reason of the premises foregoing he is entitled to.

In testimony whereof the appearer has hereunto subscribed his name, and I, the said consul, have granted to him, the said master, this public instrument, under my hand and the seal of this consulate, to serve and to avail him, and all others whom it doth, shall, or may concern, as need and occasion may require.

G. F. DUJAY.
AUGUSTUS J. CASSARD,
U. S. Consul.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 536.]

Mr. Cassard to Judge Melganzo.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tampico, February 22, 1884.

SIR: As consul of the United States of America, I owe protection to my countrymen when I have reason to believe that they have been wronged in their legal rights; therefore, on being informed yesterday evening that Capt. G. F. Dujay, of the American schooner *Rebecca*, through orders from you was forcibly detained, I immediately presented myself before you and respectfully requested his release from custody, which you politely, but peremptorily, refused to me; and now, at this present moment, it having come to my knowledge that said captain is still detained through your same orders, wherefore, through this medium, I come and again respectfully request his immediate release. This reiterated request, I beg to state, is based upon the fact that you declared to me that the said Captain Dujay was in custody by your orders, under a charge preferred against him by the collector of customs of this port of attempt at committing contraband; but I beg to call your attention to the very fraction VI, article 87, of the "Arancel," which reads, that in case of condemnation only, shall a person in such a case be liable to forcible detention; and it is not to my knowledge that said Captain Dujay has been condemned, nor even been tried by you nor by any other authority of this port; therefore, I yesterday asked his immediate release, and do hereby reiterate respectfully, my request, and also that he be permitted to circulate in perfect liberty until it be proven (should there be any ground therefor) that he has perpetrated an act of lawlessness which has caused him to lose his rights as a freeman.

I am, etc.,

AUGUSTUS J. CASSARD.

[Inclosure 4 in No. 536—Translation.]

Judge Melganzo to Mr. Cassard.

I answer to the note which, as consul of the United States of America, you addressed to me on the 22d instant, respecting the detention of the American citizen Gilbert F. Dujay, master of the schooner *Rebecca*. You state that on the evening of the 21st you were notified that Captain Dujay was forcibly detained by my orders. I do not know by whom and in what manner you were notified, but I must declare that the court knows well when and in what form shall consuls have intervention in judicial cases, and did not deem necessary to call your attention to said detention through an official note, which would have been perfectly illegitimate. I remember that, privately, you asked me if judicial detention had been ordered against Dujay's person, and in kind answer and only in obedience to the laws of urbanity I satisfied your inquiry, condescending even in showing to you the laws of procedure upon which was based the court's determination. But never I accepted, nor could have accepted, that interrogation as official, because it would have been violating fraction 2, article 10, of the law of November 26, 1859, which reads that consuls are allowed to address the judges only in writing, in such cases as this at variance. Thus, Mr. Consul, allow that I take no official notice of your note, in that part which refers to matter of a private order.

And referring to its further contents, I have to add that your petition, according to Mexican common law, is a vindication, a formal petition in behalf of the party concerned, which can be submitted only through the legal representative of the accused. Pursuant to the referred text of the law which I cited, consuls can not exercise such functions unless so expressly demanded by the parties concerned, and it is completely out of the court's knowledge that Dujay has intrusted you with his representation or defense, and therefore your petition in no-wise can be admitted as considered judicially. And I must advise you that even were you the legitimate representative of Dujay, consuls exercising such representation are subjected to the legislation of Mexico, therefore your petition would prove out of the tutelary form of procedure, and not even with that character would it deserve any categoric consideration.

Here I send my answer, because I want the consulate of the United States to remain, in this case, within the limits traced to it by the national laws and international rights, and warn it against any attempt of transgressing them through an answer which might unduly enter into this subject-matter.

Liberty in the constitution.

Tampico, February 25, 1884.

A. MELGANZO.

[Inclosure 5 in No. 536.]

Mr. Cassard to Judge Melganzo.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tampico, February 28, 1884.

SIR: In acknowledging receipt of your communication dated the 25th instant, but only received yesterday at noon, I beg to remark that in nowise have I ever questioned the court's knowledge respecting the time when and the form in which consuls can intervene in judicial cases; therefore I have failed in discovering the opportunity of the reference thereto made in your said communication. May I be allowed to state that, on the contrary, I am well convinced that you possess a thorough knowledge of the laws governing the case at variance, and it is precisely for this reason, and for no other, that I deemed indispensable to reiterate in writing the request of Captain Dujay's release, verbally made to you the evening previous, and which was thus made owing to the lateness of the hour at which I was informed of said captain's forcible detention. I further beg to remark that I have also failed to discover any term in my official request which can be construed as a purport to advocate said captain's defense. My communication is so worded, it seems to me, as to admit of no ambiguity, and is intended exclusively as a request of release of one of my countrymen whom I believed, and yet believe, was improperly deprived of his liberty as a freeman.

In ending this communication, I must refer to the last paragraph of your note, in which you condescend in admonishing this consulate against any transgression of the limits traced by the national laws and international rights it might attempt in this

case. I take the liberty of requesting from you, in this instance also, a little less precipitation in your official acts towards this consulate, which has never given you the remotest occasion for such uncalled for, unnecessary, and unbecoming admonitions, and appealing to your laws of urbanity (not deeming advisable of so doing, by these presents at least, on some more legitimate ground) to bestow on this consulate its deserved and rightful consideration.

I am, etc.,

AUGUSTUS J. CASSARD.

No. 3.

Mr. Morgan to Mr. Frelinghuysen.

No. 800.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Mexico, April 26, 1884. (Received May 5.)

SIR: Your dispatch No. 536, of the 7th instant, has been received. It relates to, and instructs me concerning, the case of the American schooner *Rebecca* and the proceedings had against her cargo by the customs authorities at Tampico.

On the 4th instant Consul Cassard telegraphed me as follows:

Goods *Rebecca* fined triple duties. Captain can not furnish bond, vessel refused clearance. Can't you have her released?

This was the first information I had had with reference to any proceedings against the vessel or her cargo, and it was not sufficiently explicit to permit me to present the matter properly to the department of foreign affairs. I therefore, on the 4th, telegraphed Consul Cassard:

On what grounds have triple duties been exacted and to what amount? What is bond exacted for? And by whom and for what amount? Are customs authorities proceeding under orders from court? Has any judgment been pronounced against goods, vessel, or captain?

Consul Cassard replied as follows:

For want of manifest court fines goods triple duties. Bond exacted, $1,000 over value of goods. Judgment against goods only. Customs authorities proceeded under court's orders.

This telegram was not entirely responsive to mine. But I had heretofore received a despatch from Consul Cassard transmitting to me the captain's protest, which detailed the facts connected with the arrival of his vessel at Tampico and his arrest. (This protest is a precise copy of the one contained in your No. 536, and I do not therefore inclose it.)

As nothing had been said to me about any legal proceedings against the vessel or her cargo, I hoped that with the release of the captain from imprisonment (see my dispatch No. 755, 27th February, 1884) the entire incident was at an end. But when I found myself mistaken in this, I addressed a note to Señor Fernandez, on the 5th instant, in which, after relating to him the circumstances under which the *Rebecca* found herself at Tampico, I claimed that she was entitled to hospitable treatment while her necessities compelled her to remain in that port, and her necessities supplied, she was entitled to leave, with her cargo, without let or hindrance; all of which I asked for. I considered that I might safely assume this position without first submitting the question to your judgment. It would seem from your dispatch (No. 536) that my note to Señor Fernandez only anticipated your instructions.

On the 7th of April, instant, I telegraphed to Consul Cassard:

Have presented case of *Rebecca* to Mexican Government.

On the 11th I received this telegram from Vice-Consul Pressly:

Captain of schooner *Rebecca* given three days to pay fine; can't pay. Vessel and effects will be sacrificed.

Not having received a reply from Señor Fernandez to my note of the 5th instant, and considering it to be my duty to place the case before the Mexican Government, as well as I could, for the ulterior protection of all parties interested in the vessel, I, on the 11th instant, communicated to Señor Fernandez the contents of Mr. Pressly's telegram, and on the 12th I telegraphed Consul Pressly:

Have done everything possible in the *Rebecca* case. If fine is paid it should be under protest. If fine can't be paid, and vessel and cargo, or either, is seized, captain should protest.

On the 14th, Señor Fernandez wrote me that he had transmitted my note of the 11th to the department of hacienda, in order that that department might, by telegraph, instruct the administrator of the customs at Tampico to furnish to the captain of the *Rebecca*, as well as to the vessel and cargo, all the protection which might be compatible with the laws.

When your dispatch No. 536 was received (22d April), I had heard nothing further from the case, and desiring that you should know how it stands at the present moment, I telegraphed (23d) Consul Pressly as follows:

What is the condition of the *Rebecca* case?

To this telegram I have received no reply, but I deem it proper to inform you what steps have been taken in the premises for the protection of the vessel and her cargo.

I am, etc.,

P. H. MORGAN.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 800.]

Mr. Morgan to Señor Fernandez.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
Mexico, April 5, 1884.

SIR: I have been informed that on the 31st day of January last, the American schooner *Rebecca*, Capt. G. F. Dujay, sailed from Brashear, a port in the United States, with a cargo of lumber for Tampico, and six cases of domestic dry goods for Brazos. The vessel experienced heavy weather on her voyage. On her arrival at Brazos (on the 10th of February, 1884) she was unable to cross the bar. She remained outside the bar waiting for an opportunity to cross until the 13th, when a strong north wind arose, which drove her to the south. Seeing that his position was a perilous one, in order to save his vessel, crew, and cargo, Captain Dujay steered for Tampico, which port he entered on Sunday, 17th of February, about noon. Arrived there, certain custom-house officials boarded his vessel and, after some discussion, the thirty packages of merchandise, intended for Brazos, were taken by order of the collector to the custom-house. Proceedings were instituted against the cargo; triple duties were imposed upon the same, and the vessel has been refused permission to leave the port of Tampico until her captain shall have given a bond in the sum of $1,000.

If the statements which have been made to me be correct, then I think your honor will have no difficulty in agreeing with me that the advent of the *Rebecca* into the port of Tampico was the result of stress of weather, from which she had taken refuge in a friendly port. While there she would necessarily be subject to the vigilance and even the examination of the Mexican authorities, but she was entitled to hospitable treatment, and should have been permitted to sail for her port of original destination without let or hindrance. I have therefore to request that your honor will cause an examination of the case, and if the facts are found to be as they have been reported to me, that orders issue to the customs authorities at Tampico to return to the *Rebecca* the cargo which has been taken from her and that she be permitted to sail from that port without exacting from her captain any bond whatever.

I renew, etc.,

P. H. MORGAN.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 800.]

Mr. Morgan to Señor Fernandez.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
Mexico, April 11, 1884.

SIR: Referring your honor to the note which I had the honor to address you on the 5th instant, I have now to inform you that by telegram of this date from Mr. Neill P. Pressly, the vice-consul of the United States at Tampico, I have been informed that the captain of the schooner *Rebecca* has been given three days in which to pay the fine imposed upon him by the authorities at Tampico and to which I referred in my note above cited; that he can not pay this fine, and if it is enforced the vessel and her cargo will be sacrificed.

I communicate this information to your honor for the protection of the owners of the *Rebecca* and their captain, as well as the owners of her cargo.

I renew, etc.,

P. H. MORGAN.

[Inclosure 3 in No. 800.—Translation.]

Señor Fernandez to Mr. Morgan.

DEPARTMENT FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Mexico, April 14, 1884.

MR. MINISTER: I transmitted to the department of hacienda your excellency's note of the 11th of the present month, to the end that he order by telegraph the collector of customs at Tampico to afford to the captain of the schooner *Rebecca* and to the schooner and her cargo, all the protection which may be compatible with the requirements of the fiscal laws.

I renew, etc.,

JOSÉ FERNANDEZ.

No. 4.

Mr. Frelinghuysen to Mr. Morgan.

No. 557.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 2, 1884.

SIR: In connection with the Department's instruction No. 536, of the 7th ultimo, I now transmit for your further information a copy of a dispatch from the vice-consul at Tampico, of the 15th ultimo, No. 115, reporting that the court there had rendered its decision in the matter of the schooner *Rebecca*, of Galveston, and that the vessel was to be sold to satisfy the triple duties imposed by the customs authorities at Tampico.

It is unnecessary at this time to enlarge upon this case, which was fully presented in the instruction to which I refer, and in accordance with which, I have no doubt, you have already properly addressed the Mexican Government.

I can not refrain from saying, however, in the light of all the understood circumstances of this case, that the present action of the local authorities manifestly appears to be harsh and unjust, especially when it is remembered that not the slightest evidence of intent of wrongdoing on the part of the master of the *Rebecca* was apparent, and that the vessel being in a leaky condition, and under stress of weather, was forced to seek refuge at Tampico.

I am, etc.,

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

[Inclosure in No. 557.]

Mr. Pressly to Mr. Hunter.

No. 115.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Tampico, Mexico, April 15, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the court in this port rendered its decision in the case of the schooner *Rebecca*, of Galveston, the facts of which were communicated to the Department in dispatch No. 111, and accompanying protests.

The vessel and effects are embargoed and will be sold to satisfy the triple duties imposed. The custom authorities lowered the flag and took possession of the vessel to-day.

I am, etc.,

NEILL E. PRESSLY,

No. 5.

Mr. Frelinghuysen to Mr. Morgan.

No. 569.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 16, 1884.

SIR: Your dispatch No. 800, of the 26th ultimo, in the matter of the *Rebecca*, seized at Tampico, has been received, and I desire to commend your prompt action in anticipation of the Department's recent instructions concerning the vessel. Further information from you is awaited before taking other action in the premises.

My instruction No. 557, of the 2d instant, will have apprised you of the report of the vice-consul at Tampico, that the vessel was to be sold to satisfy the triple duties imposed by the local authorities. The press of this country has announced the sale of the vessel to pay the penalty exacted on the goods, but it is sincerely hoped that this information is erroneous. If true, it is a serious hardship and a reflection upon that hospitable treatment which should actuate every government toward a vessel in distress, forced to take temporary refuge in a friendly port, and especially in a case like that of the *Rebecca*, where so many palliating circumstances are presented, and not one act tending to show an intentional violation of the revenue laws of the Mexican Republic is thought to exist.

I am, etc.,

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

No. 6.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Frelinghuysen.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF MEXICO IN UNITED STATES,
Washington, June 5, 1884. (Received June 5.)

Mr. SECRETARY: Referring to the conversation which I had with you this morning at the Department of State in relation to the American schooner *Rebecca*, which has been held for trial in the port of Tampico, Mexico, I have the honor to inclose a copy of a communication addressed by the Treasury Department to the Department of Foreign Relations of the United States of Mexico, under date of May 6, 1884,

and of the manifest therein referred to, the said copy having been transmitted to me by the latter department with its note (No. 226) of May 20, which contains an official report of what has taken place in this case.

Be pleased to accept, etc.,

M. ROMERO.

[Inclosure 1.—Translation.]

Señor Peña to Señor Fernandez.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AND OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, Mexico.

[A stamp containing the words, "Department of State and of Finance and Public Credit, Mexico. Section 1st, No. 15395."]

The collector of customs at Tampico, under date of April 25, writes me as follows:

"Communications Nos. 14388 and 14441, bearing date of the 10th and 14th instant, from the department under your worthy charge, have this day been received at this custom-house. You were pleased therein to insert the communications addressed to you on the 7th and 12th instant, by the department of foreign relations, relative to the seizure of six boxes containing wearing apparel which were on board of the American schooner *Rebecca*.

"It is proper for me to inform you, in compliance with your request, that the American schooner *Rebecca*, Captain Dujay, anchored opposite to the Government wharf in this port on the 17th day of February, with a manifest and consular invoice showing her cargo to be of timber, from Brashear, Louisiana, United States. When the custom-house guard went on board of the *Rebecca* for the purpose of searching her, the captain delivered those documents to their chief officer, together with the supply list, which was written with lead pencil. I ordered, as usual, the hatches to be sealed, a guard to be placed on board, and the supply list to be returned in order that it might be re-written in the manner required by law, which was done on the following morning. In that list were the following items: Twenty-nine packages of merchandise, contents and value unknown; one package of samples; in transit for delivery at Brazos Santiago, Texas, United States. I at once demanded the list written in lead-pencil (which the consignee had received for correction), in order that I might see whether it contained that statement; but, since they refused to produce it, I ordered the packages to be sent ashore, so that their contents might be examined. I ordered two guards and two oarsmen to be placed on board; I repeated the order of disembarkation, and instead of obeying it the captain presented to the commanding officer of the guard a document written by himself, which he called a manifest, and of which I inclose a copy. I understood that the steps which I had taken and the direction of some other person had led the captain to present that document in that shape, and I reiterated my order of disembarkation, which was not obeyed by the captain till 11 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, when I went on board for the purpose of enforcing my order, and caused twenty-nine packages of wearing apparel to be sent ashore. This matter having been laid before the district court at the option of the captain, he was sentenced in due form of law to pay three times the amount of the duties, and inasmuch as he did not appeal, and as the value of the goods was not sufficient to pay the amount required, I ordered the vessel to be sold at auction, its value being estimated, as I am informed, at $1,200. I issued this order in accordance with Article 1 of the law of November 5, 1855, and Article 84 of the tariff of October 4, 1845.

"It does not appear from the statements made by the captain before the said court that the vessel waited from February 10 to February 13 off Brazos de Santiago owing to the bad state of the bar, or that a strong norther blew subsequently to the 13th of the aforesaid month. It is not true that the captain was required to furnish security in the sum of $1,000 before his vessel was allowed to leave Tampico; on the contrary, there is evidence to show that he was allowed to sail; that he received permits to take cargo on board consisting of Mexican goods. On the 31st of March, after the said permits had been delivered, the captain applied for a permit to sail in ballast, which was refused for the reason that he had not paid the tonnage and light-house

dues. These he did not pay until the 18th instant, when he was compelled to do so. I think that I have by means of the foregoing complied with your wishes."

I have the honor to transmit the foregoing to you, inclosing a copy for the invoice for your information, and referring to the communication which I addressed to you under date of April 14, 1884.

Liberty and constitution. Mexico, May 6, 1884. Peña. To the secretary of foreign relations.

Present. A copy. Mexico, 20th, 1884. José Fernandez, assistant secretary.

A copy.

CAYETANO ROMERO,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, *June* 5, 1884.

[Inclosure 2.]

Manifest of the Rebecca.

[A stamp containing the words "Mexican Republic, custom-house at Tampico."]

Manifest of cargo laden on board the American schooner *Rebecca*, of 36.12 American tons, G. F. Dujay, master, destined for Brazos Santiago, Texas, United States of America; consigned to Mr. Gomila. A, seven packages; B, twenty-one packages; C, one package (weight, merchandise, £——, standard value); twenty-nine packages in all, and one parcel samples.

Morgan City, January 30, 1884, G. F. Dujay, master.

A true copy of the original. Bureau of accounts of the custom-house at Tampico, February 19, 1884.—C. Arguelles. A flourish.

A copy, Mexico, May 6, 1884—G. Olarte, chief clerk.

A stamp containing the words "Department of Finance, section 1st, May 6, 1884."

A copy, Mexico, May 20, 1884—José Fernandez, assistant secretary.

A copy.

CAYETANO ROMERO,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, *June* 5, 1884.

No. 7.

Mr. Frelinghuysen to Mr. Morgan.

No. 598.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 26, 1884.

SIR: I forward herewith, in connection with previous correspondence upon the subject, the inclosed copy of a letter* from the minister of Mexico here, of the 5th instant, relative to the American schooner *Rebecca*.

It will be perceived from Mr. Romero's note that while confirming the main facts of the seizure of the vessel, his government raises issue as to the inability of the *Rebecca* to enter Brazos Santiago, Texas, and would seem further to show that when the vessel left Brashear nothing in her regular papers showed that she carried cargo for Brazos Santiago. The entry at Tampico was apparently irregular, but if the question of good faith can be substantiated it would hardly seem possible that Mexico would persist in exacting the rigid penalty incurred by the letter of the law.

I am, etc.,

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

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* Printed *supra*, No. 6.

No. 8.

Mr. Porter to Mr. Jackson.

No. 63.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 14, 1885.

SIR: I herewith inclose a copy of a letter and of its several accompaniments from Messrs. Shellabarger & Wilson, attorneys of this city, of the 2d instant, in regard to the seizure and confiscation of the American schooner *Rebecca* at Tampico in the early part of 1884.

The *Rebecca* was loaded at Pattersonville, Louisiana, with six cases of merchandise, consigned to parties at Brazos Santiago, Texas, and a cargo of lumber for Tampico. On the 30th of January, 1884, the *Rebecca* cleared at Morgan City, 9 miles below Pattersonville; but there was no Meixcan consul within 50 miles of the port of departure. While off Brazos Santiago the wind and tide were so high as to make it unsafe to enter, and while waiting a favorable opportunity to do so, the storm and sea increased with such fury as to drive the vessel southward, and considably damage her. Off Tampico the storm abated, but the vessel was found to be in such a disabled condition that Tampico was entered as the nearest place of safety for the schooner and those on board.

The sworn memorial of the master, Gilbert F. Dujay, and the other papers herewith transmitted, show fully the condition of the *Rebecca* at the time of entering Tampico, as well as other facts necessary to an understanding of this case. Besides, you will find in the records of your legation previous correspondence concerning the *Rebecca* and to which I direct your attention in studying the subject.

The only question of law arising in this case is whether a vessel driven by stress of weather into a foreign port is liable to penal process in such port either for "smuggling" or for bringing goods into the port without proper papers.

I contend that this vessel was not so liable, and to have seized and confiscated the *Rebecca* under the circumstances of her enforced entrance into Tampico appears to have been a peculiar and unreasonable hardship. It has been frequently held by this Government, in conformity with repeated rulings of the courts in similar cases, that the *casus*, or unavoidable necessity, is a defense to any charge of invasion of custom-house regulations.

The well-known high sense of justice of the Government of Mexico leads me to believe that on a full and fair presentation of the facts of this case that Government will not only be willing to recognize this rule but will promptly render all proper redress in the premises.

You will therefore take early occasion to suitably bring the subject to the attention of the minister for foreign affairs, and ask its prompt and favorable consideration.

I am, etc.,

JAS. D. PORTER,
Acting Secretary.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 63.]

Messrs. Shellabarger & Wilson to Mr. Bayard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 2, 1885.

SIR: Herewith we hand you the memorial of Gilbert F. Dujay, master of the schooner *Rebecca*, which vessel with cargo was seized at Tampico, Mexico, papers in relation to which are already on file in your Department. We also hand you here-

with a translation of the laws of Mexico bearing upon the subject, the affidavit of Walter Teary, one of the crew, the affidavit of George Withers, and copy of the log book of the *Rebecca*, and the argument of Messrs. Denson & Burnett, with documents appended thereto. We respectfully ask for this case an early consideration.

We have, etc.,

SHELLABARGER & WILSON.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 63.]

Messrs. Dujay & Allison to Mr. Bayard.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, *March* 21, 1885.

SIR: By this memorial we beg leave to submit to you for official action the circumstances attending the illegal arrest and imprisonment of an American citizen, and the illegal seizure and confiscation of an American vessel and her cargo, by the officials of the Government of Mexico at the port of Tampico in the year 1884, and through you to demand reparation for the wrongs and damages inflicted and sustained by such arrest, imprisonment, seizure, and confiscation.

The schooner *Rebecca* was an American vessel, built in the United States, and owned by Samuel B. Allison, formerly of Galveston, Texas, but now of New Orleans, Louisiana, of the full value of $5,000.

In the month of January, A. D. 1884, Gilbert F. Dujay, being master of said vessel, loaded her at Pattersonville, 9 miles above Morgan City, in the State of Louisiana, with six cases of merchandise, consigned to Gomilla, agent, and for account of John Roberts, at Brazos Santiago, Texas, and lumber for Tampico, Mexico. On the 30th of January, 1884, the *Rebecca* cleared at Morgan City aforesaid, there being no Mexican consul within 50 miles of this port.

When the vessel reached a point off Brazos Santiago, the wind and tide were so high that it was unsafe to enter. While lying off Brazos Santiago, on the 13th February, waiting a favorable opportunity to enter the port, the north wind became so strong and the sea so rough, that the *Rebecca* was driven to the southward before a furious wind and sea, and was found in a disabled condition when the wind abated, off the port of Tampico, in Mexico. The master made for this port as the nearest place of safety for the vessel and those on board. When she entered this port she was leaking badly, her standing rigging had been carried away, the cabin windows were broken, and the cooking-stove so broken that it could not be used. When the vessel began to leak at sea, and the water to reach the cases of merchandise, the cases were broken open, and the thirty packages contained in the cases were so stored as to be protected from the water.

A Mexican officer of customs went on board the *Rebecca* as soon as she entered the port, and the master gave him a store-list written with pencil in English (the master understood no other language), which was accepted. In that list were the stores, eatables, and said packages. A list written in English was afterward demanded and the master furnished it.

The manifest presented was a coaster's manifest, such as are used in our district on the coast of Texas and Louisana. As soon as the vessel reached Tampico, she was anchored off the custom-house by the master. This was on Sunday afternoon, the 17th of February; early on Monday morning following, she was reported at the custom-house by the master. On the arrival of the vessel the master entered protest of distress with the United States consul at that port, A. J. Cassard. On the day following the arrival at Tampico, the custom-house officials demanded the said thirty packages of merchandise of the master of the *Rebecca*. He refused to deliver them, and they took them by force, but promised, as the master understood, to return them. A receipt for them was also promised, but this they refused to deliver. The master was ordered to discharge the lumber at once, which he did, and the custom-house officials then made search all over the vessel. They found nothing. The master was then arrested under a charge of "attempt to smuggle," placed in the barracks with armed soldiers over him, was not allowed to speak to any one, and was kept closely confined in prison until the next day, when he was brought before the court, tried, acquitted, and released. On the following day the master was re-arrested by the Government authorities of Mexico, and was required to give bond for his appearance before the criminal court of Tampico to answer the charge of "bringing goods into a Mexican port without proper papers." He was tried under this charge, after having been under arrest and bail several weeks. The judgment of the court was that the goods should pay triple duty, and the master refused to pay it. Whereupon the goods and vessel were sold by the Mexican Government authorities to pay this duty. No statement or account of the sale has been rendered to the master or owners of the vessel, or to any one of them.

During both the trials of the master he was refused the right to speak in his own defense, or to ask any questions of the witnesses. Being unable to employ counsel he had none.

On the 14th of April, 1884, the Mexican authorities boarded the *Rebecca*, hauled down the American flag, and embargoed the vessel. The vessel was worth $5,000, and the goods were worth $2,500 in American money. While the master was under arrest the Mexican officers were polite enough, but the soldiers who guarded him were rough, vulgar and rude, called him such names as "gringo," "no good," and one of the men drew his loaded gun on him. The master, having been illegally stripped of his vessel and cargo, returned penniless to his own country, upon the charity of the American consul, Cassard. Reference is here made to the protests and papers from the office of the American consul at Tampico, filed in your office.

There were on board said vessel one passenger, E. S. Fletcher, who resides at San Marcos, in Hays County, Texas, and a crew consisting of three persons—Norry Walker Teary, Frank Willard, and George Withers—whose residences are unknown to us.

GILBERT F. DUJAY,
Master Schooner Rebecca.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of March, 1885.
[L. S.]

W. B. WALLIS,
Notary Public for Galveston County, Texas.

S. B. ALLISON,
Per DENSON & BURNETT,
Attorneys.

[Inclosure 3 in No. 63—Translation.]

Mexican maritime tariff.

CHAPTER X.

ART. 45. All national or foreign vessels entering the territorial waters of the republic for the purpose of wintering, laying in supplies of provisions and water, or for repairs or for any other cause, will be subject to the general prescription of this tariff, as also to the special regulations specified in following articles.

ART. 46. To all foreign or national vessels arriving at Mexican ports on account of bad weather or for the purpose of repairs, will be given immediate assistance by the maritime custom-house and by collector of the port, with permission to unload all or part of cargo if considered in danger of damage or absolutely necessary for the convenience of repairs on said vessel. Of said goods unloaded the custom-house will take specified note, expressing kind of package, marks, and numbers of the packages and their contents as far as possible, of which to be stored in the custom-house warehouse, or at any other place to the satisfaction of the collector. This will be done with the knowledge of the consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs.

CHAPTER XX.

ART. 86. Will be considered cases of smuggling: The omission of one or more packages of a cargo on a vessel in the general manifest handed by the captain.

PENALTY.

ART. 87. III. In the case specified in V, Art. 86, the penalty shall be to pay treble duty corresponding to the tariff on merchandise in omitted packages coming without being manifested. Should the proprietor of such goods be absent from the port, and if nobody called to claim the package or packages, the administrator of customs will determine as to disposition of same.

[Inclosure 4 in No. 63.]

Affidavit of Norry Walker Teary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, *Parish of Terrebonne:*

Before me the undersigned authority, personally came and appeared Norry Walker Teary, who resides in said parish and State, and to me known, who being by me duly sworn, says: I shipped as cook, on board the schooner *Rebecca*, hailing from Galveston, Texas, at Morgan City, Louisiana, said vessel being commanded by Gilbert F. Dujay, and bound on a voyage from said Morgan City, via Point Isabella, Brazos

Santiago to Tampico, Mexico, and to any other port of the United States the said master should decide to go to. And one of the purposes of said voyage being to obtain fruit at Tampico, Mexico, and return to Galvesten, Texas, with it. The schooner *Rebecca* was loaded with lumber and a general cargo, and left Morgan City about the —— day of February, 1884, with variable winds and foggy weather. On the 11th or 12th of February when we had sighted the light-house at Brazos Santiago, we waited for daylight to enter and cross over the bar. We stood off waiting our opportunity to cross, as the seas were running very high, and while making an offshore tack the vessel was struck by a severe north wind, which rapidly increased in strength and velocity while we were carrying on sail to avoid the breakers of the bar, she carried flying gib and maintop-sail while we were stowing main maintop-sail about an hour or more, she carried away her main rigging and split the foresail from the leach ropes. Captian hove her to, ordered all hands to clearing up the deck and securing deck-load. Captain sounded pumps; finding 2 feet of water in the hold, ordered the pumps to be kept going lively. The captain took up the cabin hatch in order to break away and use buckets.

For several days the vessel encountered bad weather and had to keep the pumps constantly at work. About the 16th or 17th of the month the weather moderated. All hands were worn out with hard work, water was scarce and the leakage of the vessel constantly increasing. The crew insisted that the captain should run to the nearest port for safety of their lives and the vessel and cargo. Tampico being the nearest, he made for that port the light of which was sighted on the morning of the 17th of said month. We entered the mouth of the river and a Mexican came on board, but none of us were able to converse with him as he was not able to speak our language, the English, and we were not able to speak his language, the Spanish. We went up to Tampico and anchored the vessel in front of the custom-house, and the captain went ashore with the vessel's papers. An officer came on board.

We were all subsequently arrested by the Mexican authorities and detained from day to day attending court. The vessel and all the cargo which was bound for Brazos Santiago were sold. I saw the vessel after she was hauled out of the water. The pocket piece was split from one end of the center case to the other, fore and aft. The parties who purchased the vessel at the sale made by the Mexican authorities at Tampico put in a new pocket, also some new planking on account of the butts being split at the fastening. Also gave her a good overhauling.

So help me God.

NORRY WALKER His x Mark. TEARY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th December, A. D. 1884.

[L. S.] G. MONTÉGUT,
Notary Public.

[Inclosure 5 in No. 63.]

Affidavit of George Withers.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, *City of New Orleans, October* 8, 1884:

Before me personally appeared George Withers; being duly sworn, testifies: I shipped on the American schooner *Rebecca*, hailing from the port of Galveston, at Morgan City, commanded by Capt. Gilbert F. Dujay, for the voyage from Morgan City by the way of Point Isabelle and Brazos Santiago to the port of Tampico, Mexico, and any port of the United States he might decide upon. If he could get fruit at Tampico we were to return to Galveston, Texas. We were loaded with general cargo, and left Morgan City about the —— day of February, 1884, with variable winds and foggy weather until about the 11th day or 12th day of February, when, picking up the light at Brazos Santiago—the seas were running very high and light breeze—stood off waiting an opportunity and daylight to cross the bar. The vessel was on her offshore tack when a norther struck us, increasing rapidly. While carrying on sail to make an offing to avoid the breakers on the bar, she carried away flying-jib and maintop-sail. While we were stowing maintop-sail, about an hour or so, she carried away her main rigging and split the foresail from the leach ropes. Captain hove her to, ordered all hands to clearing up deck and securing deck-load, and myself to the pump. After working lively I called for a spell. Captain sounded pumps; finding 2 feet of water, ordered the pump to be kept going lively, captain going aft, taking up cabin hatch in order to break away and use buckets. For several days we encountered bad weather and were compelled to keep the pumps constantly at work. About the 16th or 17th weather moderated. All hands being worn out with hard work, water scarce, and the vessel leaking increasing, we all insisted on the captain

running for the nearest port for the safety of our lives, vessel, and cargo. About 3 o'clock on the morning of 17th we sighted Tampico light. When we enter the mouth of the river a Mexican came on board. There was not any of us able to converse with him as he, apparently, could not speak English, and there was no one on board that could speak Spanish. After we got up to Tampico and anchored in front of the custom-house, the captain went ashore with the vessel's papers and an officer came on board. We were all subsequently arrested by the Mexican authorities and detained from day to day attending court. The vessel and a part or all the cargo bound for Brazos Santiago was sold also the vessel. I saw the vessel after she was hauled out. The pocket-piece was split from one end of the center case to other—fore and aft. The parties who purchased the *Rebecca* put in a new one, also some planking on account of the butts being split at the fastening, also gave her a good overhauling, I left her at Tampico when I left, but do not know if they changed her name or not.

GEORGE WITHERS.

Sworn to and subscribed before the undersigned, a duly commissioned and qualified notary public in and for the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, at New Orleans, this October 8, 1884, as witness my hand and seal.

[L. S.]

ANDREW HERST,
Notary Public.

[Inclosure 6 in No. 63.]

Copy of log of the Rebecca.

Statement of a voyage of schooner *Rebecca*, of Galveston, Texas, from Brashear, Louisiana, to Tampico, Mexico; G. F. Dujay, master.

On the 30th day of January, A. D. 1884, I cleared the said schooner *Rebecca* for Tampico, Mexico, with a cargo of cypress lumber. I took in twenty-nine packages of domestic goods to be landed at Brazos Santiago, Texas (the damages of the seas, fire, and collisions only excepted), unto Gomilla, agent, for account of John Roberts, esq. On the 31st day of January, 1884, we got under way and proceeded down river about 12 miles; very foggy. February 1 got under way; beat down river 7 miles; very foggy. February 2. Very foggy; got under way, beat down and came through Morgan Canal, and anchored at the cut-off buoy; the day closes foggy. February 3. Foggy; got under way at 2 p. m., and beat down to No. 4 buoy and came to anchor. February 5. Foggy; got under way at 2 h. 30 m. p. m., and went to sea. February 5. Light winds from south, and foggy weather; vessel tight. February 6. Strong southeast wind; sighted Galveston bar and shipping; vessel tight. February 7. Light south winds and signs of squalls; the day closes with strong south wind and heavy sea; vessel tight. February 8. This day commences with strong breeze from south and heavy rain squalls; at 2 a. m. double-reef mainsail and the foresail; vessel making some water, but nothing alarming; 3.30 a. m., ship a heavy sea, battered cabin window, carried away lanyards on main and fore rigging; the day closes wind hauling to eastward and vessel making more water.

February 9. This day commences with better weather, but pumps continually going, and a heavy sea running from the eastward. At 6 p. m. I was off Brazos Santiago, wind south; impossible to communicate as Brazos is one of the most dangerous bars on the whole coast of Texas. The day closes with the vessel making lots of water, and pumps are going steady. February 10. This day clear, but a heavy sea running; impossible to communicate at Brazos Santiago; vessel leaking; the same wind southward and eastward; pumps are going most of the time. February 11. This day clear, but same sea as yesterday; vessel leaking same; pumps broke down; I fix the same again and found 1 foot 6 inches water in the vessel. Wind haul to south. February 12. This day strong south wind and still a heavy sea; vessel shipping much water and leaking the same; pumps going all the time. At 2 p. m. double-reef mainsail and stow foresail. Wind south with passing rain squalls; very heavy sea running. February 13. This day more moderate; took out reef out mainsail but the same old sea from the eastward and vessel rolling heavy, parted starboard main shroud; pumps going all the time. I begin to feel as if I am going to have a chance to run into Brazos. The day closes calm, and very hot sun. February 14. This day first two hours calm and very hot sun; at 2 a. m. light breeze from east; at 4 a. m. a strong northern wind, as bad a norther as I ever saw; double-reef all our sails; the crew begin to get done out and myself; and being to the southeast of the bar of Brazos Santiago it was impossiple to make the bar; I give her the double-reef jib and double-reef foresail and put the vessel before the gale and concluded to run for Tampico, Mexico, to save life and property; vessel leaking the same, and it was impossible for us to hold out much longer. At 7 a. m. I found the water gaining on the pumps, and raining very heavy. I concluded to heave to under double-reef mainsail.

The day closes with wind northwest and pumps are going all the time, and our cook-stove all broken up and have to live on anything we could get. February 15. This day strong north wind; we are still lying to with double-reef mainsail; the vessel is still leaking the same; the pumps are going all the time, and heavy sea running, with strong currents to south. February 16. This day more moderate; made sail, run down the coast; vessel leaking about the same. February 17. This day, first part moderate; middle part breezing up from south. We tack on and off the land but made no headway; strong current setting to north. February 18. This day, finer, clear weather, wind north. Came to Tampico bar at 3 a. m. Cross the bar, came to the city at 5 a. m. This is nautical time. We reckon from noon to noon. On my arrival I declared how I came, and how my vessel leaked.

On Monday morning I entered my vessel at the custom-house and noted my protest. By looking at my protest you will see how unreasonably I have been dealt with. I call such treatment a perfect outrage by the Mexican Government on the American schooner *Rebecca* and cargo and her crew.

G. F. DUJAY,
Master.

[Inclosure 7 in No. 63.]

Argument submitted in behalf of the claim of S. B. Allison and Gilbert F. Dujay against the Government of Mexico.

The *Rebecca* was a registered vessel—registered at Galveston, Texas.

Brashear City, *alias* Morgan City, from which she sailed, was more than 50 miles from a custom-house. The *Rebecca* had on board six cases of merchandise for Brazos Santiago, and a lot of lumber for Tampico, Mexico, when she sailed. The destination of the merchandise was a point within the same great revenue district, and in an adjoining State to that from which the vessel sailed. The merchandise was such as comes with the provisions of Article 4359 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and a regular manifest and permit were not required previous to her departure. The facts show the vessel was making an honest effort to land the merchandise at Brazos Santiago, when strong winds and cross seas drove her away to the southward, whither she drifted many days at the mercy of the storm. In proof of this, reference is made to the extract from the life-saving station journal at Brazos Santiago, which is annexed hereto and made part hereof; also extract from the United States Signal Office at Galveston, Texas, embracing the 12th, 13th, and 14th of February, 1884, which is also annexed hereto and made part hereof, the first marked Exhibit A and the second Exhibit B. When the winds abated her bearings showed her to be near the port of Tampico, in Mexico, and in a dismantled and disabled condition she sought safety and refuge in that port; besides, it was the destination of a part of her cargo.

Without any attempt at concealment the master presented to the officer who went aboard the vessel his manifest, showing everything he had on board, and his protest was promptly filed.

Soon thereafter he was arrested under the charge of an "attempt to smuggle," was carried before a Mexican court, tried, acquitted, and released. On the following day the master was re-arrested under the charge of "bringing goods into a Mexican port without proper papers." It was made known to the Government officials that the packages of merchandise were destined for Brazos Santiago, where no papers were required of the vessel other than those presented by the master. It was evident from the disabled condition of the vessel that she had been tempest-tossed and at the mercy of rough seas.

This condition of the vessel, the conduct of the master in furnishing the customs officers with a manifest of all the cargo he had on board his vessel immediately after he reached the port, the protest which he at once made and filed, were all conclusive evidence that he had not gone into that port as a smuggler. For these reasons no doubt the charge of "attempt to smuggle" was dismissed.

The master had not in any manner violated the laws of his own country or those of Mexico when he started out with his cargo of lumber for Tampico and his merchandise for Brazos Santiago.

No clearance or manifest, other than a master's manifest, were required for the lumber going from Brashear City to Tampico and none for merchandise going from said place to Brazos Santiago.

Under article 46, chapter 10, of the Mexican maritime tariff, it is provided as follows:

"To all foreign or national vessels arriving at Mexican ports on account of bad weather or for the purpose of repairs will be given immediate assistance by the maritime custom-house and by the collector of the port, with permission to unload

all or a part of cargo, if considered in danger of damage or absolutely necessary for the convenience of repairs on said vessel."

The master of the *Rebecca* had the right to expect of said Government the protection accorded by said law to him and his vessel.

The packages of merchandise on board the *Rebecca* could not come under the provisions of section 5, article 86, chapter 20, of the Mexican tariff act, because as stated above no general manifest and clearance were required for these goods destined for Brazos Santiago.

The collector of customs at Tampico dispatched May 6, 1884, to Mexico's minister, at Washington, concerning this matter, and says that the manifest, consular invoices and supply list were delivered by Captain Dujay (the master) after his anchorage to the proper officer. That he sent guards on board, for the purpose of searching her; had the hatches of the vessel sealed, and the supply list returned in order that it might be rewritten as required by law, and in that list were the following items: twenty-nine packages of merchandise, contents and value unknown, and one package of samples, in transit, for delivery at Brazos Santiago, United States of America.

Collector says he demanded the list written in lead-pencil, which the consignee (referring to consignee of the lumber) had received for correction, in order that he might see whether it contained that statement. The consignee refused to surrender it, and the master, as a consequence, saw his cargo seized and condemned to the penalty of confiscation because the consignee refused to return for inspection an instrument delivered to him which the master could not control, and which the collector acknowledges mentioned the merchandise. Tested by his own statement, there was no concealment on the part of the master of what he had on board.

No presumption will be made against the good faith of the officers of the vessel, and in the face of the testimony of the dismantled vessel, the strong winds which had been prevailing, and the statement of the master, the crew, and the passenger, E. S. Fletcher, it is impossible to maintain the assertion that the vessel had been made liable to the penalty prescribed by section 5, article 87, of the Mexican maritime tariff. In our law, section 16 of the act of Congress passed June 22, 1874, it is provided "that in all suits to enforce forfeitures, etc., for any violation of the customs and revenue laws" "it shall be the duty of the court to submit to the jury as a distinct and separate proposition whether the alleged acts were done with an actual intention to defraud the United States, and if the issues are tried by a court without a jury, it shall be the duty of the court to pass upon and decide such proposition as a distinct and separate finding of fact, and unless to do fraud shall be so found, no forfeiture, etc., shall be imposed." And this, if not the written, is the unwritten law of every civilized nation.

In this case, as in the case of The United States *vs.* Three Trunks, from the district court of the district of California in 1881, published in Eighth Federal Reporter, page 583, it should be held that the fact of being no attempt to conceal was most material. Had the vessel gone into the port in sea-worthy condition, without the papers required in a foreign port, it would have been a case where the penalty of section 5, article 87, of chapter 20, of the Mexican maritime tariff might well have been imposed; but there was no human agency which could resist the force before which the *Rebecca* was driven into this port. It is not claimed that the *Rebecca* and her master's conduct should be tried by other than the *lex loci*, but everywhere evidences of facts are the same. If tried by section 5, article 86, chapter 20, of the Mexican maritime tariff, the *Rebecca's* cargo could not be assessed treble duty. This law was intended for vessels which had voluntarily entered Mexican ports. The *Rebecca*, in a legitimate business, had undertaken to land at Brazos Santiago, had been driven away, and when the winds abated, Tampico being the nearest port, she sought it as a place of safety and for repairs. There was no reason for the Government authorities at Tampico to expect to find on board the *Rebecca* other papers than those presented. All the evidence in the case goes to acquit the officers of the *Rebecca* of any wrong. Suspicion only, which can be conjured up in any case, has arisen out of a piratical spirit to rebut these evidences. In a foreign port treble duty, which amounted to confiscation, was assessed against the thirty packages of merchandise. The merchandise, it is claimed, did not bring a sufficient amount to pay this exaction, and the vessel was sold to supply the deficiency. Whether it supplied or oversupplied the deficiency, the master and owners do not know, as no account has been rendered them. Under articles 86 and 87 of the Mexican "Arancel," it is provided that in cases of conviction and condemnation only shall persons so accused be liable to arrest and forcible detention.

The collector of customs at Tampico in his report of this matter which was sent to the Mexican minister at Washington studiously avoids all reference to the arrest and imprisonment of Capt. G. F. Dujay, master of said vessel, while the truth is that he was arrested and forcibly detained by a military guard because the collector of customs supposed that he had intended to commit contraband. When the suspicion arose, the arrest and confinement followed. When carried before the court no evi-

dence to support the charge could be presented and the master was released. But the violated rights of the American citizen could not be made to hush by the authority which had arrested and imprisoned him without a fair and impartial trial, which had hauled down the American flag which floated over an American bottom; and that citizen now demands an investigation by his country. The owner and master, American citizens, have thus been made victims, under the pretense of legal procedure, of a most outrageous violation of private rights and personal liberty.

To their mother country, to whom alone they have a right to appeal, they present their grievances, and ask a vindication of their violated rights, by requiring the Government of Mexico to pay to the owner the value of the vessel and merchandise, and to the master fit compensation for his false and unwarranted imprisonment.

DENSON & BURNETT,
Attorneys.
SHELLABARGER & WILSON,
Of Counsel.

[Inclosure 8 in No. 63.]

Certificate of registry of the Rebecca.

[Cat. No. 335.]

[No. 2. Permanent. Official Number 21,817.]

In pursuance of chapter I, title XLVIII, "Regulation of Commerce and Navigation," of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I. R. Davis, having taken and subscribed the oath required by law, and having sworn that Samuel B. Allison, of Galveston, State of Texas, is the only owner of the vessel called the *Rebecca*, of Galveston, whereof I. R. Davis is at present master, and, as he hath sworn, is a citizen of the United States, and that the said vessel was built at New London, Connecticut, in the year 18—, as appears by permanent enrollment No. 22, issued at Galveston December 26, 1881, now surrendered, trade changed, and said enrollment No. 22 having certified that the said vessel has one deck and two masts, and that her length is 53.1 feet, her breadth 20.6 feet, her depth 4.6 feet, her height 10 feet, and that she measures 36.12 tons; capacity under tonnage deck, 36.12 tons; total tonnage, 36.12 tons; that the following-described spaces, and no others, have been omitted, viz: ———; that she is a schooner, has billet head and square stern, and the said ——— having agreed to the description and admeasurement above specified, and sufficient security having been given according to law, the said vessel has been duly registered at the port of Galveston.

Given under my hand and seal at the port of Galveston this 16th day of September, 1882.

T. HITCHCOX, [L. S.]
Deputy Collector of Customs.

[SEAL OF UNITED STATES TREASURY.]

W. P. TITCOMB,
Assistant Register.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GALVESTON, TEXAS, *August* 7, 1885.

I hereby certify that the within is a true copy of the record in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. A. BAYNE,
Deputy Collector.

[Enclosure 9 in No. 63.]

EXHIBIT A.

Extract from journal of Brazos life-saving station.

[Weekly transcript of journal (extract). Station. Brazos district, No. 8. Week ending February 16, 1884.]

Sunday, February 10.—Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at midnight: Southeast; calm; clear; high. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at sunrise: Southeast; calm; clear; high. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at noon: Southeast; calm; clear; high. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at sunset: Southeast; calm; clear; high.—THOS. W. NORMAN, *Keeper.*

Monday, February 11.—Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at midnight: Southeast; light; clear; low. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at sunrise: Southeast; light; clear; low. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at noon: Southeast; light; clear; low. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at sunset: Southeast; light; clear; low.—THOS. W. NORMAN, *Keeper, station Brazos, eighth district.*

Tuesday, February 12.—Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at midnight: Southeast; light; cloudy; low. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at sunrise: Southeast; light; cloudy; low. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at noon: Southeast; light; cloudy; low. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at sunset: Southeast; light; cloudy; low.—THOS. W. NORMAN, *Keeper, station Brazos, eighth district.*

Wednesday, February 13.—Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at midnight: Southeast; strong; cloudy; low. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at sunrise: Southeast; strong; cloudy; low; 10 a. m., north. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at noon: North; gale; rain; high. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at sunset: North; gale; rain; high.—THOS. W. NORMAN, *Keeper, station Brazos, eighth district.*

Thursday, February 14.—Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at midnight: North; gale; cloudy; high. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at sunrise: North; gale; cloudy; high. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at noon: North; gale; cloudy; high. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at sunset: North; light; clear; high.—THOS. W. NORMAN, *Keeper, station Brazos, eighth district.*

Friday, February 15.—Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at midnight: North-northwest; light; clear; high. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at sunrise: North-northwest; light; clear; high. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at noon: North-northwest; light; clear; high. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at sunset: East; light; clear; low.—THOS. W. NORMAN, *Keeper, station Brazos, eighth district.*

Saturday, February 16.—Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at midnight: Southeast; light; clear; low. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at sunrise: Southeast; light; clear; low. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at noon: Southeast; light; cloudy; low. Direction and force of wind and state of weather and surf at sunset: Southeast; light; cloudy; low.—THOS. W. NORMAN, *Keeper, station Brazos, eighth district.*

BRAZOS LIFE-SAVING STATION, *February* 25, 1885.

Messrs. DENSON & BURNETT,
Attorneys at law, Galveston, Texas:

GENTLEMEN: You will find here the extract of the station journal from February 10 to the 16th, 1884, including. February 9 was light southeast wind and hazy, and high surf.

Very respectfully, yours,

THOS. W. NORMAN,
Keeper, Station Brazos, Eighth District.

[Inclosure 10 in No. 63.]

EXHIBIT B.

Extract from records of United States signal office at Galveston, Texas.

The following is from the records of the United States signal office at Galveston, Texas, for the 12th, 13th, and 14th of February, 1884:

February 12.—7 a. m. observation: Wind northeast and 26 miles per hour; 3 p. m., wind northeast and 32 miles per hour; 10 p. m., wind northeast and 31 miles per hour.

February 13.—7 a. m. observation: Wind northeast and 32 miles per hour; 3 p. m., wind northeast and 23 miles per hour; 10 p. m., wind southwest and 8 miles per hour.

February 14.—7 a. m. observation: Wind north and 11 miles per hour; 3 p. m., wind north and 22 miles per hour; 10 p. m., wind north and 17 miles per hour.

On 12th and 13th considerable rain-fall in addition to the high winds.

E. O'C. MACINERNEY,
Observer.

North and northeast winds generally increase in force south and west of here. This has been my experience for thirteen years.

E. O'C. MACINERNEY,
Observer.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of March, 1885.

[SEAL.]

D. M. BAKER,
Notary Public for Galveston County, Texas.

No. 9.

Mr. Bayard to Mr. Jackson.

No. 72.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 6, 1885.

SIR: I inclose for such use as you may find it necessary in connection with the Department's instruction of the 14th ultimo, No. 63, a copy of a further letter from Messrs. Shellabarger & Wilson of the 2d instant, forwarding an affidavit of E. S. Fletcher, who was a passenger on board of the schooner *Rebecca* at the time of her enforced entrance into Tampico and her seizure by the Mexican authorities.

I am, etc.,

T. F. BAYARD.

[Inclosure 1 with No. 72.]

Messrs. Shellabarger & Wilson to Mr. Bayard.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *October* 2, 1885.

SIR: We have received an affidavit of E. S. Fletcher, who was a passenger on board the schooner *Rebecca* at the time she was so unlawfully seized, and knew all the facts in regard to the distress of the vessel at the time she entered the harbor of Tampico, etc. This is an important affidavit, and we inclose it and ask that it may be placed with the other papers in the case and be referred along with them.

Yours, very truly,

SHELLABARGER & WILSON.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 72.]

Affidavit of E. S. Fletcher

THE STATE OF TEXAS, *County of Hays:*

Before the undersigned authority, personally came and appeared E. S. Fletcher, of said county and State, to me known, who being by me duly sworn, says:

That he was a passenger on board the schooner *Rebecca*, which left Morgan City, on the coast of Louisiana, on or about the 9th of February, 1884, with six cases of merchandise on board for Brazos Santiago, and a quantity of lumber for Tampico, Mexico; that when said vessel reached the bar off Brazos Santiago she could not enter, owing to the winds and tides. She waited for a favorable opportunity to pass over the bar and into the port, and while so waiting she encountered heavy seas and a severe north wind which drove the vessel from her place to the southward; that for several days she was driven before this wind, and when it subsided the vessel was in a disabled condition, leaking badly, her standing rigging gone, the cabin windows broken, the cooking stove broken, and those on board hungry and weary. Our

bearings then showed that we were nearer Tampico, Mexico, than any other port, and we made for it, for safety and relief from our distress. As we entered the port on Sunday a Mexican came aboard the vessel, but as he could speak no English and none of those on board the vessel could speak his language, the Spanish, we could not learn what he wanted. The master anchored the vessel opposite the custom-house on Sunday evening and he reported her to the officers of customs early on the next morning.

When the officer of customs came aboard the master furnished him with a manifest of all he had on board and at once filed his protest. The collector of the port of Tampico came on board and forcibly took the thirty packages of merchandise consigned to Brazos Santiago and carried them ashore and ordered the master to discharge the cargo consigned to Tampico at once. As soon as this was done, the master, G. F. Dujay, was arrested by an officer and four soldiers under the charge of an attempt to smuggle. Without a trial he was placed in confinement and kept there some twenty-eight hours, and all the time denied the right to communicate in any way with any one. At the end of this time he was released, as we understood, because there was no proof to sustain the charge preferred against him. The following day he was re-arrested under the charge of bringing goods into the port without proper papers. Under this charge the master had the semblance of a trial. The judge who tried the case had insulted the United States Consul, Cassard, so shamefully about the same matter, when the master, Dujay, was first arrested, that the consul refused to go before him. Dujay was unable to employ an attorney and the result was a star-chamber proceeding at which the master was condemned to pay treble duty upon the merchandise, and it failing to bring that amount, the vessel *Rebecca* was condemned to be sold to satisfy the amount not realized upon the merchandise. My affidavit has been heretofore taken in this matter.

E. S. FLETCHER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me by E. S. Fletcher this the 21st day of September, A. D. 1885.

[SEAL]

JAS. G. BURLESON,
Clerk County Court, Hays County, Texas.

No. 10.

Mr. Jackson to Mr. Bayard.

No. 109.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, November 19, 1885. (Received November 27.)

SIR: The correspondence between Mr. Mariscal and myself, which I have the honor to inclose, will show that the Mexican Government declines to entertain the claim for damages of the owners of the schooner *Rebecca*, upon the grounds generally:

First. That she cleared from the port of Brashear, Louisiana, directly for Tampico, bringing only a cargo of lumber, as appeared from her manifest.

Second. That she was not a vessel engaged in the coasting trade; the simple fact of her having come consigned to the port of Tampico, showing that she belonged to the foreign or international trade, and hence the position taken in defense by Captain Dujay that it was not necessary for the packages seized at Tampico to appear upon her general manifest was untenable.

Third. That even could it be assumed that the statutes of the United States, referring exclusively to "the coasting trade carried on by coasting vessels," could be made applicable to a vessel doing "a mixed trade," the oath taken by Captain Dujay before the customs collector at Brashear will suffice to show that he should not have brought from that port upon the *Rebecca* any other class of merchandise than the lumber

declared in the manifest, even though it were for a port of his own nationality.

Fourth. That the port of Tampico being the one for which the vessel was destined, her arrival in that port can not be regarded as a forced arrival. And, even were this otherwise, the damages suffered by a ship to sustain the idea of a "forced arrival" in a port for which she was not originally destined, must, according to maritime law, be serious enough to prevent her from sailing any further; whereas, in the case of this vessel, she arrived in the port of Tampico seven or eight days after the bad weather, and with all her rigging and steering apparatus.

The inference to be naturally drawn from the dismissal of the criminal complaint against the captain of "introducing the merchandise by contraband" with Tampico, is rebutted by the statement that his "full condemnation" for this offense was prevented by the possibility of his having intended "to take it clandestinely" from Brashear to Brazos, inasmuch as in his oath he declared to have shipped nothing but lumber.

I am, sir, etc.,

HENRY R. JACKSON.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 109.]

Mr. Jackson to Mr. Mariscal.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED SPATES,
Mexico, October 19, 1885.

SIR: The transactions referred to in the voluminous testimony which I now have the honor to place herewith before your excellency, were brought in the earlier stages of their development, to the attention of Señor José Fernandez, then in charge of the Department of Foreign Relations, by my predecessor, under dates 21st and 23d February, and 5th and 11th April, 1884. In the last of his notes Mr. Morgan says: "I have been informed that the Captain of the schooner *Rebecca* has been given three days in which to pay the fine imposed upon her by the authorities at Tampico, and to which I referred in my note above cited; that he can not pay this fine, and that if it is enforced the vessel and her cargo will be sacrificed.

"I communicate this information to your honor for the protection of the owners of the *Rebecca* and her captain, as well as the owners of her cargo."

To this note of April 11 no answer was returned; and it will appear from the evidence herewith inclosed that what Mr. Morgan was striving to prevent, did afterwards actually occur; the *Rebecca* was sold to pay the fine and became with her cargo a total loss to her owners.

The court taking jurisdiction of the case, held that the arrest of the master for the offense of smuggling was unsustainable; thus establishing by its judgment the fact that the goods in question had not been brought into the port of Tampico for a fraudulent purpose, and reducing the charge against him to "bringing goods into a Mexican port without proper papers"; that is to say, without such manifest as is required in the case of goods regularly shipped for a Mexican port. But the proof is conclusive that the goods had not been shipped, and, therefore, could not be manifested for Tampico; that they had been shipped, and were regularly manifested for Brazos Santiago; but that the vessel bearing them had been driven by stormy weather away from the latter, and crippled, and leaking, into the former port. The only question, therefore, which remains to be answered is whether the master could be held responsible for the work of the elements, or be properly punished for the acts of God.

I am instructed by my Government to urge upon your excellency that the unavoidable necessity which constrains a vessel in distress to seek refuge in a friendly port, is defense to any charge of evasion of custom-house regulations, and to express the belief in view of the well known high sense of justice of the Government of Mexico, that it will be not only willing to recognize this rule, but will promptly render all proper redress in the premises.

I take pleasure, etc.

HENRY R. JACKSON.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 109.—Translation.]

Mr. Mariscal to Mr. Jackson.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Mexico, October 31, 1885.

Mr. MINISTER: In due time I had the honor of receiving the esteemed note of your excellency dated the 19th instant, relating to the case of the schooner *Rebecca*, with which you are pleased to inclose a lengthy report taken from the journals of the signal office at Galveston, in order to show that the said vessel underwent bad weather in her last trip to Tampico, Tamaulipas. Although the minister of Mexico in the United States informed the ex-Secretary of State Mr. Frelinghuysen, in a note of June 5, 1884, of everything that occurred in the premises, sending him a copy of the respective evidence, I deem it proper to transmit to your excellency, inclosed herewith, copy of the communication of the Treasury Department of the 5th of July of that year, to which are annexed the sentences of the district court of the south and center of Tamaulipas, which were duly carried out, and have therefore completely ended the question, in conformity with the laws in force.

In those documents the following essential facts are set forth :

First. That the American schooner *Rebecca* anchored in front of the custom-house wharf of Tampico on the 17th of February, 1884, bringing various packages of merchandise, of which no mention was made in the general manifest of the ship.

Second. That for this omission there was imposed upon the captain, Gilbert F. Dujay, the penalty of triple duties, in conformity with the provisions of fraction 3, article 87, of the maritime and frontier custom-house tariff.

Fourth. That the captain thus fined neither paid the fine within the time fixed for that purpose, nor took any steps whatever against the sentence.

Fifth. That at the instance of the collector of the custom-house, after hearing the opinion of the prosecuting attorney, and upon the grounds established in fraction 10 and the part relating thereto of the eighth article 92 of the tariff, the sentence was declared as consented to and as a definite judgment.

Sixth. That in accordance with the laws now in force, and by order of the court, the confiscation and sale at auction of the ship were carried out in order to pay the said triple duties and hand to the corresponding employés the part to which they were entitled after setting aside what belonged to the treasury; all of which has been done, as stated by the Treasury Department.

I am exceedingly sorry, Mr. Minister, that in the matter we are treating of no effective step can now be taken, in my opinion, in order to satisfy the desires expressed by your Excellency, as it is evident that the captain of the *Rebecca* violated the fiscal laws of the country as regards foreign commerce, although he was well acquainted with them, as he had traded with our ports for many years past.

Although he sought to excuse his fault, attributing it to bad weather through which the vessel had passed, giving one to understand that he arrived at Tampico by force of circumstances, in the sentences of the district judge it is shown that the *Rebecca* had cleared for the very port of Tampico, and that if bad weather had retarded the arrival of the ship this did not prevent the latter from arriving at the port for which she was destined.

In view of the foregoing, and the Executive being unable to remedy or change the consequences of an affair which has been followed, resolved upon and consummated by the judiciary to whom Captain Dujay was submitted for trial, I deem it useless to forward to the court at Tampico the report which your excellency was pleased to send me with your note above referred to.

Trusting that with the above explanations and the careful perusal of the accompanying documents your excellency will become convinced of the complete justice with which proceedings have been carried on in the matter connected with the schooner *Rebecca* I protest to you, etc.

IGNACIO MARISCAL.

[Inclosure 3 in No. 109—Translation.]

The Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department to the Subsecretary of Foreign Relations.

[A seal which reads: Department of State for the Treasury and Public Credit, Mexico. Section 1, No. 236.]

The collector of the maritime custom-house of Tampico, in his communication No. 1632, of the 27th of June last, writes to this Department as follows:

"In the communication No. 1548, of the 3d instant, I wrote you as follows: 'In compliance with what was ordered by the Department, which is under your able management, in the communication No. 16168, dated the 22d of May last, in which

I am asked to send a copy of the certified voucher of the sentence and minutes of auction relating to the twenty-nine packages of domestic goods taken from the American schooner *Rebecca*, I have the honor to state that such documents were sent with my note No. 1507 of the 23d of May last.

"'Respecting what has occurred subsequent to my report of April 25 I have to state that on May 1 the sale at public auction of the ship and goods was advertised, the last sale at auction being fixed for the 13th, on which date but one bidder presented himself, offering two-thirds of the value appraised; but as the custom-house was certain that better terms could be obtained, and at such auction the sale had not been advertised according to law, I asked the court to advertise the auction sale again, and accordingly another day was fixed, the 16th, for such sale, on which date, as may be seen from the respective minutes, the said auction took place, considerable advantages having been obtained, for the domestic goods which at the first auction were to have been sold at 8 cents per yard, were sold at 12½ cents. And I have the honor of transmitting to you the above in compliance with the order of your Department, No. 17009, of the 14th instant, forwarding at the same time a certified copy of the sentence of the district court, by which that of the court of first instance was declared as consented to and considered as a matter upon which judgment had been passed.'"

And I have the honor of communicating the above to you for your information in compliance with the request made to this Department in your note of the 14th of April of the present year, asking for information in detail upon this subject; accompanying herewith a copy of the order or sentence to which the last paragraph of the above communication refers, and of the sentence which in first instance was pronounced in this same case by the district court of the South and Center of Tamaulipas; and I beg to add that, in compliance with the said judicial orders, the auction sale was carried out and the corresponding duties set aside to the credit of the public treasury, and the balance distributed among the participants, as provided by law.

Liberty and constitution.

Mexico, July 5, 1884.

In the absence of the Secretary,

J. M. GARMENDIO,
First Chief Clerk.

[Inclosure 4 in No. 109.—Translation.]

Decision of Judge Melgarejo in the case of the Rebecca.

[A seal which reads: "Department of State for the Treasury and Public Credit, Mexico." Section 1. A seal: "Mexican Republic, Maritime Custom-House of Tampico." District court for the south and center of Tamaulipas. Tampico, April 2, 1884.]

Having examined the present law suit put forward at the instance of the maritime custom-house of this port against Mr. Gilbert F. Dujay, captain of the American schooner *Rebecca*, a suit which was commenced (as may be seen in the first pages of the proceedings) in a criminal form, as the case was attributed to fractions 2 of article 86, and 6 of article 87 of the tariff; but as it appeared that there was not an absolute want of custom-house documents, it has been continued in the ordinary form of a suit for confiscation of contraband goods. Having examined each and every one of the proceedings carried there results the following:

The maritime custom-house, rectifying its demand (page 12, book No. 2), asks that the goods which are the object of this suit be declared as comprised in fraction 5 of article 86, and that there be imposed upon Captain Dujay the penalty contained in fractions 3 of article 87 of the tariff, his petition asking further that there be applied the fine referred to in article 36, for failing to present the manifest and consular receipt. The defendant, Dujay (page 12, over, and 13, book No. 2) took exception, alleging that he was coming first to the port of Brazos de Santiago, but that owing to bad weather he arrived first at Tampico, where he entered, more on account of circumstances; and that the goods were not discovered in his possession, but that he spontaneously stated that he had brought them. In a word, what he has sought to show in the defense is that he came to Tampico, forced by circumstances, on account of damages caused to his ship by bad weather at sea. By analyzing the data obtained, it appears that the American schooner *Rebecca* cleared directly from the port of Brashear, Louisiana, for Tampico, bringing only a cargo of lumber. It is so stated in the legal manifest, a copy of which appears on page 6 of this book No. 2.

Captain Dujay has stated (pages 9, over, and 10, front, book No. 1) that he was dispatched for Tampico, via Brazos Santiago, and by the custom-house authorities,

with two kinds of cargo, one for Tampico, accompanied by the official manifest, and the other for Brazos Santiago, accompanied by a personal manifest of his own.

He sustains that this latter manifest is the only requisite required by the laws of his country for sailing from one port to another situated in the same district, and offers in support of that assertion an official certified copy, issued by the American consul residing in this port, of the statutes of the United States of the North, relating to navigation (pages 20 and 21, book No. 2). This as to the non-requirement of official documents to accompany cargo from Brashear to Brazos; and as to the damages which he alleges to have been caused by bad weather, he depends upon the depositions of the crew on board and of the passenger Fletcher.

The first part of this explanation must not be entertained, because the provisions of the American laws referred to, which grant the privilege to which Captain Dujay alludes, and even the telegram of the Mexican consul residing in Brownsville (pages 34 and 35, book No. 2), refers exclusively to the coasting trade carried on by coasting vessels, as may be seen in the printed extract which is added to this book No. 2, on page 44, with the respective translation on pages 45 and 46; this extract or synopsis was asked for by the judge privately through a mercantile firm from the custom-house of New Orleans for the very purpose of illustrating this point; and the ship *Rebecca*, by the simple fact of having come consigned to this port, shows that she belongs to the foreign or international trade; but even taking it for granted that she is comprised in the privilege contained in the American Statutes, although she appears to have been doing a mixed trade, it will suffice to fix one's attention in the oath taken by Captain Dujay before the customs collector at Brashear (document on page 6, book No. 2) to perceive that he should not have brought on board the *Rebecca* any other class of merchandise coming from this port, besides the lumber declared in the manifest, even though it were for a port of his own nationality, for this is what is to be inferred from the very clear and conclusive confessions contained in the wording of his oath. And for this reason it is to be supposed that the loading of the merchandise thus confiscated was made at Brashear surreptitiously. The second part of the explanations appears to be incontrovertible regarding the bad weather which prevailed during the voyage and the damage suffered by the vessel (affidavits of the sailors, pages 21, over, and 22, book No. 1, and of the passenger Fletcher, page 15, over, book No. 2). But neither Captain Dujay himself nor any other of the witnesses examined in this particular have even mentioned that the damage thus suffered prevented the ship from sailing for a single moment. As to the third and last part of the explanations, that the merchandise was not apprehended but taken on account of notice given by Dujay, this is simply a personal opinion, and the court confines itself to understand that what the captain meant was that the merchandise was not taken by the custom-house by surprise, because they were really apprehended, since to apprehend means to seize or assure, whether or not any previous notice exists. So much for the questions of fact. Applying the law to the first part of the exception taken, it must be borne in mind that the tutelary principle in these trials is Article 5 of the tariff, which subjects all foreign merchant vessels, their captains and the goods they carry, to the rules and penalties of the same tariff. Consequently there is no occasion whatever to consult foreign legislation, except as a mere illustration, as has been stated. Fraction 4, article 30, of the tariff provides briefly that foreign sailing vessels carrying merchandise for Mexican ports and foreign ports are under the obligation of bringing, besides the manifest of the goods destined for Mexican ports, a manifest of those which they carry for foreign ports, made at the port from which the vessel sailed. The word foreign used in the law with reference to ports must be understood as relating to the Republic and not to the nation from which the vessel comes, because there can not be extended to this declaration the Mexican law, which being such is not an international law. At all events this is the safest interpretation and adapted to the ends of the tariff; any other would bring about the pernicious consequence that, under the name of merchandise belonging to foreign coasting trade and mislaid, the door would be thrown open to the most barefaced contraband; and this would be an absurdity which it can not be supposed ever existed in the mind of the legislator.

For if the exeeption of Dujay is accepted fully and literally, and in fact it is considered that he came from Brashear dispatched for Brazos and for Tampico, that is to say with merchandise for a Mexican port and for a foreign port, it becomes necessary to declare that there was wanting the manifest of the cargo for the foreign port. And clause C of the said fraction can not properly be applied because the former refers to the captains who, having complied with the preceding fractions of article 30, only omit the presentation of the manifest of the cargo for foreign ports. Or in other words, that in the general manifest of the ship there already appear the ports of the route which she is to follow, and then the Dujay case would be free from this penalty, because in the general manifest the route is not given; therefore this requisite is wanting in order to fully apply to him the above clause. It will be thus seen that

even though study were to incline us in favor of the exception Dujay, he can not be excused.

But as he has not proved that exception, and his course has been rather uncertain and full of hesitation so that suspicion arises at every step, and the facts included in his very exceptions are of such a nature that he as the accused should have presented the proofs, because the above involves affirmations and positive acts (Law 2, title 14, clause 3), it becomes necessary to conclude that the exception in this respect is inadmissible. *Factum non præsumitur nisi probetur.* The merchandise thus apprehended remains therefore in the condition which is ordinary and common to packages omitted in the manifest.

By the phrase "forcible arrival" (by force of circumstances) is understood, both according to ancient and modern law, the forced arrival of a ship at a port for which she was not destined, owing to bad weather or to some other accident. (Spanish Encyclopedia of Law and Administration, see word arrival "arribada.") Therefore, two circumstances must necessarily occur for the existence of "forced arrival." First, the port must not be the one for which the vessel is destined, and second, she must touch at the same owing to dangerous accident. In the present case, as the ship *Rebecca* arrived at the port of her destination, even though she entered with accidents, as the circumstances of being a different port from that of her destination was lacking, it is unquestionable that she was not in the case of "forced arrival." The other circumstance is the dangerous accident, and the one which Captain Dujay appears to invoke is damages suffered by the ship. But in order to justify the "forced arrival" of a ship on account of damages suffered, according to maritime law, such damages must be serious enough to prevent the ship from sailing any further, which is quite in accordance with the philosophy of the definition.

The affidavits given by those who came on board state that during the bad weather the ship leaked and the cabin was somewhat broken. Upon this point the most ample evidence was that of the passenger Fletcher, and following his deposition (page 16, book No. 2) it is seen that the bad weather lasted some thirty-eight hours; that the damages suffered by the ship were confined to leakage, broken cabin, and sails, and broken pump, which damages were remedied as far as possible. These circumstances, added to the fact that the vessel arrived at this port seven or eight days after the bad weather and with all her rigging and steering apparatus, prove that the damages did not prevent her from sailing. Consequently, neither on this account was she forced to arrive. The exception founded on this allegation is inadmissible; it is therefore impossible to include the case in article 45 and others that follow of the tariff, as was recently petitioned by Captain Dujay in his notes of defense (page 28, book No. 2).

With the above considerations it is shown that the ship *Rebecca* was not officially dispatched to touch at the port of Brazos de Santiago; that although she had been so dispatched, if she did not touch at Brazos, it was not on account of damages preventing her from sailing, and that she arrived at this port without her voyage having been forced by any fortuitous case. It is likewise inferred that the merchandise which is the cause of this suit is simply in the condition of packages omitted in the general manifest, and consequently it is comprised in fraction 5, article 86 of the tariff.

The penalty fixed by fraction 3, article 87, according to its literal tenor, belongs to the responsibility of the owner of the merchandise, and gives it to understand that if the latter were not in the port, then it shall pertain to the party claiming it, that is to say in the course of the suit. In the present case Captain Dujay must be considered as the owner of the merchandise, because, aside from the fact that he has not stated who may be the shipper or owner, he has sustained the suit as claimant.

As regards his individuality, if the facts of the proceedings do not suffice to save the merchandise as has been observed, they produce some doubt as to the real intention of the Captain, which, if it might well have been to introduce the merchandise by contraband into this port, it might also happen that he had proposed to take them clandestinely from Brashear to Brazos, inasmuch as in his oath he declared to have shipped nothing but lumber. This doubt is sufficient to prevent a full condemnation, and as what has been so far examined as allowed by the proceedings in cases of confiscation in order to pronounce sentence is not, however, ample enough to decide as to corporal punishment on the one hand, and as, on the other hand, it would be completely unconstitutional to apply personal penalty without respect to the person tried and to the guaranties of the defense, it becomes necessary to conclude that no corporal punishment can be inflicted.

Respecting the fine imposed by Article 36 of the tariff, referring especially to the cases in which upon the act of making the first visit the papers specified in Article 32 are not presented, it can not be applied to Captain Dujay, because it has been shown that he presented the manifest and other papers, if there was any irregularity in the latter. Article 36 does not comprise complex questions; it is conclusive only as regards cases of omission which it sets forth. *Effectus legis non debit excedere legislatoris voluntatem,*

For these considerations, and in accordance with the petition of the prosecuting attorney in part, and founded upon the above-named provisions of the law, it is hereby decided:

First. It is declared that the merchandise seized on board the American schooner *Rebecca* are packages omitted in the general manifest, and that they are comprised in fraction 5 of article 86 of the tariff.

Second. For this omission there is hereby imposed the penalty of triple duties under the terms of fraction 3, article 87, of the same tariff, which shall be paid by Captain Gilbert F. Dujay as soon as the sentence is confirmed.

Third. It is hereby declared that corporal punishment can not be inflicted upon Captain Dujay.

Fourth. The fine referred to in article 36 of the tariff can not be imposed upon the same Dujay.

Fifth. Captain Dujay shall defray expenses of internal-revenue stamps on book No. 2 of the proceedings and others that may be necessary, and not on book No. 1, as the proceedings in the latter were carried on as a criminal case.

Sixth. The copies referred to in fraction 18 of article 92 of the tariff and others shall be issued in the usual form.

Seventh. This sentence shall be communicated and timely account given of the result.

The lawyer, Aurelio Melgarejo, district judge for the south and center of the State of Tamaulipas, thus decided and signed before the official witnesses, who now attest.

A. MELGAREJO, *J.*

J. F. Rodriguez.—M. Catalá. It is a true copy of the original to which I certify, and is issued at the instance of the collector of the maritime custom-house of Tampico, on the 19th day of May, 1884.

J. GOMEZ, *Witness.*
J. F. RODRIGUEZ, *Witness.*

A true copy.

V. C. ALTAMIRANO.

A true copy.

MENDIZABAL.

Mexico, July 5, 1884.
The chief of the 1st section.

JOSÉ FRANCISCO ALVAREZ.

[Inclosure 5, in No. 109.—Translation.]

Decree directing the sale of the Rebecca.

[A seal which reads: "Department of State for the Treasury and Public Credit, Mexico." Section 1—A seal: "District Court for the South and Center of Tamaulipas."]

Francisco Gomez, first deputy district judge for the south and center of Tamaulipas, do hereby certify that on page 50 of the record of the proceedings carried on against Gilbert F. Dujay, captain of the American schooner *Rebecca*, for the introduction of merchandise without custom-house documents, there exists a decree which reads as follows:

TAMPICO, *April* 10, 1884.

Having examined the petition of the collector of the maritime custom-house, of the 8th instant, which appears on page 43, over, and 47, front, and the proceedings carried on in view of the same, it appearing that neither in the minutes of the notification of the sentence pronounced in this case, nor in any other subsequent instance, have any of the parties in interest interposed any legal recourse: in accordance with the last petition of the prosecuting attorney, and founded on fraction 10 and part relating thereto, of the 8th article 92 of the tariff now in force, it is hereby declared that the said sentence has been consented to, and the same shall be duly and fully carried out in the following terms:

Within three days, reckoned from the moment the notification is made of the present decree, Gilbert F. Dujay, captain of the American schooner *Rebecca*, shall pay to the maritime custom-house of this port the triple duties to which reference is made in the second concluding part of the sentence, according to the liquidation presented by the collector of the same, and which appears on page 48 of this book.

Within the same term of time, the said Dujay shall pay the value of the revenue stamps to which the fifth concluding fraction of the sentence refers, and should Dujay fail to obey this order, the goods which according to law are liable shall be embargoed in due form, so soon as the said term of three days expires, as above fixed, and all the proceedings carried on according to law.

This shall be made known. It was so ordered by the district judge.

We attest:

MELGAREJO.

Witnesses:
I. F. RODRIGUEZ.
M. CATALÁ.

And on page 51, front, there exists another decree, as follows:

TAMPICO, *April* 15, 1884.

At a quarter after 10 a. m., the term of three days fixed in the decree of the 10th instant, which appears on page 50 of this book, having expired, and Gilbert F. Dujay, captain of the American schooner *Rebecca*, having failed to obey the provisions of said order, taking into account that the parts relating thereto of article 5 of the tariff read as follows: "The foreign merchant vessels, etc., are subject * * * to the penalties established by the tariff, and to all the provisions in force at the time of their arrival." That as the said tariff does not designate the form and terms of executing the sentence in cases like the present one, it is an established practice, and strictly in accordance to law, to have recourse to previous laws for their observance as far as they do not come in conflict with the one in question. That the one which provided for this case is that contained in the tariff of 1845 in its article 84, second paragraph, as this has not been repealed by any law whatever in this respect. In accordance with the details established in said article up to where it says, "the ship itself," * * * and as the custom-house has asked in the instance known by the prosecuting attorney and by Dujay, has not been counteracted nor objected to, then it is hereby ordered that the final part of said decree appearing on page 50, in which Dujay was condemned to embargo or confiscation as the case might be, shall be carried out in legal and due form so as to cover the amount liquidated, which is known by the party thus sentenced, and appears on page 48, and to pay for the revenue stamps already mentioned, and all other necessary expenses caused by the sale and execution of the sentence, the present serving as an order in due form. For the purpose there shall be issued to the maritime custom-house a certified copy of this decree, so that after the customary summons it may proceed with the official executor of this court, Mr. Manuel Ambros, accompanied by the notary and attorney-at-law, Mr. Modesto Ortiz, to carry out the respective proceeding. At the proper time account shall be given of the same.

It was thus ordered and signed by the district judge.

We attest:

MELGAREJO.

Witnesses:
J. F. RODRIGUEZ.
V. C. ALTAMIRANO.

A true copy taken from the original, to which I certify, and it is issued at the request of the collector of the custom-house of Tampico, on the 27th day of June, 1884.

FRANCISCO GOMEZ.

Witnesses:
J. F RODRIGUEZ.
V. C. ALTAMIRANO.

A true copy.
Mexico, July 5, 1884.
The chief of the first section.

JOSÉ FRANCISCO ALVAREZ.

No. 11.

Mr. Bayard to Mr. Jackson.

No. 102.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 5, 1885.

SIR: Your No. 109, of the 19th ultimo, in relation to the case of the fine on the *Rebecca*, has been received.

In view of what appears to be the final and positive refusal of the Mexican Government to give favorable consideration to the representations heretofore made in this case, it does not seem hopeful to press it further.

At the same time the very elaborate argument put forth by the Mexican Government to justify this conclusion is undeniably weak in several important particulars. You will especially note the point made that the *Rebecca* could not be deemed to have entered Tampico in distress.

It was never asserted that she did. She left Brashear, having on board a cargo of lumber duly manifested for Tampico, and in addition some packages for delivery *en route* at Brazos, and for these, as was proper under the coasting trade privilege she enjoyed as an American registered vessel to pass from port to port of the United States, taking and landing cargo before departing on her Mexican voyage, no entry on the Mexican manifest was necessary. She might have so cruised along the whole coast of the United States from Maine to Texas without affecting the character of her ultimate voyage from the United States to a Mexican port. A storm prevented her making Brazos, and after lying by for two days she abandoned the attempt and proceeded to Tampico, carrying on board the packages destined for Brazos. Stress of weather was the legitimate cause of her variation of course for which the fine was technically imposed, but the point is wholly misunderstood in the Mexican argument.

The controversy has resolved itself into matter of diplomatic management. There would seem to be little use now in formally joining issue with the Mexican Government after its position has been so distinctly announced, but at some future time the prospects may be more favorable. Meanwhile, to avoid the inference that we acquiesce in the Mexican refusal you should point out the misapprehensions which pervade the reply communicated to you by Señor Mariscal.

I am, etc.,

T. F. BAYARD.

No. 12.

Mr. Jackson to Mr. Bayard.

No. 127.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, December 26, 1885. (Received January 18, 1886.)

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of note addressed by myself to Mr. Mariscal in relation to the claim of the captain and owners of the *Rebecca*. It was written in accordance with the instructions contained in your No. 102, of 5th instant.

I am, etc.,

HENRY R. JACKSON.

[Inclosure in No. 127.]

Mr. Jackson to Mr. Mariscal.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, December 17, 1885.

SIR: In response to your excellency's esteemed note of October 31, relating, with its inclosure, to the complaint and claims of the captain and owners of the American schooner *Rebecca*, it now becomes my duty, in obedience to specific instructions from my Government, to point out grave misapprehensions on the part of the Mexican authorities, which seem to have directed their rulings and their action in regard to Captain Dujay and his vessel.

First, it is evident that they gave controlling force to the assumption that, under the laws of the United States regulating the coasting trade, and in view of the oath taken by Captain Dujay before the customs collector at Brashear, he could not have brought otherwise than "surreptitiously" upon his vessel the goods which were subsequently seized by the officers of the customs at Tampico. Now, I am directed to assure your excellency that this assumption was wholly fallacious; that it was quite legitimate for the *Rebecca* in addition to her cargo of lumber duly manifested for Tampico, and notwithstanding the formal oath of her master to take at Brashear packages for delivery *en route* at Brazos; that as an American registered vessel she enjoyed the coasting trade privilege to pass from port to port of the United States, receiving and taking cargo before departing on her Mexican voyage; and that no entry whatever upon her Mexican manifest of any such goods, whether shipped at Brashear, or at any other port in the United States, was necessary. She might have so cruised along the whole coast of the United States, from Maine to Texas, without affecting the character of her ultimate voyage from the United States to a Mexican port.

Second. The elaborate denial to be found in the inclosure which accompanied your excellency's note, that the arrival of the *Rebecca* in the port of Tampico was a "forced arrival," planted mainly upon the ground that the port of Tampico was the original port of her destination, fails to weaken the overwhelming case made by the facts which have been presented through this legation, namely: That the *Rebecca* was prevented by a storm from touching *en route* at Brazos; that she was driven southward by irresistible gales, and upon their cessation found herself in a crippled condition near Tampico, which port she entered; that while Tampico was the port of her original destination, her entry into it, under the circumstances, was none the less a departure from original intention, forced upon her by the act of God; that the goods shipped for Brazos being on board of her, she must either attempt to work her way back to Brazos or must take the goods into the port at Tampico, or must cast them from her into the sea; that it was resolved to take the goods into Tampico, but with no more purpose to land or leave them there than to land or leave her own hull.

Third. My Government finds it quite impossible to accept as satisfactory the reasoning which follows: "But in order to justify the forced arrival of a ship on account of damages suffered, according to maritime law such damages must be serious enough to prevent the ship from sailing any further, which is quite in accordance with the philosophy of the definition. The affidavits given by those who came on board state that during the bad weather the ship leaked and the cabin was somewhat broken. Upon this point the most ample evidence was that of the passenger, Fletcher, and following his deposition it is seen that the bad weather lasted some thirty-eight hours; that the damages suffered by the ship were confined to leakage, broken cabin, and sails, and broken pumps, which damages *were remedied as far as possible*. These circumstances, added to the fact that the vessel arrived at this port seven or eight days after the bad weather and with all her rigging and steering apparatus, proved that the damages did not prevent her from sailing. Consequently, neither on account of this circumstance was she *forced to arrive*. The exception founded on this allegation is inadmissible."

Obviously, the conclusion here tendered for acceptance is that, although the vessel was leaking, and although her cabin, sails, and pumps were broken by the storm, nevertheless, those damages having been *remedied as far as possible*, and it appearing from the fact of her being able to make the port of Tampico in seven or eight days that, crippled though she was, she could have "*sailed farther*," *therefore* her entry into the port of Tampico was not a "forced entry;" she might have returned to Brazos for the purpose of landing the goods which had been shipped for Brazos; and having failed to do this, and having brought them into the port of Tampico, when they did not appear on her Mexican manifest, she violated Mexican law without sufficient occasion, and, of consequence, the penalty of treble duties was properly inflicted, the goods and the vessel itself were properly seized and sacrificed to pay them. The master was properly arrested as a smuggler, in the very teeth of the fact that he had given prompt notice to the custom house officers of the presence of the goods outside

of his Mexican manifest, and had tendered full explanation of the why and the how it had so come to pass; and, when not a "scintilla" of evidence being found to show that he had brought the goods to Tampico with a fraudulent intent, it became necessary to discharge him from criminal prosecution, the pursuit and the sacrifice of the goods and the vessel could still be justified by ascribing his discharge to the shallow pretext that, as he might have "originally proposed to take the goods clandestinely from Brashear" to Brazos, some doubt was cast upon his criminal motive in bringing them to Tampico, which was all that prevented his "full condemnation" as a smuggler.

I am directed by my Government to say to your excellency most deferentially that it can not acquiesce in the reasoning of the Mexican authorities, or the conclusions thus reached by them; that while appreciating the "sorrow" expressed by your excellency that no affective steps can "now be taken, in order to satisfy the desires," which it has expressed through this legation, that the wrongs inflicted upon its citizens may be repaired, it can not acquiesce in the soundness of the ground upon which that result is planted—the ground of "the executive being unable to remedy or change the consequences of an affair which has been followed, resolved upon and consummated by the judiciary, to which Captain Dujay was submitted for trial;" which ground must itself be supported by the further assumption that, because, "by order of the court, the confiscation and sale at auction of the ship were carried out in order to pay the said triple duties and hand to the employés the part to which they were entitled," therefore it is now quite too late to redress the wrongs perpetrated by these very employés, and by the perpetration of which they had thus profited. It is my duty to say to your excellency that all the evidence and all the argument, which it is possible for my Government, so far, to accept, conduct to the suspicion (to say the least of it) that, in order to "hand to the corresponding employés the part to which they were entitled," the property of American citizens, brought into a Mexican, as into a friendly, port, for security from the dangers of the sea, and with no criminal intent whatsoever, has been confiscated and sacrificed by the harsh enforcement of the mere letter, in reckless disregard of the reason, and, therefore, the life of the Mexican law; and that, too, in contempt of the interposition of the American Government through its minister at this capital. For I must pray once again to remind your excellency that the earliest and the amplest needful notice was given to the Supreme Executive Government here by my predecessor, Mr. Morgan, of these regrettable transactions at Tampico. I repeat the significant words employed by him after giving that notice: "I communicate this information to your excellency for the protection of the owners of the *Rebecca* and her captain as well as the owners of her cargo."

Mr. Morgan gave this notice while the matter was in its embryo state "*flagrante delicto*" and before "Captain Dujay, or rather the matter had been submitted for trial" to the judiciary, which afterwards consummated the work of wrong. It would be strange, indeed, if the fact that, despite of notice so timely and so explicit, no effective preventive was then applied, can be successfully invoked to justify a refusal to apply the curative now.

I am instructed to say that my Government can not acquiesce either in the necessity or the propriety of such refusal. And cherishing the hope that your excellency may kindly review and recall it, I seize upon the occasion, etc.

HENRY R. JACKSON.

No. 13.

Mr. Bayard to Mr. Jackson.

No. 117.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 21, 1886.

SIR: I have received your dispatch No. 127 of the 26th ultimo, and I have the pleasure to say that you appear to have very clearly and comprehensively presented in your note to Mr. Mariscal of December 17, 1885, the views of the Department respecting the seizure and sale of the American schooner *Rebecca* at Tampico.

I am, etc.,

T. F. BAYARD.

No. 14.

Mr. Jackson to Mr. Bayard.

No. 160.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, February 25, 1886. (Received March 5, 1886.)

SIR: In conformity with the instructions conveyed generally by your dispatch No. 120 of the 26th ultimo, I made immediate reply to a note from Mr. Mariscal, relating to the case of the *Rebecca*. Copies of the note and the reply, and a translation of the former, I now have the honor to inclose.

I have, etc.,

HENRY R. JACKSON.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 160.—Translation.]

Mr. Mariscal to Mr. Jackson.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Mexico, February 9, 1886.

Mr. MINISTER: I have had the honor of receiving the note of your excellency of the 17th of December last relating to the case of the American schooner *Rebecca*, in which you are pleased to state that you have received instructions from your Government to inform this department that it can not accept the necessity nor the convenience of the denial contained in my preceding note, dated the 31st of October, 1885, trusting that I will kindly, as you are pleased to express yourself, reconsider and revise the question at issue.

The sincere interest which my Government takes in preserving the most cordial relations with that of the United States, and its earnest desire to proceed in every case in accordance with the exigencies of justice, as also to show the consideration to which your excellency is personally entitled, have induced this department under my charge to again devote especial attention to this matter.

Unfortunately, after the above examination, I have found it impossible to meet, legally and decorously, the desires of your excellency's Government.

As shown by the documents, a copy of which I had the honor of transmitting to your excellency, inclosed with my note of the 31st of October, in the sentence of the district judge for the center and south of Tamaulipas, dated the 2d of April, 1884, it was declared (1) that the merchandise seized on board the American schooner *Rebecca* were packages omitted in the general manifest of the ship, and were comprised in fraction 5 of Article 86 of the custom-house tariff in force at the time; (2) that on account of that omission there was imposed the penalty of triple duties, under the terms of fraction 3, Article 87, of the same tariff, a fine which Capt. Gilbert F. Dujay should pay upon the execution of the sentence.

The responsible party was notified of the sentence, and by order of the 10th of April the court decided that inasmuch as the sentence had not been opposed nor objected to by Captain Dujay within the respective period of time, or at any time, the final part of the previous sentence should be complied with in due legal form, as he had been advised of the execution of said sentence, and that the schooner and other goods seized were liable to embargo, so as to secure the payment of the amount as made known to the accused, and besides the value of the revenue stamps used in the proceedings, and other expenses incurred.

It is also shown by the same documents that, as it was communicated by the treasury department to that of foreign affairs in a note of July 5, 1884, in compliance with the orders from the court, the goods were sold at auction, and the corresponding duties were applied to the federal treasury, the balance being distributed among the corresponding participants.

Therefore, Mr. Minister, this is a matter which has been examined, decided upon, and executed by the judicial power, in conformity with the laws of the republic, and which must not and can not be subject to revision by the executive.

To the remarks offered by your excellency I might reply with others which, in my opinion, are sufficiently strong; but the Constitution guaranties the most complete independence among the supreme federal powers, and the duty as well as the decorum of the president of the republic prevent him from accepting a discussion respecting the legality of the acts of the other powers.

I suppose that the documents which your excellency was pleased to send me with your note of the 19th of October last, had their contents been known to the court in time, would perhaps have modified the sentence pronounced by it; but if they were not taken into consideration, nobody is to blame for it but Dujay himself, who, imitating the bad example of some foreigners who treat with disdain the tribunals of the country, omitted to make use of the recourses which our laws granted him on an equality with the natives, and waived the presentation of such proofs before the court, failing to appeal from its decision, as the laws freely allowed him to do, presuming that he could remedy everything afterwards by means of a diplomatic claim, which claim, although certainly very respectable on account of the high functionary who sustains it, and of the Government in whose name it is presented, is by all means untenable when justice has not been denied.

The fact that the legislation and the political institutions of Mexico and the United States are quite analogous, and are founded upon the same principles, inclines me to confidently trust, Mr. Minister, that your excellency and your enlightened Government will recognize how impossible it is for this Government to accept any arrangement or solution in the matter of the schooner *Rebecca*, thus destroying the irrevocable sentence of judicial authority.

And here I should close, were it not for the following passage from your excellency's note to which I now reply: "All the evidence and all the argument which it is possible for my Government so far to accept conduct to the suspicion (to say the least of it), that in order to hand to the corresponding employés the part to which they were entitled, the property of American citizens, brought into a Mexican, as into a friendly port, for security from the dangers of the sea, and with no criminal intent whatsoever, has been confiscated and sacrificed by the harsh enforcement of the mere letter, in reckless disregard of the reason, and therefore the life of the Mexican law, and that, too, in contempt of the interposition of the American Government through its minister at this capital."

Such a suspicion might wound the official to whom it refers, were it not for the fact that the district judges who take cognizance of the cases of contraband and apply the respective tariff laws, ordering the distribution of the amount of fines, have no share whatever of the latter, as they receive no compensation for their services other than the salary paid them by the Treasury of the Federation. It must, besides, be borne in mind that the said judges, appointed at the instance of the Supreme Court of Justice, are called upon to try delinquent custom-house officials, and are vested by the law with authority to grant protection against the decisions of such authorities as violate the individual guaranties conceded by the Constitution. Hence, they are not even seen to act in harmony with the said employés, nor, in general, with the officials of the administrative branch, for which reason they are free from the influence which might give rise to the suspicion alluded to by your excellency.

The Government of Mexico, by remitting heavy fines imposed upon the captains of American vessels for violation of the custom-house laws, has, on frequent occasions, given proofs of its kindly spirit and of its earnest desire to maintain the good relations which happily unite Mexico and the United States to the benefit of their mutual commercial interests.

The President has always done so whenever it has been possible for him to overcome the rigor of the law and give way to that impulse of friendship and good will, such action being within his constitutional faculties; but now it is not within his power to destroy what was done by virtue of a sentence pronounced with the legal requisites, and which was carried into effect because the party in interest interposed no recourse against it.

I take pleasure, etc.,

IGNACIO MARISCAL.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 160.]

Mr. Jackson to Mr. Mariscal.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, February 25, 1886.

SIR: In acknowledging receipt of the esteemed note of 9th instant, I can not refrain from expressing my deep regret that your excellency should still decline to consider the intrinsic merit of the claim to which it relates.

That the claim may have merit is clearly admitted by the following words: "I suppose that the documents which your excellency was pleased to send me with your note of the 19th October last, *had their contents been known to the court in time, would perhaps, have modified the sentence pronounced by it,*" and may be as conclusively in-

ferred from expressions previously used in the esteemed note of October 3, 1885: "I am exceedingly sorry, Mr. Minister, that in the matter we are treating of no effective steps can now be taken, in my opinion, in order to satisfy the desires expressed by your excellency; * * * the executive being unable to remedy or change the consequences of an affair which has been followed, resolved upon, and consummated by the judiciary to whom Captain Dujay was submitted for trial."

The startling significance of both these extracts is to be found in the persistent application of what, in your excellency's esteemed note of December 18, 1885, relating to the claim of the owners of the *Mina Bell*, is assumed to be a principle of international law. "I to-day refrain from discussing the facts connected with the case, for the respect which I owe to the duly pronounced judgment of the court, appearing on pages 21 and 22 of the pamphlet referred to, and to the principle of international law, which establishes that determinate sentences, dictated by competent judges or tribunals, should be considered as just and incontrovertible, restrains me from this."

It is altogether obvious that no one can be more directly or deeply concerned "in preserving the most cordial relations" between our Governments than a minister who must needs feel that this at last is the dominating purpose of his mission. The records of this legation will show that time and again, under appeals the most urgent, I have refused to trouble your excellency's Government with the applications for relief of American citizens, loudly complaining of wrongs inflicted upon them by maladministration of Mexican law. In disposing of such complaints, I have clung tenaciously to the principle that the foreigner who shall place his person or his property upon Mexican soil must submit them to Mexican law, as administered by Mexican courts; and that his own Government will always assume that those laws have been rightly administered. But as invariably have I coupled with this principle another, which, for the present at least, I must hold to be inseparable from it, namely, that if the assumption be fallacious, and a litigation between private parties in a Mexican court shall finally result in an unjust sentence against an American citizen, he will have the right to appeal to his own Government for protection against it. Now, your excellency will perceive that this latter principle is quite inconsistent with the one so elaborately urged in the notes referred to. Impossible for both of these principles to stand together! One or the other must succumb, or the hope of maintaining a perfectly cordial relationship between our Governments will be imperiled.

Most earnestly, but respectfully, therefore, do I pray of your excellency to refer me to the authorities upon international law "which established" the principle "that determinate sentences, dictated by competent judges or tribunals should be considered as just and incontrovertible," to the end that, if conclusive, they may close the unhappy contentions which the past has let down upon us; and may also effectively regulate my own official action in the future. I have not failed to seek those authorities in the books which are at my command, but I have signally failed to find them. So far from it, I am constrained by my researches so far—superficial perhaps—to the conclusion that, if set out in any work upon international law, they are in direct conflict with such writers as Grotius, Bynkershoek, Vattel, and Wheaton. This will appear from the following collation made by Mr. Wheaton in his treatise upon international law. (See sixth edition, pp. 460 and 461).

"Grotius states that a judicial sentence, plainly against right, to the prejudice of a foreigner, entitles his nation to obtain reparation by reprisals. So, also, Bynkershoek, in treating the same subject, puts an unjust judgment upon the same footing with naked violence, in authorizing reprisals on the part of the State whose subjects have been thus injured by the tribunals of another State. And Vattel, in enumerating the different modes in which justice may be refused, so as to authorize reprisals, mentions a judgment manifestly unjust and partial." Mr. Wheaton adds for himself that "an unjust sentence must certainly be considered a denial of justice unless the mere privilege of being heard before condemnation is all that is included in the idea of justice."

Your excellency will perceive that the judicial sentences here referred to by all of these writers are sentences rendered in conflicts between private, unofficial parties. Not until the judge of the court shall have pronounced the unjust sentence has the act been committed, which Bynkershoek "puts upon the same footing with naked violence." Whatever the character of the original controversy, the case now assumes the features of *tort*. One of the parties yields place to the Government, which, through its judicial arm, has done a tortious act against the subject of another. This, according to Grotius, "entitles his nation to obtain reparation by reprisal."

I suppose it is to supersede such violent and semi-belligerent remedy, that amicable governments resort to the *via diplomatica*. But unless I gravely misunderstand the position assumed by your excellency in several controversies now pending between us, the foreigner who has been subjected to wrong by decree of a Mexican court is already debarred from this gentler resort; the simple fact that a decree has been rendered against him having raised in his path an impassable bar. Do I err in

drawing such inference from the following words: "Therefore, Mr. Minister, this is a matter which has been examined, decided upon, and executed by the judicial power, in conformity with the laws of the republic, and which must not be subject to revision by the executive." And may not such closing against the wronged foreigner of the entrance to the *via diplomatica* be to force a resort by his Government to the recognized international remedy of reprisal?

But unless I be the victim again of serious misapprehension, your excellency has taken a position yet more startling, namely, that even in cases (like the long mooted case of the *Daylight* for instance) where the act complained of is not only from the beginning an act of naked violence, but an act committed by Government itself, through its own officials, resort can not be had to the *via diplomatica* until the sufferer shall have first sought relief at the hands of that department of government most directly involved in the commission of the wrong; and, if dissatisfied with its decision, shall have applied, in the second place, to the courts of the tort-feasing Government for redress. Have I erred in drawing this inference from the following paragraphs taken, the first from the note addressed by your excellency to my predecessor, Mr. Morgan, under date May 30, 1885, in the case of the *Daylight*, and the second from the note to which I now have the honor of replying: (1) "It is not the first time that I have had occasion in my friendly discussions with your excellency, to call your attention to the marked inclination which certain foreigners, in a country like Mexico, have to constitute the Government and ministers as their agents in every complaint and for every claim which they wish to make against the authorities of the nation, endeavoring always to begin their negotiations by a diplomatic reclamation which produces an international discussion;" and (2) "I suppose that the documents which your excellency was pleased to send me with your note of the 19th October last, had their contents been known to the court in time, would, perhaps, have modified the sentence pronounced by it; but if they were not taken into consideration nobody is to blame but Dujay himself, who, imitating the bad example of some foreigners who treat with disdain the tribunals of the country, omitted to make use of the recourses which our laws granted on an equality with the natives and waived the presentation of such proof before the court, failing to appeal from its decision as the laws freely allowed him to do, presuming that he could remedy everything afterwards by means of a diplomatic claim, which claim, although certainly very respectable on account of the high functionary who sustains it and of the Government in whose name it is presented, is by all means untenable when justice has not been denied."

Do I err in so construing these extracts as to be led to the conclusion that your excellency regards the appeal of Captain Dujay to his own Government, as represented at this capital, for the arrest of acts of naked violence, which were being committed upon him and his property at Tampico, as the prime and proximate cause of his ruin? That the only remedy allowed him by the laws of nations was to turn from one to another arm of the same national tort-feasor for redress of the tort when that tort should have consummated its work of mischief? And that having failed to appeal to a higher from the sentence rendered by a court of primary jurisdiction, in an *ex-parte* proceeding, between the Government of the said court on the one side, and himself, isolated citizen of a foreign sovereignty on the other, and rendered, too, despite, and in contempt of, the active interposition of the latter, by his own laches he has affirmed and made for all time "just and incontrovertible" the said sentence, even though an inquiry into the merits of the controversy might show it to be full of injustice and wrong? If I be not in error as to the views expressed by your excellency, it is quite impossible to conceive of a case in which the entrance to the *via diplomatica* could be more violently closed.

Nay, if your excellency be asserting, and shall succeed in maintaining that all cases of wrong inflicted upon foreigners, not simply by act of private parties, but by act of Government through its officials, must be taken to the courts of the country for redress, and that the determinate sentences of those tribunals must be considered as just and incontrovertible, the *via diplomatica*, as it seems to me, will have disappeared from the relationship of nations as completely as if negotiated out of existence by treaty stipulation.

My attention could not but be arrested by the closing words of the last of the two foregoing extracts, "which claim * * * is by all means untenable, when justice has not been denied," since they excited a momentary hope that your excellency was referring to and recognizing the international law as laid down by Grotius, Bynkershoeck, Vattel, and Wheaton. Most respectfully I ask of your excellency whether I erred in dismissing that hope upon a repernsal of the esteemed note which is before me? Does your excellency concede the right of my Government to decide for itself the question whether justice has been denied to one of its citizens by the sentence of a Mexican court? And if not, is it not always possible, in the language of Mr. Wheaton, that "the mere privilege of being heard before condemnation is all that" will be "included in the idea of justice?" Most happy shall I be to know that your

excellency does recognize as a cardinal principle the right of a foreign government in the last resort to decide such questions for itself; and that this right involves the exercise of a power which no sovereignty can possibly abdicate, since it is coupled with a duty which no government that has a decent respect for itself, or the opinion of mankind, can fail to discharge.

I avail, etc.,

HENRY R. JACKSON.

No. 15.

Mr. Bayard to Mr. Jackson.

No. 141.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 9, 1886.

SIR: Your No. 160, of the 25th ultimo, communicating the correspondence exchanged between yourself and Señor Mariscal in the case of the *Rebecca* has been received.

The position taken by you is in the main sound and in the line of your instructions. I am not quite sure, however, that you may not have developed the logical aspects of the argument beyond the limits which I might have preferred to assign to them. It was clear to my mind that the case was one exhibiting sufficient equities to make it the occasion of an earnest effort on the part of both Governments to bring about a consideration thereof outside of and above the narrow bounds of precise law. This resort is always in order as between sovereigns, who are responsible to no common arbitrator save the national sense of justice and equity. Mexico herself has availed of it in the long discussion of the Weil and La Abra cases, where the finality of the judicial decision was admitted and a successful appeal made to higher considerations.

Hence, there may be some embarrassment to yourself in the further conduct of the matter if its technical discussion be pushed to a dead-lock by confining ourselves to the allegation that such a denial of justice has in fact been perpetrated against an American citizen as international law may and should take cognizance of. It may be premature to hinge the argument on the rightfulness of reprisals in the given case. And it may not be convenient to force Señor Mariscal's hand and constrain him to abide by the doctrine he has announced (apparently as a finality in his eyes) that there can be no denial of justice where the reclaimant had voluntarily omitted to apply to the ordinary forum of redress prescribed by the laws.

I understand the argument laid down in your note of 25th February to Señor Mariscal as being avowedly hypothetical, as setting forth the ultimate drift of the discussion should an actual denial of justice be established. I understand also that Señor Mariscal's doctrine, to which I have just adverted, is put forward as an offset to any assumption of denial of justice which you might set up. If I am right in this, I see no reason why the discussion may not be led away from the narrow pathway toward a dead-lock and into the broader field of equitable consideration as between sovereigns who are and must be jealous of their judicial independence, and equally animated by motives of deferential amity. Matters of this nature may be best settled by frank concurrence, rather than by insistence on the one side and submission on the other.

I am, etc.,

T. F. BAYARD.

No. 16.

Mr. Morgan to Mr. Bayard.

No. 200.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, April 12, 1886. (Received April 20.)

SIR: In connection with your No. 141 of the 9th ultimo I have the honor to inclose herewith copy and translation of a note from Mr. Mariscal relative to the case of the *Rebecca*, but dedicated more particularly to endeavoring to sustain the principle which he has so earnestly espoused, "that determinate sentences dictated by competent judges or tribunals should be considered as just and incontrovertible."

To this end he invokes Martens, Pradier Fodéré, Vergé, and Fiore, as also a note from Mr. Frelinghuysen to Mr. Edward H. Ladd, relating to his claim against the Government of the United States of Colombia, and a decision rendered by the arbiter of Mixed Claims Commission, established at Washington by virtue of the convention of July 4, 1868, upon the claim known as "Number 374, J. Laughland & Co. *versus* Mexico," as authorities and precedents which support the position he has assumed.

"No government" (to use the language of his note) "which respects itself could abdicate in that form the right of sovereignty pertaining to it to exercise jurisdiction in an independent and absolute manner in all cases submitted to its laws, whether natives or foreigners are interested therein."

"Before closing" (he continues) "the present note I have the satisfaction of expressing the hope that the Government of the United States, guided by its natural uprightness and by its friendly feelings towards Mexico, will not insist in the pretension of re-examining a question which has been judicially decided, because this is neither a case that can be declared as involving a notoriously unjust sentence *in re minime dubia*, nor was this sentence appealed, although this recourse could have been resorted to."

The statement that "this is neither a case that can be declared as involving a notoriously unjust sentence *in re minime dubia*," I would venture to say seems to be a begging of the question as stated by Mr. Jackson (see inclosure in his No. 127 of December 26, 1885).

It is my duty to say to your excellency that all the evidence and all the argument which it is possible for my Government so far to accept conduct to the suspicion (to say the least of it), that in order to "hand to the corresponding employés the part to which they were entitled," the property of American citizens brought into a Mexican, as into a friendly, port, for security from the dangers of the sea, and with no criminal intent whatsoever, has been confiscated and sacrificed by the harsh enforcement of the mere letter, in reckless disregard of the reason, and therefore the life, of the Mexican law, and that, too, in contempt of the interposition of the American Government through its minister at this capital.

I am, etc.,

J. L. MORGAN.

[Inclosure in No. 200—Translation.]

Mr. Mariscal to Mr. Morgan.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Mexico, April 2, 1886.

Mr. CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES: In his esteemed note dated the 25th of February last, which I had the honor of receiving in due time, his excellency, Mr. Jackson, begins by manifesting his regret on account of the attitude I assume (and which I am compelled to preserve) in refusing to reconsider the case of the schooner *Rebecca*, which

has been already definitely resolved upon by a competent tribunal of this republic. Then, attributing to my words the importance of a confession, he copies a passage from the note which I addressed him upon the subject on the 9th of said month. I am under the necessity of copying once more the said passage. "I suppose" (I said) "that the documents which your excellency was pleased to send me with your note of the 19th October last, had their contents been known to the court in time, would perhaps have modified the sentence pronounced by it."

As may be at once perceived, I have spoken of a mere possibility, for it certainly was possible that new evidence presented in the trial might produce a change in the convictions of the court; but in thus expressing myself I have not desired to pass any opinion whatever upon such proofs, which in truth I had not even read, because their examination did not pertain to me, nor do I think that it pertains to anybody after a matter has been judicially decided, there remaining no legal recourse to reopen the trial.

As to some other of my words which Mr. Jackson is pleased to quote, they show nothing but the sincere regret which I have felt when finding it impossible to accede to the wishes of his Government, not the regret which, in the interest of justice, I would feel on account of the impossibility of reforming the sentence. I did not mean this, nor do I think I said anything equivalent to it, when, with sincerity rather than out of mere courtesy, I said that I was very sorry that nothing further could be done in a matter absolutely concluded and consummated by the judiciary. As to the intrinsic justice relating to the case I know it not, nor is it my province to investigate it in a matter defined by a competent judge. Therefore I could not feel sorry that it was not attended to, since this is a point beyond my reach.

In the able note to which I am now replying another passage is copied from one of mine upon the same subject, and in which I refer to the respect I owe to the matter judged upon; and the honorable minister intimates, as I infer, that it was not correct to call a principle of international law the one which imposes submission to the *res judicata*. It would, indeed, be more proper to call it a principle of universal law, known in all civilized nations as one of the bases of their interior regimen, and as such one of those elements of government that a friendly State will respect always in another by not asking it to forego the former for the purpose of satisfying the pretensions of private individuals.

Then Mr. Jackson affirms (very sincerely, I have no doubt whatever) that no one can be more desirous than he of preserving cordial relations between the two countries; and, referring to the records of the legation, he adds that time and again he has refused, notwithstanding the applications of the parties in interest, to trouble the Mexican Government with the complaints of Americans, based upon the alleged damages illegally caused. He says that he has not taken them into consideration, firmly adhering to the principle that the foreigner who shall place his person or his property on this soil must submit them to Mexican law as administered by Mexican courts, and that the government of that foreigner will always assume that those laws have been rightly administered.

"But as invariably" (he goes on to say) "have I coupled with this principle another, which, for the present, at least, I must hold to be inseparable from it, namely, that if the assumption be fallacious and the litigation between private parties in a Mexican court shall finally result in an unjust sentence against an American citizen, he will have the right to appeal to his own Government for protection against it."

Such are Mr. Jackson's words, and he very naturally adds the remark that the latter principle mentioned by him is not consistent with the one I have sustained in defending how irrevocable is the sentence pronounced in the case of the schooner *Rebecca*. "One or the other of these two principles" (he exclaims) "must succumb, or the hope of maintaining a perfectly cordial relationship between our Governments will be imperiled."

"Most earnestly, but respectfully, therefore" (the note to which I now reply goes on to say), "do I pray of your excellency to refer me to the authorities upon international law which establish the principle that 'determinate sentences, dictated by competent judges or tribunals, should be considered as just and incontrovertible.'"

The honorable minister has not failed, as he is pleased to state, to consult such authorities as he has had at his command, and from his researches, which he modestly acknowledges may have been superficial, perhaps, he is led to the conclusion that if there be any authorities who support the attitude adopted by me, they are in direct conflict with such writers as Grotius, Bynkershoek, Vattel, and Wheaton.

This is inferred from a passage by Wheaton, in which, quoting those authorities, he declares that "an unjust sentence must certainly be considered a denial of justice, unless the mere privilege of being heard before condemnation is all that is included in the idea of justice."

Before entering into the discussion I take great pleasure in stating, as I have already indicated, that I am convinced of the sincerity of the friendly feelings entertained by Mr. Jackson, which he has publicly manifested in a manner never to be forgotten by

Mexicans, and that I am likewise convinced of the exquisite prudence which prompts his acts as the representative of his Government, and hence I do not find it strange that he should have rejected more than one impertinent or unfounded complaint against the authorities of Mexico. This conduct redounds to the honor of the diplomat who has followed it, yielding not to the temptation of acquiring an easy popularity among some of his compatriots. It also reflects great credit upon the Government which sent him, the instructions of which, it can not be doubted, he has ably interpreted. Any difference of opinion in given cases is powerless to weaken the cordial relations which exist between our two Governments, and has to disappear in the presence of the tranquil and careful examination which may be mutually undertaken of their arguments.

The doctrine thus quoted, and which Wheaton upholds with the opinion of really classic authors, might be accepted as incontrovertible, and, nevertheless, we would encounter an almost unsolvable difficulty as often as we might undertake to apply it. It establishes that a sentence, which is plainly unjust, is equivalent to a species of denial of justice, and authorizes the Government of the offended foreigner even to make use of reprisals. Well and good; if the injustice of the decision is plain, palpable, and there is no question regarding it, and withal the Government of the country where the sentence was pronounced sustains it, then the doctrine appears to be founded on reason, besides the authority of respectable jurists. But the difficulty lies in ascertaining who is to pass an opinion upon the clearness of the injustice of the sentence, under what conditions can this be done, what are the cases in which the injustice shall be held as palpable. Upon this point no light is thrown by Wheaton, nor Grotius, nor Vattel, nor Bynkershoek. To sustain that the above must be left to the Government of the foreigner complaining would be to place the decision of so difficult a matter in the hands of one whom we may call a party in interest, because to some extent the Government from which protection is invoked by one of its citizens, is interested, and however upright it may be, it can not be deemed impartial in the matter. On the other hand that Government will scarcely ever have the necessary means to give such an opinion, when acts and legal questions occurring abroad are under consideration.

But I would refrain from freely discussing the question, however much reason, and the general principles may be the source, the surest source of international law. I acknowledge my poor ability to interpret, myself alone, the doctrine of great writers who are justly held as an authority and beacon in such matters. I am, therefore, going to comply with Mr. Jackson's wishes by referring him to some modern authors who have indicated the difficulty, and in order to overcome it, some have pointed out the few cases in which the doctrine set down by Grotius can be applied, and others have gone so far as to believe it, as it appears, wholly inapplicable.

Before doing so, however, I deem it opportune to quote the very phrases with which Vattel, who is the best known author of those mentioned by Wheaton, sets forth the above doctrine. After stating that the right of every nation to have a final sentence pronounced within its territory considered as just and executed, he adds that, to attempt to examine a sentence executed is to attack the jurisdiction of the party pronouncing it. "The Prince" (he says) "must not, therefore, intervene in the trials of his subjects in a foreign country, and grant them his protection, except in cases when justice is denied, *or of evident and palpable injustice*, or of a manifest violation of the rules and forms, or, finally, of an odious distinction to the prejudice of his subjects or of foreigners in general." (Le droit des gens, sec. 84.)

Commenting on this passage, Pradier Fodéré, who has also so successfully commented on Grotius, says what follows: "If the administration of justice, says Baron de Cambrier d'Oleyres, necessarily demands that every definite sentence, regularly pronounced, shall be held as just and executed as such, from the very moment a trial in which foreigners are interested has been adjudicated according to the forms, the sovereign of the parties in interest can not listen to their complaints."

Then there is copied the passage from Vattel, already, quoted, and the following words appear: "Mais dès que l'on admet qu'une injustice évidente autorise l'intervention étrangère, on renverse le principe établi d'abord, car chaque intervenant prétendra que l'injustice est *évidente* et la violation des règles *manifeste*, qui prononcera là dessus? Le principe de l'auteur sur la liberté et l'indépendence absolue des nations, empècherait de résoudre jamais cette question, et on tomberait dans l'arbitraire. Mais celui de Mr. Sulzer, appliqué à la société générale des nations fournira ici un moyen de solution. Si l'injustice d'une sentence est reconnue généralement, au signe que l'indique, par les autres souverains impartiaux, dès lors l'état qui l'a rendue est condamnable par le droit des gens à réparer le dommage et le préjudice causés par cette sentence. * * * Selon ce principe une sentence rendue d'après des circonstances particulières, et qui par conséquent, ne peut être ni parfaitement justifiable, ni notoirement condamnable aux yeux des nations étrangères, et hors de réclamation de leur part." (Édition d'Hauterive, 1838, t. 1.)

As may be seen from this opinion, there can be no case of *evident injustice* unless the generality of impartial nations have so pronounced it, and the decisons upon questions which depend upon particular circumstances, only appreciable by the tribunal of the nation where the sentence is passed (such as are involved in our case), can not be entirely unjustifiable, nor notoriously condemnable before foreign nations. Hence it is impossible for them to be protested against upon those grounds by the Government of the complainant.

In another passage (section 350) Vattel sets down the same principles, establishing that the evident and palpable injustice of a sentence may be called, although improperly, as he says, *a denial of justice.* Pradier Fodéré again comments on the text, and copying Wheaton's opinion, which Mr. Jackson has been pleased to quote, opposes it with the observation of Ch. Vergé on a certain passage of Martens' Compendium of International Law. We will now see those remarks of Vergé, who expresses himself literally as follows: "Il semble difficile de partager l'opinion de Grotius." (He here gives a synopsis of it, and cites those who we know have adopted it.) "L'opinion de Grotius." (he goes on to say,) "et des publicistes qui l'ont soutenue après lui *n'est pas conforme aux idées qui environnent dans tous les pays civilisés l'autorité de la chose jugée.* Le deni de justice est un fait apparent, incontestable; la justice ou l'injustice d'une sentence judiciaire émanée des tribunaux réguliers et ordinaires, est au contraire un fait très susceptible de controverse et d'appréciation diverse, suivant la situation ou le point de vue de chacun, et notamment de celui dont elle lèse les intérêts." (Précis du Droit des Gens, infra § 257). It is to be observed that in this passage Martens is not of the opinion of Grotius, nor of Wheaton, who couple a sentence plainly unjust with the denial of justice, because his opinion, as we shall see further on is, if anything, contrary on this point, but he confines himself to showing that reprisals may be resorted to "lorsque il conste que la satisfaction demandée à l'état a été refusée ou traînée en longueur d'une manière indue."

Finally, I deem it opportune to reproduce from Grotius' own text the words which Wheaton does not translate, although they are important in order to show how scrupulously the ancient writer endeavored to limit his doctrine to the cases, which are naturally very rare, where the injustice of a sentence is beyond any possible doubt. He expresses himself as follows: "Quod fiere intelligitur non tantum * * * verum etiam si *in re minime dubia* (nam in dubia re præsumptio est pro his qui ad judicia publici electi sunt) *plane* contra jus judicatum sit." The said Pradier Fodéré, who, in his edition of Vattel, had, to some extent, contradicted this doctrine, could not but do so in translating Grotius, and he did so in fact, referring to the explanation given by Ch. Vergé of a passage of Martens, which explanation I have quoted above. Both of these enlightened writers seek to carry out their purpose, announced beforehand, of placing the texts upon which they comment in the respective editions upon a footing with the age, and in accordance with "the advancements of modern public law."

In view of this, an almost insuperable difficulty of passing an opinion as to the notorious injustice, several noted authors upon the subject do not admit that exception as compared with the respect to which an executive sentence is entitled. Among those authors, G. T. de Martens, before referred to, expresses himself as follows:

"Lors donc, que, 1° le tribunal était compétent, soit d'après la nature de la chose, soit en conformité des conventions expresses ou tacites; 2° lors que l'étranger y a été écouté dans *les formes* du pays, et qu'à légal du sujet on lui a ouvert les voies d'appel dans les cas où il est permis de s'adresser à un juge supérieur; 3° lorsque le cas devait se juger *d'après les lois du pays*, et que les fonds de la cause a été jugé definitivement et en dernier ressort, la sentence doit être censée faire irrévocablement droit entre les parties; de sorte *que l'étranger contre lequel elle a été prononcée est aussi peu en droit de s'adresser à son souverain pour la faire réformer, que celui-ci est en droit de l'écouter à cette fin, en évoquant à son examen la justesse de l'application des lois du pays au fait sur lequel on l'a prononcée.*" (Martens, Précis du Droit des Gens, liv. 3, chap. 3, sec. 94.)

Fiore, in his International Law, second edition, expresses himself as follows: "The right of doing justice is one of the most essential rights of sovereignty and must be exercised with the most absolute independence. In no case can the interference of a state in the administration of justice in a foreign country be made legitimate; nor the attempt to suspend in its favor, or in that of its citizens, the regular course of judicial procedure, can be legitimate; *nor to discuss and inquire into the results of a regular completed trial, with the forms of procedure established by law;* nor to complain that the accused has been absolved or condemned to suffer a penalty less severe than ought to be presumed. The only thing that a foreign government can exact is that the forms established by law shall not be suspended out of political considerations, nor on account of odium towards the citizens of its own country, and it may demand the responsibility of the state in case the administration of justice should have been influenced by political passions." (Fiore, Public International Law, second edition, translated by Garcia Moreno, book 3, section 2, chap. 1.)

To the authorities of such writers as Martens, Pradier Fodéré, Vergé, and Fiore, I have to add another, which in any case, and above all in ours, is still more respecta-

ble, that of the very Government of the United States. Indeed, if I misunderstand not the opinions of Mr. Frelinghuysen, expressed in one of his notes to Mr. Ladd, an American established at Bogota, the said Secretary of State admitted that the judicial decisions of another country ought to be respected, unless it can be shown that there has been corruption, or that the foreigner has been denied the means of obtaining justice, such as are granted to the natives. He does not admit the supposed notorious injustice for the want of conformity with the laws, or on account of any other cause, although the complaint alleged it in the following manner: "Believing this decision" (the sentence of the court of justice of Cartagena) "to be an act of flagrant injustice, in violation of the expressed opinion of the mercantile community of Barranquilla, and of the commercial codes, not only of all civilized countries but of the United States of Colombia also, and which could never have been rendered against a native of the country, the undersigned respectfully submits the facts to his own Government."

This was certainly a case in which the doctrine put forth by Mr. Jackson might be considered applicable. Nevertheless, the Secretary of State replied as follows: "However much the procedure of Colombia may vary from that of this country, still, it is not departed from against those of our citizens who have voluntarily taken up their residence in that State, it must be recognized by this Government, and can not be made the occasion for diplomatic protest or criticism. Your statement fails to suggest any facts tending to show corruption on the part of officials connected with the suit, or that the means of obtaining justice which have been provided for natives of Colombia were denied to you." (Message of the President of the United States transmitting report of the Secretary of State relative to the claim of Edward H. Ladd against the Government of Colombia, papers 2 and 3.)

We have here, then, several authorities which I know not whether they might counterbalance that of Wheaton, and those which he quotes, in case they should be directly opposed to them; but, as I have before stated, they are not all clearly opposed to the same. It is most probable that if the jurists of America and Europe were consulted one by one, nearly all of them would acknowledge in theory the principle that the notoriously unjust sentences against foreigners must not be respected by their Governments. Still the result would be quite different upon asking them who was to pronounce judgment upon that notoriety, or what means should be employed in order to come to an impartial and adequate conclusion so as not to run the risk of attacking without sufficient reason the judicial maxim of submitting to the matter upon which judgment has been passed, a maxim which, in its application from one State to another, is founded upon the mutual respect for independent sovereignty.

The result of this latter consultation would be quite conflicting; some would say (as we have before seen) that the notoriety of the injustice could not be shown without the votes of the generality of nations, should this be possible; others that only when the foreigner has been denied the means provided for the natives, or when the forms of procedure have been changed to his prejudice; others, when it can be proved that there has been corruption on the part of the judges; others, perhaps, in different cases. But it would be difficult to find any one who would sustain that the above takes place when the Government of the complainant looks upon the facts in a manner different from the opinion of the tribunal which pronounced the sentence, even though supposing that the difference of opinion should be founded on new evidence not produced in the course of the suit.

Let us now apply these reflections, and the doctrine previously quoted, to the case of the *Rebecca*. It involves nothing extraordinary in its general characteristics. The subject under consideration is an American schooner, which, besides her cargo legally dispatched for Tampico, had some merchandise not comprised in the manifest. These, as the captain alleged, were destined for Galveston, at which port the vessel should have touched first, having come to Tampico compelled by force of bad weather. The custom-house, believing that this exception was not proven, declared the confiscation, and consequently a suit was brought before a federal district court; a suit in due form, and not any *ex parte* proceedings, as Mr. Jackson says, for in compliance with the law the suit was carried on between the prosecuting attorney, as representative of the fiscal interests, and the captain as the legal representative of the owners of the vessel and the goods. The suit, in which the latter had all the opportunities of defending himself which a Mexican could have had, ended with a decision which was adverse to him. The said captain, who from the beginning had asked for protection from the minister of his country, did not appeal from the sentence as he could have done within the time fixed by the laws, but he then applied to his Government, complaining about the sentence, as he had previously complained about the proceedings of the custom-house.

As may be seen, in this case there have been none of the circumstances which might, in accordance with the opinions previously expressed, have rendered appli-

cable the doctrine set down by Grotius. And neither its proportions nor the scanty interest which it inspires, can make it possible for the generality of nations to decide in favor of or against the justice of the sentence; nor have the proceedings been altered in odium towards a foreigner, but were carried on as the laws provide, just the same as are followed when Mexicans are interested; nor has there been any corruption on the part of the judge or of those who intervened in the suit, so as to influence the result of the same, since nothing of the kind has even been insinuated. Finally, Captain Dujay was refused none of the recourses which the laws of the country allow in this class of suits. On the contrary, he was absolutely free to employ the recourse of appeal, and it was he who declined to interpose the same, preferring to present his complaint at once to Washington.

This conduct on the part of the claimant was an additional reason for not entertaining his claim. It is well known, and I deem it unnecessary to quote any grounds or authorities upon the subject, that a foreigner is obliged, in the country to which voluntarily or on account of business he has gone, to follow his controversies before the judicial or administrative officials, and to observe the forms required there even before the highest authority allowed by law. Otherwise the government of the country where the controversy takes place can not be made responsible for the result. I shall be satisfied by quoting upon this subject a decision of the Mixed Claims Commission, which by virtue of the convention entered into between both countries on July 4, 1868, we established at Washington. The case to which I refer is well worth quoting, because it is identical with the one now under consideration. It was known as "Number 374, J. Laughland & Co. *versus* Mexico."

Mr. Gomez del Palacio, the Mexican Commissioner, said, in his opinion: "The origin of the claim being judicial acts, can only be based on either of two things—either on the refusal of the judge to do justice, or on his having done an injustice *in re minime dubia*. It can not be said that the former was the case, because the judge did not refuse his action, but afforded it to those who required it, and he acted in the manner which he thought was just; hence, there was no denial of justice. As to whether the judicial action was unjust, it must be borne in mind that only such acts of injustice can be claimed, according to international law, as can not be claimed and have the same repaired by the authorities of the same country where they were committed; but it has not been proven (and I know that it can not be shown) that from the decision of the judge of Minatitlan there was no recourse before a superior court."

The arbiter, upon definitively deciding, expressed himself as follows: "The arbiter is, therefore, of the opinion that neither the claimant nor his agent made use of the recourses which they had at their disposal; that the Mexican Government can not be made responsible for the acts of the judge, Calixto Rosaldo, even though they were illegal, and hence there are no grounds whâtever for granting the petition of revision."

In this case, waiving the question as to the alleged notorious injustice, and without entering into the discussion as to the manner of pronouncing upon it in case this should be possible, the fact that the party in interest failed to appeal from the sentence (as Captain Dujay failed to do in our case) was a sufficient reason for rejecting the claim. This was in fact just and what should always be done whenever a foreigner, forgetting the necessity under which he is placed of exhausting all the legal means in the country where he may be, carries the question prematurely before his Government, converting it into an international question.

Let us suppose that Mexico, on this occasion, would condescend to revise, contrary to the provisions of her laws, the sentence from which no appeal was made, and which, therefore, was executed, and is considered unjust by Captain Dujay, what would be the result? What would be the effect of the precedent thus established? So soon as it became known the foreigners in this country would no longer appeal from the decisions which were adverse to them before the respective superior court, but exclusively to the governments of their country, so that, with *ex parte* allegations and proofs, they might declare unjust the judicial decisions and ask from the Mexican Government the non-compliance of the same. Instead of interposing their appeal within the legal time they would allow this to expire and that the resolution should become a matter already judged upon, confident that this would not involve any importance whatever for them, considering the recourse which, without any fixed time or any rules, they would always have at their disposal so as to end their suits with the intervention of their governments.

How could such an idea be consented to? No government which respects itself could abdicate, in that form, the right of sovereignty pertaining to it to exercise jurisdiction in an independent and absolute manner in all cases submitted to its laws, whether natives or foreigners are interested therein. I may be permitted to use this energetic language, imitating that which Mr. Jackson employs in so ably closing the note to which I have the honor of replying. Before closing the present note I have the satisfaction of expressing the hope that the Government of the United States guided by its natural uprightness and by its friendly feelings towards Mexico,

will not insist on the pretension of re-examining a question which has been judicially decided, because this is neither a case that can be declared as involving a notoriously unjust sentence *in re minime dubia*, nor was this sentence appealed, although this recourse could have been resorted to.

On this account, I take pleasure, etc.

IGNACIO MARISCAL.

No. 17.

Mr. Bayard to Mr. Morgan.

No. 167.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 27, 1886.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 200, of the 12th instant, reporting the final refusal of the Mexican Government to reconsider the case of the *Rebecca* on the ground that the decision of a competent court should be considered as final. After Mr. Mariscal's adverse note of the 2d instant, of which you inclose a copy, in reply to our very strong and reasonable arguments, there would seem to be no reason to hope for any more favorable result by reviewing the case, and I shall therefore not attempt to do so.

While I do not propose to contest the general principles which are laid down by Mr. Mariscal in the preliminary pages of his note, I must offer the qualification that his argument implies that the claimant's government must determine for itself whether a denial of justice, supposing it to be controverted by the defendant's government, was sufficiently flagrant and glaring to justify a suspension of intercourse or reprisals. And while I do not consider that this can be predicated of the action of the Mexican tribunals in the *Rebecca* case, yet I must say that it is a source of regret and disappointment to this Government that the Mexican Government did not recognize that its course in this case had been harsh and oppressive, and hasten to make prompt and satisfactory amends therefor as it was hoped its sense of justice would have led it to do.

You may express these views to Mr. Mariscal.

I am, etc.,

T. F. BAYARD.

No. 18.

Mr. Bayard to Messrs. Shellabarger & Wilson.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 27, 1886.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to my letter of the 6th of October last, in the case of the seizure of the schooner *Rebecca* in the harbor of Tampico, I have now to inform you that a dispatch, dated the 12th instant, has been received from Mr. Morgan, our chargé d'affaires *ad interim* at Mexico, reporting the final refusal of the Mexican Government to re-open the case on the ground that the decision of a competent tribunal should be considered as final.

While I have expressed through the legation at Mexico the great disappointment and regret of this Government at this decision, yet after

this last reply to our strong presentation of the case there would seem to be little or no ground to hope for any more favorable one if we repeat the appeal.

I am, etc. T. F. BAYARD.

No. 19.

Mr. Morgan to Mr. Bayard.

No. 220.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, May 7, 1886. (Received May 17.)

SIR: In acknowledging receipt of your No. 167, of 27th ultimo, I have the honor to say that I have addressed a note to Mr. Mariscal, copy of which is inclosed herewith, expressive of your views contained therein upon the final refusal of the Mexican Government to reconsider the case of the *Rebecca* on the ground that the decision of a competent court should be considered as final.

I trust my manner of presenting the protest will meet with your approval.

I am, etc.,

J. L. MORGAN.

[Inclosure in No. 220.]

Mr. Morgan to Mr. Mariscal.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, May 7, 1886.

SIR: Referring to your excellency's highly esteemed note of the 2d ultimo, relative to the principle "that determinate sentences dictated by competent judges or tribunals should be considered as just and incontrovertible," and to the impossibility of reconsidering the case of the *Rebecca*, I have the honor to state that I am instructed to say that my Government must offer the qualification, that your excellency's argument implies, that the claimant's Government must determine for itself whether a denial of justice, supposing it to be controverted by the defendant's Government, be sufficiently flagrant and glaring to justify a suspension of intercourse or reprisals, and while my Government does not consider that this can be predicated of the action of the Mexican tribunals in the *Rebecca* case, yet I am instructed to say that it is a source of regret and disappointment that the Mexican Government did not recognize that its course in this case had been harsh and oppressive, and hasten to make prompt and satisfactory amends therefor, as it was hoped its sense of justice would have led it to do.

I avail, etc.,

J. L. MORGAN.

No. 20.

Mr. Bayard to Mr. Morgan.

No. 192.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 28, 1886.

SIR: I inclose for your information a copy of a letter from Messrs. Shellabarger & Wilson, of the 6th instant, to whom I communicated the decision of the Government of Mexico, as reported in your No. 200 of the 2d ultimo, concerning the seizure, condemnation, and sale of the American schooner *Rebecca*, at Tampico, for want of a proper manifest; also a copy of my reply, dated the 26th instant, upon the subject.

I am, etc.,

T. F. BAYARD.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 192

Messrs. Shellabarger & Wilson to Mr. Bayard.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *May* 6, 1886.

SIR: We are in receipt of your favor of the —— instant, in regard to the matter pending in your Department making claim on behalf of the owners of the schooner *Rebecca* and her cargo against Mexico for the wrongful seizure and appropriation of said property. Our engagements have prevented an earlier note in reply to that communication. We now wish to make formal application to you for a copy of the communication of our Government to Mexico on this subject, to which allusion is made in your letter as one presenting to the Government of Mexico this claim, and also a copy of the reply made by Mexico. If there is any reason why we should not have copies of these papers, and yet may obtain from you a fuller statement of their contents, then we ask for as full a statement of the contents of said communications of each Government, respectively, as we may properly be permitted to have.

This being a matter of private claim, we hope there is no reason why we should not have the copies asked.

In your letter you state, in substance, that Mexico refuses to recognize the validity of the claim, and rests the refusal upon the ground that the decision of competent tribunals in matters of this kind must be regarded as final.

One purpose of this note is to enter a formal and solemn protest against the doctrine of the finality of judicial determinations being applied in the present case to shield Mexican citizens and their Government from responsibility (as between the two nations and the claimant citizens of our nation) for an outrage which, so far as it involved pretended judicial proceedings, was itself an act of mere violence.

The object of this note is not to argue this question now, but simply to make protest, and to ask for papers upon which, on seeing them, we may decide to base a fuller statement of our objections to the position of Mexico.

Yours, truly,

SHELLABARGER & WILSON,
Attorneys for owners of Schooner Rebecca.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 192.]

Mr. Bayard to Messrs. Shellabarger & Wilson.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 26, 1886.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 6th instant, touching the claim of the owners of the schooner *Rebecca* and her cargo against the Government of Mexico.

It is contrary to the practice of the Department to furnish copies of its instructions to private individuals in any case; but I submit for your information, in order that you may make your desired examination upon the subject as full as possible, the following:

In brief, the case of the *Rebecca*, as you know, is this: In January, 1884, she cleared from a port in Louisiana with a duly manifested cargo of lumber for Tampico, and, in addition, several cases of merchandise consigned to parties in Brazos Santiago, Texas, a port of destination previous to starting for Tampico. Under the privilege which she enjoyed as an American registered vessel there was no necessity of manifesting these several packages. Owing to a severe storm the *Rebecca* was, however, unable to enter Brazos, and, the storm increasing, was driven southward. Opposite Tampico the storm abated, and that port was entered, the vessel being in a damaged condition. In consequence of these several packages of merchandise not being on her manifest the *Rebecca* was seized, condemned, and sold.

The instructions of the Department have invariably contended and endeavored to show beyond dispute that there was no intention on the part of any one to violate the customs regulations of Mexico, and that the vessel's entrance into Tampico with the unmanifested articles was an accident, for which, in the judgment of this Government, she should not have been held liable to the strict letter of the law. The case seemed undoubtedly one wherein rather that spirit of international comity, regard for commercial rights, and equitable treatment should have prevailed. It has been explained in case the circumstances were reversed and the *bona fides* been so clearly established, how different would have been the action of the customs authorities in this country under its laws. As was remarked to Mr. Henry R. Jackson, the United States minister at the city of Mexico, in an instruction No. 63, of September 14, 1885,

reviewing the case of the *Rebecca*, and forwarding copies of your letter of the 2d of that month, with its several accompaniments, "The only question of law arising in this case is whether a vessel driven by stress of weather into a foreign port is liable to penal process in such port either for smuggling" or for bringing "goods into the port without proper papers."

"I contend that this vessel was not so liable, and to have seized and confiscated the *Rebecca* under the circumstances of her enforced entrance into Tampico, appears to have been a peculiar and unreasonable hardship. It has been frequently held by this Government, in conformity with repeated rulings of the courts, that the *casus* of unavoidable necessity is a defense to any charge of invasion of custom-house regulations."

All arguments, however, have been unavailing, the Government of Mexico contending that the records of its courts should be incontrovertible.

With the foregoing explanation, I herewith inclose copies of notes from the Mexican minister for foreign affairs, which will fully acquaint you with the Mexican Government's position and its reasoning in support thereof:—

Mr. Mariscal to Mr. Jackson, October 31, 1885, with dispatch No. 109; Mr. Mariscal to Mr. Jackson, February 9, 1886, with dispatch No. 160; Mr. Mariscal to Mr. Morgan, April 2, 1886, with dispatch No. 200.

It is believed that with this information before you, you will be able to make the examination you suggest and take such further steps as you may deem the interests of your clients require and demand.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that the United States representative at the city of Mexico has been instructed to express our discontent at the refusal of that Government to make amends for the seizure of the *Rebecca* and to continue to press the case.

I am, etc.,

T. F. BAYARD.

No. 21.

Messrs. Shellabarger & Wilson to Mr. Bayard.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 22, 1887. (Received October 24.)

SIR: Please find inclosed herewith for the purpose of being filed in the matter of the claim against the Government of Mexico, of the owner of the schooner *Rebecca* an affidavit of J. P. Stillson, dated at New Orleans, June 8, 1887, relating to that matter.

Although the evidence which this affidavit contains is, probably, in the main, if not wholly, in the nature of cumulative evidence to be used in addition to that on file, yet the statements of the affidavit are so to the point and so vital as bearing upon the questions in the case, that we have decided to place it on file and beg to it, along with the other evidence, attention.

We have received through your kindness hitherto, very explicit indications regarding your view of the questions of public law involved in this matter, and being satisfied with those views we are not authorized further to communicate with you upon that subject. The validity of this claim we understand you from your former letters fully to recognize.

We are in receipt of frequent communications from parties connected with the prosecution of this claim, the last being a letter from S. B. Allison, dated at New Orleans the 17th instant, he being the owner of the claim and the party transmitting to us the inclosed affidavit. We also received to-day a letter from the attorney of the owner of the claim, who resides at Galveston, Texas, to wit, W. B. Denson, esq., in which he earnestly asks us to solicit from your department immediate and vigorous action in the enforcement of payment.

These are the especial reasons for our addressing you at this time. We fully recognize the fact that the affairs of your department are of such extent and importance as to tax you and your subordinates to the utmost, and that the delicacy of the questions usually involved in these international matters is such as to require of you great care and circumspection in disposing of them, and hence we have not been surprised at, nor do we in any sense or degree complain of, any delays that have occurred in the present matter. This matter has been, however, so long on hand that we feel warranted in now earnestly begging that the case may be taken up and disposed of by energetic and emphatic demand that the claim shall be promptly paid.

Mr. Allison, in his said letter of the 17th instant to us, declares that he is at your service and ready to get up any facts the Government may wish to prove regarding the claim which are warranted by the truth of the matter; but we apprehend that no further evidence is desired by your department.

We are, sir, etc.,

SHELLABARGER & WILSON.

[Inclosure.]

Affidavit of J. P. Stillson.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS,
City of New Orleans:

Be it known that on this 8th day of June, 1887, before me, the undersigned authority, personally came and appeared J. P. Stillson, a resident of —— who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That at the time of the seizure of the Schooner *Rebecca* by the Mexican Government, at Tampico, Mexico, in February, 1881, he was engaged in commercial business in said town, and a member of the firm of J. Sanders & Co.

That in February, 1881, a short time prior to the seizure of said schooner, a store list of said vessel was handed to him by the Mexican custom-house official, who boarded the vessel outside of Tampico Bar, which list was furnished to said Mexican official by Capt G. F. Dujay, the master of said schooner *Rebecca*. The list was handed affiant for the purpose of handing it to Dujay in order that he might have it translated into the Spanish language; Dujay not being able to translate the same affiant translated the same and Dujay signed the translation in presence of affiant; that the goods which the Mexican authorities subsequently charged the officers and owners of said schooner *Rebecca* with attempt to smuggle into the Mexican port were all fully described and embraced in said store list thus translated and written by Mr. Clawson in Spanish and handed to the said Mexican official, which said officer admitted thereafter of his having received the said store list thus translated by your affiant, and that there was no effort or attempt whatsoever to conceal from said authorities any part or portion of the goods or merchandise contained in said vessel, but that said captain acted honorably, fairly, and disclosed all the wares and articles contained on said schooner, and signed said store list so translated and delivered the same to the custom-house official of said the port of Tampico in presence of affiant. Affiant was aboard of the said vessel a short time after her arrival in said port, and he found her to be leaking badly; her pumps were all in force to keep her from sinking. She was in a condition of distress, and judging from her appearance she must have encountered rough weather and a very heavy gale. That after she was sold under the order of confiscation, she was repaired to a very great extent; that she was unfit for use owing to the damage she sustained on her voyage to said port at said time, and it was for that reason her purchasers were compelled to repair her.

It was generally known at Tampico by telegraphic news for days previous to the arrival of the *Rebecca* that there was a severe storm in the Gulf of Mexico, and small vessels did not leave the port on that account. Affiant met Mr. Allison, the owner of the schooner *Rebecca*, who was engaged in business at Galveston, Texas, where he bore a good reputation.

Affiant's firm frequently shipped from Tampico, Mexico, to the port of Galveston, and had some dealings with him, but he never heard of him (Allison) being engaged in smuggling, nor does he believe any merchant in Tampico will testify that he bore any such reputation. He (Allison) was a stranger in Tampico, opening up a trade, selling cargoes of lumber, and purchasing products of the country, such as return cargoes; such principally as fruit, hides, honey, bones, and horns, which business he had been engaged in for years at Galveston, always paying the best market prices, which caused the jealousy of his competitors, as he controlled the entire bone trade of Texas, in connection with Baugh & Sons, of Philadelphia, Pa.

J. P. STILLSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of June, 1887.

[SEAL.]

R. H. DOWNING,
Notary Public.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 329.

AMENDMENT OF LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions requesting that the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year, now pending, be so amended as to include the thirty medical examiners provided for by joint resolution now pending in the Senate.

APRIL 17, 1890.—Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 16, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Pensions, forwarded by the Secretary of the Interior, requesting that the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial appropriation bill for the ensuing fiscal year, now pending, be so amended as to include the thirty medical examiners provided for by joint resolution now pending in the Senate.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1890.

SIR: I respectfully invite your attention to the fact that the appropriation bill for the support of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, does not contain a provision for the thirty additional medical examiners for this office, contemplated and provided for by a joint resolution, which has passed the House of Representatives and is now being considered in the Senate, for the balance of this fiscal year. The needs of the service are so pressing for an increase of this force that I respectfully request that you will call the attention of the two houses

to the subject, with a view of having the bill amended so as to authorize the employment of thirty additional medical examiners, at a compensation of $1,800 each per annum.

Very respectfully,

GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner.

HON. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *April* 15, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury with the recommendation that the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial appropriation bill, as reported to the House of Representatives, be so amended as to include the thirty medical examiners for the ensuing fiscal year, as provided for the current fiscal year by joint resolution now pending in the Senate.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 330.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATE FOR IRRIGATION BRANCH OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an additional estimate of appropriation from the Director of the Geological Survey for the necessary expenses of the irrigation branch of the service.

APRIL 17, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 16, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, of the 11th instant, submitting an additional estimate of appropriation from the Director of the Geological Survey for the necessary expenses of the irrigation branch of that service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Respectfully yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 11, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith estimates made by the Director of the Geological Survey, dated the 10th instant, for the necessary expenses of the irrigation branch of the Geological Survey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, to be included in the act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for that fiscal year.

I desire in this connection to draw your attention to the report of the Director made last December, as required by law, upon the expenditure of previous appropriations. That report, with the present communication, will give all the information at my command as to the necessity for the appropriation at present requested.

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. NOBLE.
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., April 10, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith an estimate of the necessary expenses of the irrigation branch of the Geological Survey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and would respectfully request that it be transmitted through the Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be included in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for that fiscal year.

Such changes as have been made in the wording of the principal item of the estimate as it appeared in the appropriation bill for 1889–90 are underscored in red (italic in print). The purpose of these words is to extend the work of the Survey over certain portions of the Great Plains where irrigation is ordinarily necessary but where agriculture can be prosecuted in seasons of great rain-fall without resort to irrigation.

In explanation of the last three items of the estimate I beg to make the following statement:

The organic statute of the irrigation branch of the Survey requires that estimates should be made of the cost of constructing irrigation works. In pursuance of these requirements of the act it has been developed that one of the most important items of cost is involved in the use of hydraulic cement, which now has to be shipped into the country from other regions. It is believed that many of the rocks of the arid region are of such a character that this cement can be obtained from them, and that the cost of construction would be greatly decreased if it could be procured near by; and for this investigation the sum of $12,000 is asked.

The work of the irrigation branch of the Survey was begun October 2, 1888, and has been vigorously prosecuted since that time in Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and California.

The maps of these surveys are now being drawn, and will be ready for the engraver by July 1, 1890. The amount named in the estimate ($50,000) will, in my judgment, be necessary to engrave the same.

Under date of December 16, 1889, there was transmitted to you from this office a letter setting forth the necessity for a larger amount of office room for the use of the Survey, and requesting that the Congress be asked to authorize the expenditure of a further sum of $1,600 for the six months remaining of the fiscal year. This expenditure was authorized, and rooms for the use of the topographic division of the irrigation branch of the Survey were rented in the Adams building, Nos. 1333 and

1335 F street, northwest. These rooms have already proved inadequate for our needs, and it is thought that the sum named in the estimate ($7,500) will be necessary to procure the additional space required.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL,
Director.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Irrigation Survey.—For the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid *and subhumid* regions of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation, *and for the investigation of the sources of water to be used in irrigation*, and for the segregation of irrigable lands in such arid region, and for the selection of sites for reservoirs and for other hydraulic works necessary for the storage and utilization of water for irrigation and for ascertaining the cost thereof, and for the prevention of floods and overflows, and to make the necessary maps, including the pay of employés in field and in office, the cost of all instruments, apparatus, and materials, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith, the work to be performed by the Geological Survey, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as follows: North Dakota, $40,000; South Dakota, $40,000; Nebraska, $40,000; Kansas, $40,000; Indian Territory and Oklahoma, $40,000; Texas, $60,000; Montana, $40,000; Wyoming, $40,000; Colorado, $40,000; New Mexico, $40,000; Idaho, $40,000; Utah, $40,000; Arizona, $40,000; Nevada, $40,000; Washington, $40,000; Oregon, $40,000; California, $60,000; in all..... $720,000

For investigations necessary for the discovery of hydraulic cement needed for the construction of works relating to irrigation, including the pay of employés in field and in office, the cost of all instruments, apparatus, and materials, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith 12,000

For the engraving of maps, including the pay of employés, the cost of apparatus, instruments, and materials, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith..... 50,000

For rent of office rooms in Washington, D. C..... 7,500

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 331.

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of an estimate from the acting superintendent of the Yellowstone Park of the amount necessary to carry into effect the requirements of the bill now before Congress affecting said park.

APRIL 17, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 16, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of an estimate from the acting superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, forwarded by the Secretary of the Interior, of the amount necessary to carry into effect the requirements of the bill now before Congress affecting said park, should the said bill become law.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 8, 1890.

SIR: In view of the probable passage by Congress of a bill affecting the Yellowstone National Park, and there being no provision embodied for the necessary funds for carrying into effect the requirements of the bill, I respectfully submit for your consideration the following estimate:

Survey and marking the boundary of park	$10,000
Pay of commissioners	2,000
Residence and office of commissioners neither being available	6,000
Jail	1,000
Pay of five scouts one year	4,500
Ten pack mules for use of scouts	1,200
Five riding horses for use of scouts	600
Ten pack outfits	400
Five saddles and bridles	200
Thirty-eight tons hay at $17	646
Twenty-seven tons grain at $25	675
Total	27,221

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. BOUTELLE,
Captain, First Cavalry, Acting Superintendent Y. N. P.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

[Indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
April 11, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury for appropriate action by Congress.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

o

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 332.

EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Attorney-General submitting additional estimates of deficiencies in certain appropriations for expenses of United States courts, together with statements of accounts and exhibits in each case.

APRIL 17, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 16, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herew ith, for the consideration of Congress, a communication from the Attorney-General of the 15th instant, submitting additional estimates of deficiencies in certain appropriations for expenses of United States courts, together with statements of accounts and exhibits in each case.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., April 15, 1890.

SIR: You are respectfully requested to transmit to Congress, for appropriations, the following statement of unpaid accounts of attorneys and their assistants for services (authorized by my predecessor and myself), in addition to those forwarded January 15, 1890, and found in Ex. Doc. 121, H. R., Fifty-first Congress. This statement embraces (Exhibit Q) compensation for an examiner in chancery, payable from miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, 1889.

Statement of unpaid accounts of attorneys and their assistants for services in the fiscal years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890.

1889. To compensate John T. Carey, United States attorney for the northern district of California, for services in Chinese habeas corpus cases, for the quarter ending December 31, 1889 ..... $1,000.00

EXHIBIT A.

To compensate William H. White, United States attorney for Washington Territory, for services rendered in case of Catholic Bishop of Nesqually *v.* John Gibbon *et al.*:

1887	1,000.00
1888	2,000.00
	3,000.00

EXHIBIT B.

1889. To compensate Will Haight for special services in the trial of eighty-nine criminal cases in the circuit and district courts of the northern district of Georgia, March term, 1889 ..... 200.00

EXHIBIT C.

1889. To compensate F. H. Busbee, United States attorney for the eastern district of North Carolina, for services in case of A. H. Swasey *et als. v.* The North Carolina Railroad Company, June term, 1889.. 2,000.00

EXHIBIT D.

1888. To compensate T. P. Bashaw, United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, for special services in taking deposition of Lucas, in case of United States *v.* The Sierra Lumber Company.... 100.00

EXHIBIT E.

1888. To compensate T. P. Bashaw, United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, for special services *in re* Improvement in the Mississippi River, under act July 5, 1884 ..... 150.00

EXHIBIT F.

1890. To compensate Fremont Wood, assistant United States attorney, Territory of Idaho, for services at December term, 1889 ..... 243.00

EXHIBIT G.

1889. To compensate George F. Moore, assistant United States attorney for the middle district of Alabama, for services at the April term, 1889, for the northern district of Alabama, in lieu of assistant attorney resigned 300.00

EXHIBIT H.

To compensate T. C. Lyon, special counsel cotton claims, during 1872–'74 :

1872	100.00
1873	100.00
1874	210.20
	410.20

EXHIBIT I.

This claim is sent to Congress on the statement made in the papers in Exhibit I; especially the letters of Thomas Simons, Assistant Attorney-General and Hon. Chas. Devens, Attorney-General; it appearing that the only reason for preventing payment at the time was lack of funds.

1890. To compensate William Herring, special United States attorney, Arizona Territory, fiscal year 1890, for services in United States *v.* M. E. Cunningham *et al.*, involving robbery of Maj. J. W. Wham. $1,800.00

EXHIBIT K.

1890. To compensate S. M. Franklin, special assistant United States attorney, Arizona Territory, fiscal year 1890, in case United States *v.* M. E. Cunningham *et al.*, involving robbery of Major Wham..... 1,400.00

EXHIBIT L.

The accounts of Herring and Franklin are forwarded to Congress because there is not sufficient money available for the current fiscal year to pay them and small accounts that arise daily.

1889. To compensate H. S. Taggart, special assistant United States attorney, D. C., for services in case *v.* Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and in the Potomac Flat cases, for fiscal year 1889..... 6,000.00

EXHIBIT M.

1889. To compensate M. H. Williams, Arizona, for services in defending Apache Indians tried for murder at November term, 1888, second judicial district, Arizona Territory 1,000.00

EXHIBIT N.

To compensate Newton McCoy for services as counsel for United States at hearings before register and receiver of United States land office at Oregon City, Oregon, as per exhibit:

1884	140.00
1885	160.00
1886	260.00
	560.00

EXHIBIT O.

Of this account I have no personal knowledge, and the records of the office show only what is set forth in the exhibit, and is forwarded at the request of United States Senator Mitchell in his letter of February 15, 1890, copy of which is attached.

1890. To compensate Fremont Wood, assistant United States attorney, Idaho Territory, for attending at adjourned September term, 1889, second judicial district court, Boisé City..... 115.00

There being no appropriation out of which compensation can be made.

EXHIBIT P.

1889. To compensate Charles L. Batcheller, examiner in chancery, United States circuit court, southern California, in case J. Morongo *et al. v.* North (Mission Indians), for taking, transcribing, and certifying certain depositions of witnesses in said cases..... 594.95

EXHIBIT Q.

1889. To compensate J. C. Murphy, United States attorney, Dakota Territory, for services rendered in fiscal year 1889, in defending Indian Agent W. W. Anderson, at Crow Creek Agency, and Indian Agent Charles McChesney, at Cheyenne, as per exhibit..... 150.00

EXHIBIT R.

1889. To compensate Z. T. Walrond, United States attorney, Indian Territory, for unofficial services in habeas corpus cases at Fort Smith... 23.00

EXHIBIT S.

RECAPITULATION.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
United States attorneys, unofficial services	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,000	$2,250	$10,473.00	$3,558
Special council	$100	$100	$210.20	$140	$160	$260	.....	.....	200.00	.....
Examiner in chancery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	594.95	.....
Total	100	100	210.20	140	160	260	1,000	2,250	11,267.95	3,558

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

EXHIBIT A.

SAN FRANCISCO, *January* 26, 1890.

SIR: I to-day forwarded my account in Chinese habeas corpus cases for the quarter ending the 31st of December, 1889, amounting to $2,450, assimilating them under the provisions of section 299, Revised Statutes, United States, to fees allowed by the fee bill as heretofore.

The number of cases per quarter is much larger than I anticipated it could possibly be after the passage of the exclusion act of October, 1888, but the Chinese persist in their efforts to get in and yield reluctantly to the law.

On the 4th instant I forwarded my emolument and fee return for the six months ending December 31, 1889. It will be observed that the net proceeds of this office for the past twelve months, as shown by the last return for the six months ending June 30,1889, are $1,546.70. I have never been advised what allowance was made on my Chinese accounts for the quarters ending March 31 and June 30, 1889. I presume, however, that they were passed upon and have been reported to Congress for an appropriation.

In consideration of the small income of the office for the past twelve months, I trust that you will be as liberal in your allowance on the account now forwarded as in good conscience you can, and that it may receive your early consideration and action. In this connection permit me to remind you that my Chinese habeas corpus accounts for the first and second quarters of the year 1888, and also an account for the sum of $250 in the case of L. A. Handy *et al. v.* Barton Atkins, late United States marshal for Alaska, No. 5564, tried in our United States circuit court, have not been paid. I trust these accounts have been submitted to Congress for an appropriation at its present session. I will duly appreciate your recommendation to Congress to provide for the payment of these accounts.

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. CAREY,
United States Attorney.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT B.

[District court, second judicial district, Washington Territory, at Vancouver.]

The corporation of the Catholic Bishop of Nesqually, in the Territory of Washington, plaintiff *v.* John Gibbon, T. M. Anderson, and R. T. Yeatman, defendants. No. 1879.

The United States of America to William H. White, Dr.

To services rendered in the above entitled cause, in the district court of the second judicial district of Washington Terrtory, holding terms at Vancouver, and in the supreme court of said Territory, as attorney on behalf of the United States of America, the real party interested in resisting the claims of said plaintiff, which services were rendered at the request of the Attorney-General of the United States $6,000

We, the undersigned, judges of the supreme court of the Territory of Washington, do hereby certify that the sum of $6,000 is a just, fair, and reasonable, and not an exorbitant, compensation for the services performed by W. H. White, esq., as attorney on behalf of the United States in the above-entitled cause, in conducting the trial of said cause in the district court and the trial thereof in the supreme court of this Territory on appeal.

THOMAS BURKE,
Chief Justice.
FRANK ALLYN,
Associate Justice.
WM. G. LANGFORD,
Associate Justice.
L. B. NASH,
Associate Justice.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *March* 7, 1889.

* * * * * * *

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, *County of King*, ss:

William H. White, being first duly sworn on oath, says: That he is the United States attorney for the Territory of Washington. That as such officer, and under instructions from the Attorney-General of the United States contained in his telegram of date January 29, 1887, and in his letter of date February —, 1887, initial N. T. N. R., he actually and necessarily performed and rendered all the services charged for in the foregoing account, and is entitled to the compensation therein set forth, to wit, the sum of $6,000. That the following is a detailed statement of the services rendered and work performed in the said cause by this claimant:

Feb. 5, 1887.—Argued motion to dissolve temporary restraining order. Argument at Olympia, Wash.

Feb. 5, 1887.—Argued demurrer to the amended complaint, before Judge Hoyt at Olympia. Same taken under advisement.

Apr. 6, 1887.—Re-argued demurrer to the amended complaint before Judge Allyn, and argued motion to modify restraining order.

Apr. 8, 1887.—Prepared and filed answer of intervention on the part of the United States.

Aug. and Nov., 1888.—Taking testimony before Referee Daniels, in all about fifteen days, and prepared interrogatories and commissions to take depositions.

November, 1888.—Tried case before the court at Vancouver, trial and argument lasting five days; decree dismissing bill, and taxing costs in favor of the United States. Case appealed to the supreme court of the Territory of Washington by the plaintiff.

December, 1888.—Prepared brief and argument in the supreme court of Washington Territory (copy of same herewith). Decree of the supreme court, affirming decree of district court. A rehearing was granted by the supreme court, and the case is to be re-argued before the United States circuit court.

The amount of property involved and its value is fully shown in the testimony of General Rufus Ingalls, on page 83 of the accompanying brief.

The foregoing account was by me presented to the judges of the supreme court who sat when the case was argued, and their certificate is appended.

WILLIAM H. WHITE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this November 11th, 1889.
[SEAL.]

CHAS. F. MUNDAY,
Notary Public.

EXHIBIT C.

ATLANTA, GA., *March* 19, 1889.

The United States Dr. to Will Haight.

To services as an attorney in the trial of criminal cases in the circuit and district courts of the United States for the northern district of Georgia, March 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1889, during the sudden illness of B. H. Hill, esq., United States district attorney. Said services rendered upon the request of the presiding judge. A large number of cases were set and ready for trial and the regular assistant was occupied before the grand jury with important business $200

In the circuit and district courts for the northern district of Georgia, March term, 1889.

There were eighty-nine criminal cases disposed of in the circuit and district courts on March 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1889, as follows:

Pleas of guilty	39
Trial and verdict	29
Dismissed and nol prossed	21

I, O. C. Fuller, deputy clerk of the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Georgia, do hereby certify that the above statement of criminal cases disposed of in said courts on March 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1889, is true and correct as appears from the records of said courts.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and the seal of said courts at Atlanta, Ga., this 22d day of March, 1889.

[SEAL.] O. C. FULLER,
Deputy Clerk United States Circuit and District Courts.

ATLANTA, GA., *March* 22, 1889.

On opening the court on the morning of March 13, 1889, the presiding judge was informed that United States Attorney Hill had become suddenly sick. A large number of criminal cases were set for trial, the defendants and witnesses being present. The assistant United States attorney, Mr. Phillips, was engaged with the grand jury. On the suggestion of United States Attorney Hill, communicated to the court, and with the approval of the court, Mr. Haight represented the Government for four days. The amount of the bill attached is reasonable for the services rendered.

WM. T. NEWMAN,
United States Judge.

EXHIBIT D.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Eastern District of North Carolina.*

RALEIGH, N. C., *December* 1, 1889.

The United States of America, to F. H. Busbee, late United States attorney, Dr.

1889.—To services rendered the United States in the case of A. H. Swasey and Others *v.* The North Carolina Railroad Company and Others, pending in United States circuit court, eastern district of North Carolina, in which the United States was interested to the amount of $147,000 principal of certain North Carolina bonds, and coupons and interest to a larger amount, of which principal and coupons have been collected by the United States, the same being for services rendered not provided for by salary or fees especially.

For services at June term, 1889, United States circuit court, at Raleigh, resisting motion to discharge the receiver.

July 1889.—Trip to Washington at request of the Secretary of the Interior, July —, 1889, and consultation with Secretary, with Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Treasurer, etc.

Services in negotiating sale of bonds in New York and Baltimore preparatory to the collection of amount due July —, 1889.

August 9, 1889.—Trip to Washington for consultation with Attorney-General and Secretary concerning action of North Carolina in refusing adjustment.

August and September, 1889.—Services in North Carolina in bringing about an adjustment of pending controversy.

Trip to Washington October 2, 1889, and four days spent in consultation with governor of North Carolina, Attorney-General, etc., in procuring stipulation, etc.

October 14, 1889.—Trip to Washington with treasurer of North Carolina negotiating sale of North Carolina bonds and final payment to United States of the principal. Services in regard to the pending action in regard to interest after maturity.

For all services, including expenses, time, etc., $2,000.

All services for which charges are made were rendered subsequent to July 1, 1889, and before December 1, 1889.

EXHIBIT E.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *December* 20, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant (marked H. H.: 2303—1885), returning my account for services in taking the deposition of one Lucas, and asking that I state what were the days of service and of what the services consisted.

Inclosed I send you copies of part of the correspondence relating thereto, copies of three letters not being available. Immediately upon receipt of the Attorney-General's letter referred to in the account, I interviewed Commissioner Walbridge as to the most convenient time to take the depositions. By inquiry I learned of the exact whereabouts of Lucas, secured a subpœna for his attendance, and placed the same in the hands of the marshal, giving the deputy marshal explicit instructions concerning the difficulties that had been encountered and the method to overcome the obstacles that might be presented.

When Lucas at last appeared he was very unwilling to testify, and said it was his desire to be called to California. When I had despaired of securing his testimony in any other way, I made preparations for an order from the court compelling him to testify, but before applying therefor succeeded in inducing Lucas to give some kind of testimony. He, however, was unwilling still to testify fully, and it was only after strenuous exertions that I was enabled to obtain from him, as I finally did, a satisfactory deposition.

The deposition was taken on the 2d day of July, 1887, and the preliminary work occupied several days before that date. I can not now say just what these dates were. After taking the deposition, I returned to Assistant United States Attorney Oates the letters and papers he had sent me, with a letter giving him a report of what I had done.

Respectfully,

T. P. BASHAW,
Late United States Attorney of Missouri.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

The United States in account with Thomas P. Bashaw, Dr.

To special professional services under instructions from the Attorney-General in his letter dated June 8, 1887 (marked N. T. N. R.; M. B. M. File No. 2303, 1885), in the matter of the taking of the deposition of one Lucas, to be used in the case of the United States *vs.* The Sierra Lumber Company in the United States circuit court for the northern district of California; said services consisting of the examination of law and facts involved, correspondence with said Lucas, and the assistant United States attorney for the northern district of California, the preparation of papers for an order of court compelling said Lucas to testify, and attending upon Commissioner Walbridge, and examining said Lucas on the 2d day of July, 1887 ..... $100.00

Received payment,

THOMAS P. BASHAW.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Eastern Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri, ss:

Thomas P. Bashaw, late United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, being duly sworn, on his oath states that the services charged for in the foregoing account have been actually and necessarily performed as therein stated.

THOMAS P. BASHAW,
Late United States Attorney.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of December, 1889.
[SEAL.]

A. P. SELBY,
Clerk of the United States Circuit Court,
Eastern Division, Eastern Judicial District of Missouri.

EXHIBIT F.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *December* 20, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. (marked H. H., 5368—1887), returning my account for services of $150 in relation to improvement in the Mississippi River, under act of July 5, 1884, and asking me to state what services were performed by me, to give the days, and to state what services were performed on each day.

Inclosed I send you copies of letters and telegrams received and sent in relation to the matter.

Upon receipt of letter of Capt. E. H. Ruffner, dated July 26, 1887, and which I received on July 27, 1887, appreciating the necessity for immediate action I called at once at the office of the Huse-Loomis Ice Company, but was not able to see Mr. Huse. The following day I called again and asked Mr. Huse to consent to the cutting. Huse at that time refused to do so, saying that the willows were of great service to him as a protection for his ice-houses located on the island from the sun. Daily expecting authority from the Attorney-General to take official action in the matter, preparations were made to proceed with the case instantly upon receipt of the authority. The Attorney-General's telegram (copy inclosed) did not arrive until the afternoon of the 3d day of August, 1887. The proceedings required would have necessitated my going up into St. Charles County, filing a petition before a justice of the peace, summoning house-holders to appraise the willows, notifying Huse and Loomis, and delaying the work of the engineer at least two weeks, and probably longer. Being unwilling to suffer this delay and its consequent expense, I again, on the 4th day of August, 1887, called upon Mr. Huse, explained to him fully the situation, what the law involved was, and what proceedings his refusal would necessitate, with the necessary end of those proceedings.

By argument and persuasion, I at last secured his consent to the cutting, and telegraphed Captain Ruffner to that effect, the same day. I also wrote to the engineer of the result of my interview with Huse.

Time was of the greatest consequence to the engineer, and I considered this the best solution of the controversy, best for all parties concerned.

Respectfully,

T. P. BASHAW,
Late United States Attorney, Eastern District of Missouri.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

The United States, in account with Thomas P. Bashaw, Dr.

To special professional services under authority of the telegram from the Attorney-General, dated August 3, 1887, in the matter of obtaining material needful for improving the Mississippi River, under section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884, at the request of the engineer in charge; said services consisting of an examination of law and facts involved, consultations with, explanations to, and demand upon the owners of the material desired, and correspondence by mail and wire respecting the matter $150

Received payment.

THOMAS P. BASHAW.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Eastern Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri, ss:

Thomas P. Bashaw, late United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, being duly sworn, on his oath states that the services charged for in the foregoing account have been actually and necessarily performed as therein stated.

THOMAS P. BASHAW,
Late United States Attorney.

Subscribed and sworn to and before me, this 11th day of December, 1889.
[SEAL.)

A. P. SELBY,
Clerk of the United States Circuit Court,
Eastern Division, Eastern Judicial District of Missouri.

EXHIBIT G.

The United States, in account with Fremont Wood, Assistant United States Attorney, Idaho Territory.

To per diem for attendance upon the district court, third judicial district, IdahoTerritory, at Blackfoot, Idaho, December 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1889, five days at $5 per day	$25.00
To mileage from Boise City to Blackfoot and return, going to and returning from said court, 290 miles each way at 10 cents per mile	58.00
The United States *v.* Samuel Gerber. Charge, adultery.	
To examination of said cause before C. J. Bassett, United States court commissioner at Blackfoot, Idaho, December 5, 1889, (one day at $5 per day)	5.00
The United States *v.* Peter Jenson. Charge, adultery.	
To examination of said cause before C. J. Bassett, United States commismissioner at Blackfoot, Idaho, December 7, 1889, (one day at $5 per day)	5.00
	93.00
To per diem for attendance upon the district court, first judicial district of Idaho Territory, at Moscow, Idaho, December 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, (six days at $5 per day)	30.00
The United states *v.* A. E. Sanders. Indictment, felony.	
To discontinuance of said cause December 18, 1889	5.00
The United States *v.* A. E. Sanders. Indictment, felony.	
To discontinuance of said cause December 18, 1889	5.00
The United States *v.* A. E. Sanders. Indictment, felony.	
To discontinuance of said cause December 18, 1889	5.00
The United States *v.* A. E. Sanders. Indictment, felony.	
To discontinuance of said cause December 18, 1889	5.00
The above indictments, four in number, were returned at the November term, 1888, at Lewiston, Idaho. They charged separate and distinct offenses, under section 5498, Revised Statutes United States, the defendant at the time of the offenses charged being a United States examining surgeon. The indictments were dismissed upon suggestion of the death of the defendant.	
To mileage from Boisé City to Moscow and return, going to and returning from said last mentioned court, 500 miles each way (1,000 miles at 10 cents per mile)	100.00
	$243.00

TERRITORY OF IDAHO, *County of* ——:

Fremont Wood, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is assistant United States attorney for Idaho Territory. That the foregoing account against the United States is true and correct and that the services therein charged were actually and necessarily performed as therein stated.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1889.
[SEAL.]

F. H. GRIERSON,
Clerk of the District Court.

TERRITORY OF IDAHO, *First District of Idaho, ss:*

In the United States district court for said district, at a term thereof begun and held at Moscow on the 16th day of December, 1889; present, the Hon. Willis Sweet, judge, the following order was made and entered of record, to wit:

Whereas, Fremont Wood, assistant United States district attorney for Idaho, has rendered to this court an account for his fees for services performed between the 3d day of December, 1889, and the 21st day of December, 1889, inclusive, and the items thereof, and has proved on oath, to the satisfaction of the court, that the services therein charged have been actually and necessarily performed as therein stated, and wherein said charges appear to be just and according to law.

It is hereby ordered that the said account, amounting to $243, be and the same is hereby approved.

WILLIS SWEET, *Judge.*

The above is a true copy from the record of an order made by said court on the 21st day of December, 1889.

Witness my hand and the seal of the said court this 21st day of December, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL.] F. H. GRIERSON, *Clerk.*

EXHIBIT H.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 6, 1889.

SIR: I attended the April term of the United States court at Huntsville, Ala., and represented the United States in all cases pending there, and made final disposition of about 270 cases. I append a statement from the district judge showing how the work was done.

I was appointed for the middle district, but the assistant for the northern district having resigned before April 1 ultimo, I have performed all the labor devolving on him, and it seems but just and equitable that I should receive the same compensation that he would have obtained if he had not resigned.

The money to pay the salary of both assistants, viz, $2,400, is available, and I respectfully request you to allow me $300 in addition to my compensation. I may add that my actual expenses in attending court were $54.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. F. MOORE,
Assistant United States Attorney, Middle District Alabama.

Hon. W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney General, United States.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Middle District of Alabama:*

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *May* 1, 1889.

George F. Moore, assistant United States attorney, was in attendance at the United States courts at Huntsville at the recent April term, 1889, and conducted the prosecutions for the Government in Federal cases with great care and ability.

JOHN BRUCE, *Judge.*

EXHIBIT I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December* 5, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to ask your attention to a letter addressed by your Department on the 19th of May, 1880, to Hon. H. L. Muldrow, M. C., relative to the claim of Theodore C. Lyon, for services rendered as special counsel for the United States in collecting evidence and taking depositions in certain cotton claims pending in the Court of Claims during 1872, 1873, and 1874, and amounting to the sum of $410.20. The letter of your predecessor referred to shows that Mr. Lyon rendered valuable services, for which he never during his lifetime received any payment whatever, and he is now dead, and payment of the same is now being asked of Congress by his aged mother. I respectfully request that a letter be addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, recommending the appropriation of this sum in the deficiency or some other proper appropriation bill, as it appears that the only reason for non-payment at the time was the lack of an appropriation.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE A. KING.

Hon. W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, April 11, 1884.

SIR: I have just received a letter from Theodoric C. Lyon, esq., of Columbus, Miss., relating to a claim for services rendered to the United States, at the request of this Department, many years ago, and for which, by reason of his failure to render his account in season, he was not paid.

In answer to a request from you for information respecting this claim I wrote you the particulars under date of May 19, 1880.

As Mr. Lyon represents that you are willing to aid him in the matter, I think it may be of service to you to state that the Acting Attorney-General yesterday, in answer to a letter from Hon. E. John Ellis concerning a similar claim of another attorney, mentioned the case of Mr. Lyon as one also entitled to consideration.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS SIMONS,
Assistant Attorney-General.

Hon. H. L. MULDROW.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, May 19, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 15th instant, relating to the claim of Theodoric C. Lyon, esq., of Columbus, Miss., pending before the Committee of Claims, and asking for information concerning the same.

The records of this Department show that Mr. Lyon, in 1872 and 1873, and previously, was employed by it to represent the United States on the occasion of the taking of testimony by the claimants, or for the defendants in various suits pending in the Court of Claims; and that for certain of these services he was duly paid. That on June 9, 1876, he transmitted an account for services in those years in certain cases as unpaid, to which, on June 15, 1876, after examination, reply was made in substance, that the bill could not be paid because the balance of appropriations for 1872 and 1873, applicable thereto, had lapsed, and it was suggested that the proper remedy was to apply to Congress for relief. Attention was at the same time called to some parts of the account as to which the Department would need to have further information, if it should be called on for an opinion as to their correctness.

Mr. Lyon, it seems, has delayed acting on the above suggestion until the present time, but has recently appeared here in person, and has given this Department all the information he has bearing on such charges as are not shown by its records to be allowable.

Careful investigation of the matter establishes the fact that the greater portion of the account is for service proven by records to have been rendered and not paid for. There are some slight charges for expenses in travel on Government account, for which an accounting officer would require vouchers, but which seem reasonable and were, I have no doubt, incurred in the service. There is, also, an item of charge for three days' service, as to which the records here show nothing. Mr. Lyon explains it by stating that according to his recollection it was for attendance on behalf of the United States on occasions when there was default of attendance of witnesses for the claimant, so that there was no record of testimony taken. Mr. Lyon had been employed in several cases, and, so far as appears, to the satisfaction of the Department, and I have no reason to doubt the correctness of his statement. I have no hesitation, therefore, in recommending the claim of $410.20 for said services, as just.

It is proper to state that its non-payment is, in my opinion, chargeable only to the neglect of Mr. Lyon to present it in due season. That he was somewhat careless in such matters is shown by the discovery of an additional item, in his favor, by this Department, in the recent examination of the matter.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. DEVENS,
Attorney-General.

Hon. H. L. MULDROW, M. C.

EXHIBIT K.

TUCSON, ARIZ., *February* 28, 1890.

SIR: At the suggestion of Harry R. Jeffords, esq., United States attorney for the Territory of Arizona, I have modified my account for professional services rendered in the case of the United States *vs.* Mark E. Cunningham *et. al.*, and herewith present a restatement thereof, and desire that the first statement be withdrawn.

The items of services in the original statement must be allowed to stand. They

are not subject to any change, as they include the times and the nature of the services rendered.

Permit me to draw attention to the fact that my business office is situated in the county of Cochise, while the services in question were rendered in the county of Pima, 75 miles distant. This necessitated the total neglect and disregard during the period referred to, of a large and lucrative general practice; and this steady attention was specially desired by Maj. J. W. Wham.

My general professional ability and my experience enable me to command a high rate of compensation everywhere in the Territory. I am now past the meridian of life, when the mental and physical powers are usually most mature, and when so matured make the time of the professional man most valuable to him.

The compensation charged to the Government in my original bill is no higher than that charged by me to, and received from, corporations and individuals. The financial accounts of my office amply vindicate the above assertion.

The reduction of the charge for professional labor for the days preceding the actual trial, from $50 per day to $30 per day, and that during the trial from $100 per day to $70 per day, will, I trust, be considered entirely satisfactory. My charge for my hotel bill at Tucson I consider entirely reasonable and proper under the circumstances.

The case was one which compelled the closest and most constant attention; it was difficult and extraordinary in its character; it required the exercise of great professional skill and industry. My labors from first to last were most unremitting in their nature, and I feel that any further reduction of the charges would render the compensation entirely inadequate.

I am, most respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM HERRING.

Hon. W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General, Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT K.

TUCSON, ARIZ., *December* 16, 1889.

United States to William Herring, Dr.

To professional services in the case of United States *vs.* Mark E. Cunningham, Gilbert Webb, Wilfred Webb, Lyman Follett, Warren Follett, Thomas Lamb, and David Rogers.

To forty-six days' labor and attendance upon the case, from September 12, 1889, to November 11, 1889, preceding the trial of above cause, three of said days being occupied in visiting the scene of the robbery and three at my office in Tombstone and forty of said days wholly and exclusively occupied with United States Attorney H. R. Jeffords, Special Assistaut S. M. Franklin, Marshal Meade, Major Wham, and the witnesses in the case upon the different branches of said cause, in consultations upon legal questions, in the preparation of indictments, in the arguments of various demurrers and motions in said cause, and in attendance upon United States grand jury and preparation of cause for trial, at $30 per day	$1,380.00
To twenty-nine days' attendance upon and participation in the trial of said cause, at $70 per day	2,030.00
To hotel bill at San Xavier Hotel, Tucson	152.50
To hotel bill at Cosmopolitan Hotel, Tucson	42.90
Total	3,695.40

TUCSON, ARIZ., *December* 16, 1889.

United States *vs.* Mark E. Cunningham, Gilbert Webb, Wilfred Webb, Warren Follett, Lyman Follett, Thomas Lamb, and David Rogers.

Statement of the nature of the services performed in relation to the above matter and cause referred to in the annexed bill.

Sept. 12, 13, and 14, 1889.—A visit with Maj. Joseph W. Wham and the United States soldiers who composed his escort, and who were in the battle to the scene of the robbery in Graham County, and a personal investigation of the manner in which the robbery was committed, situation of the torts, the positions of the robbers

and of Major Wham and the United States soldiers at the time of the attack and during the fight.

Sept. 16, 17 and 18.—Examination of the testimony taken before L. C. Hughes, United States commissioner, at the preliminary hearing of M. E. Cunningham and other defendants charged with the robbery, and briefing the same, together with the statements of witnesses since the preliminary examination.

Sept. 19.—Preparation of official oath as special assistant to United States Attorney H. R. Jeffords; attendance at court and filing same; copy official oath to Department of Justice; consultation with H. R. Jeffords and Marshal W. K. Meade in relation to the order of testimony before grand jury; examination of witnesses in relation to same.

Sept. 20.—Attendance at district court upon empanelling of United States grand jury; consultation with H. R. Jeffords as to conduct of case before grand jury; consultation with S. M. Franklin, special assistant; Lieut. George S. Cartwright, of Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, under whose direction arrests had been made in relation to the evidence of witnesses not appearing at preliminary examination.

Sept. 21.—Consultation with United States Attorney H. R. Jeffords and S. M. Franklin in relation to United States Statutes and Territorial statutes bearing upon the case and upon the subject of the indictment; long interview with Lieutenant Cartwright, Henry Fowler, and wife, and other witnesses in relation to the property supposed to be that of the robbers, found in the Gila River, at the town of Pima near the home of certain of the prisoners; night consultation with United States Attorney Jeffords in relation to testimony of Henry Fowler and wife.

Sept. 23.—Consideration of formal part of indictment to be submitted to printer for indictments in this case; attendance before the grand jury and examination of witnesses.

Sept. 24.—Consultation with United States Attorney Jeffords and attendance before the grand jury in the examination of witnesses; consultation with United States Attorney Jeffords and Special Assistant S. M. Franklin with Marshal Meade, at night, in relation to testimony of witnesses examined by Franklin on this day outside of grand jury.

Sept. 25.—Attendance before grand jury and examination of witnesses; consultation with Franklin concerning efforts of defendants' friends to corrupt witnesses of the prosecution.

Sept. 26.—Attendance before grand jury and examination of witnesses. Night consultation with United States Attorney Jeffords for the purpose of progressing the examination of witnesses before grand jury.

Sept. 27.—Consultation with United States Attorney H. R. Jeffords, preparing indictments against Mark E. Cunningham and others, defendants; also preparation of indictment against Joseph E. Follett for impeding the due administration of justice in a court of the United States; attendance at court upon the filing of the motion that Gilbert Webb be required to give new bail in increased amount. Night consultation and preparation of argument.

Sept. 28.—Attended district court with United States Attorney H. R. Jeffords and argued motion that Gilbert Webb be required to give new bonds in increased amount; attended court upon justification of sureties of Gilbert Webb and assisted in examination of same; night consultation with Marshal Meade, S. M. Franklin, Major Wham, and Lieutenant Cartwright in relation to testimony of witnesses.

Sept. 30.—Consultations with United States Attorney Jeffords, Marshal Meade, and S. M. Franklin, after discharge of United States grand jury by Judge Barnes; full examination of Mrs. Steele in relation to Ed. Follett's alleged connection with robbery. Consultation upon Henry Gray's statement in relation to attempt at subornation of witnesses.

Oct. 1.—Attendance upon court upon the arraignment of Mark E. Cunningham, Gilbert Webb and other indicted defendants; attended upon the arraignment of Joseph E. Follett, upon indictment for impeding the due administration of justice, etc.

Oct. 2.—Attended district court at the taking of pleas of Gilbert Webb, Mark E. Cunningham, and others, indicted defendants; also attended upon the taking of plea of Joseph E. Follett; argued demurrer to indictment against Joseph E. Follett; consultation at night with United States Attorney Jeffords and S. M. Franklin in relation to witnesses and their examination before grand jury.

Oct. 3.—Consultation with Marshal Meade, Deputy-Marshal Will Smith, Bishop Taylor, and a large number of witnesses. Also consultation in the afternoon with United States Attorney Jeffords, Mr. Franklin and Marshal Meade upon the testimony especially connecting Lewis Colvin, the stage-driver at Fort Grant, with the robbery.

Oct. 4.—Examination of witnesses Cutter and Barney Norton, also Mrs. Steele and to Mrs. Fowler's admissions of statements of Ed. Follett about robbery; consultation tion with United States Attorney Jeffords and Mr. Franklin concerning the testimony.

Night consultation with Marshal Meade, Major Wham, and Lieutenant Cartwright in relation to testimony.

Oct. 5.—Consultation with United States Attorney Jeffords and S. M. Franklin as to situation of the case; long interview with Major Wham and Marshal Meade in relation to the testimony of Henry Fowler, Joseph Nichols, and W. Albriton, and the business and proceeding before the grand jury.

Oct. 7.—Attendance at court impaneling grand jury with United States Attorney Jeffords and Mr. Franklin. Consultation with Marshal Meade and United States Attorney Jeffords.

Oct. 8.—Attendance upon court upon impaneling grand jury. Consultation with United States Attorney, Jeffords and Mr. Franklin in relation to order of testimony before grand jury. Review of the testimony of witnesses. Consultation at night with Marshal Meade, Deputy Marshal Dunavan and Major Wham.

Oct. 9.—Attendance before new grand jury and examination of witnesses. Consultation with United States Attorney Jeffords and Mr. Franklin.

Oct. 11.—Attendance at court upon the admission to bail of Ben Crawford and the justification of sureties.

Oct. 12.—Consultation with Franklin, Major Wham, Lieutenant Cartwright and Deputy Marshal Dunavan in relation to Ben Goodrich and the witness Gray—and also night consultation with same parties. Attendance before grand jury and examination of witnesses with S. M. Franklin. Indictments found against Gilbert Webb and other defendants.

Oct. 14.—Attendance at court upon arraignment of Ben Crawford and Gilbert Webb and other indicted defendants. Examination of witnesses at the marshal's office. Consultation with United States Attorney Jeffords.

Oct. 15.—Attendance at court and taking pleas of Gilbert Webb and other indicted robbers and also of Ben Crawford. Consultation with United States Attorney Jeffords and Mr. Franklin in relation to indictment of Robert E. Ferrin for perjury.

Oct. 16.—Attendance upon grand jury with S. M. Franklin and examination of witnesses. Consultation with United States Attorney Jeffords. Preparation of testimony before grand jury.

Oct. 17.—Consultations with United States Attorney Jeffords and Mr. Franklin in relation to testimony of witnesses. Attendance before grand jury and at the marshal's office, and attendance at night session of grand jury with Mr. Franklin.

Oct. 18.—Consultation with United States Attorney Jeffords and S. M. Franklin as to indictment against Lewis Colvin. Night consultation with Major Wham, Marshal Meade, and Lieutenant Cartwright. Attendance before grand jury.

Oct. 19.—Attendance at court upon taking plea of Ben Crawford. Consultation with United States Attorney Jeffords. Attendance before grand jury.

Attendance at court upon argument for reduction of bail of R. E. Ferrin, also upon taking plea of Gilbert Webb and the several indicted robbers.

Oct. 21.—Consultation with United States Attorney Jeffords and S. M. Franklin as to the right of Judge Barnes to continue holding court and concerning the proper action to prevent the term of the district court from lapsing owing to the adjournment by Judge Kibbey. Consultation with S. M. Franklin, W. K. Meade, Lieutenant Cartwright, and Deputy Marshal Dunavan in relation to further evidence required in case.

Oct. 25.—Consultation with United States Attorney Jeffords and S. M. Franklin in relation to the trial of cases and the order of procedure. Consultation in relation to additional bailiffs for United States Marshal Meade. Night consultation with the marshal and Major Wham.

Oct. 26.—Reorganization of testimony and full discussion with United States Attorney Jeffords concerning the law upon the intended motion of counsel for defendants to disqualify Marshal Meade from summoning the trial jury.

Oct. 28.—Attended court; argued motion of counsel for defendants that Marshal Meade be prohibited from serving the venire of the trial jury. Argued other law questions concerning procedure in drawing jury in United States cases. Consultation with United States Attorney Jeffords and S. M. Franklin as to further proceedings before grand jury; attendance upon court in setting cause of M. E. Cunningham and other indicted defendants for trial.

Oct. 29.—Attendance before grand jury in examining witnesses. Consultations with United States Attorneys Jeffords and S. M. Franklin and Marshal Meade as to witnesses required upon the trial of the causes upon November 11.

Oct. 30.—Reviewal of testimony of witnesses required for the trial. Attended before grand jury and examined witnesses.

Oct. 31.—Before grand jury examination of witnesses, consultations with S. M. Franklin and Marshal Meade in relation to other parties suspected of being in the robbery.

Nov. 1.—Examination of witnesses before the grand jury. Consultation with United States Attorney Jeffords upon propriety of suspending examination before grand jury; consultation with Mr. Franklin and Marshal Meade as to case of Cunningham.

Nov. 2.—Attendance at court upon presentation and settlement of bills of exceptions to the order of the court overruling motions of defendants Mark E. Cunningham *et al.* that court appoint some person other than Marshal W. K. Meade to serve the venire for trial jurors. Same in case of Gilbert Webb. Consultation with United States Attorney Jeffords and S. M. Franklin as to proceedings before grand jury and in relation to trials of cases under existing indictments. Consultations concerning witnesses.

Nov. 4.—Consultation with United States Attorney Jeffords as to trial of the robbers and the order of proof and consultation with S. M. Franklin upon the arrangement of witnesses and review of the testimony.

Nov. 5.—Consultation with S. M. Franklin and briefing the law in relation to empanneling the trial jury and a discussion of the questions of law likely to arise in the conduct of the trial and a consideration of authorities in relation thereto.

Nov. 6.—Consultation with United States Attorney Jeffords and S. M. Franklin upon the subject whether the defendants should be tried separately or upon a joint indictment; list of witnesses for the prosecution, and their testimony fully discussed and further subpœnas determined upon; Major Wham re-examined in relation to his testimony.

Nov. 7.—Consultation with Franklin and United States Attorney Jeffords in relation to matters of testimony; all the escort witnesses re-examined; Lieutenant Cartwright's map explained to witnesses. Roskruges map explained to witnesses.

Nov. 8.—Re-examination of Bishop Taylor and Lorenzo Watson; also Bishop Taylor's son concerning Gilbert Webb's movements during week of robbery. Re-examination of Frankie Campbell as to her testimony of events during the battle; consultation with Jeffords and Franklin; Lieutenant Cartwright, Major Wham, and Marshal Meade in relation to maps and general testimony. Full consultation and review with United States Attorney Jeffords and Mr. Franklin. Review of the indictments and rediscussion of points of the trial involved. Decision arrived at to try defendants on joint indictment. Reconsideration of list of witnesses and re-arrangement of the same. Further witnesses discussed and subpœnas ordered.

Nov. 11 to December 14 inclusive.—Attendance at court daily and participation in the conduct of the trial throughout, to its close.

EXHIBIT L.

TUCSON, ARIZ., *March* 10, 1890.

SIR: Referring to your communication of February 19, 1890 (file number 4265, 1889), upon the subject of the accounts rendered by William Herring and S. M. Franklin, I have this to say:

Shortly after you directed me to see Mr. Herring and ascertain what compensation he would expect if appointed to assist me in the prosecution of the Wham robbers, I had an interview with him in which I informed him of your instructions to me upon the subject, and also told him that I was expected to keep the attorneys down as much as possible, and that I wanted Mr. Franklin in the case.

At that time it was believed that the trials would be concluded in from ten to fifteen days. Mr. Herring stated to me that he thought he ought to have at least $1,000, and I assured him that that would, I was sure, be satisfactory, for I thought that $2,500 would not be an unreasonable fee for prosecuting a case of the magnitude of the one in which Mr. Herring's employment was contemplated, if the case lasted for ten or fifteen days.

In the mean time your letters reached both Mr. Herring and Mr. Franklin appointing them special assistants, and the view they took was that you would yourself fix their compensation, as it was so stated in their appointments.

It was only a short time after the meeting of the grand jury when it became apparent that the investigation and trial would take many days longer than was anticipated; innumerable points arose every day which had to be covered, witnesses had to be examined every day outside of the grand jury room and their statements taken down for the purpose of so committing them to facts they knew, so that they could not be tampered with. Both Mr. Herring and Mr. Franklin, as well as myself, were constantly and exclusively engaged upon this matter from the 20th of September until the termination of the trial. When one of the three attorneys for the Government was in the grand jury room the other two were constantly employed in examining witnesses and eliciting the facts of the case, and the length of time employed in the preparation and trial of the case far surpassed anything which had been expected.

The reason Mr. Herring commenced his bill for services on the 12th of September is as follows: Major Wham had asked me if I was willing to have him for an assistant in the case, and I had replied yes, and I was not then aware that the major had addressed you on the subject. On the 12th of September, Major Wham, the United States marshal, and myself started for the scene of the robbery, and the marshal, acting upon the belief that Mr. Herring would be in the case, telegraphed him to meet

us at "Benson" and go on with us to make a personal inspection of the ground where the crime was committed. This was before I had any conversation with Mr. Herring on the subject of his employment, and before I had received your letters directing me to communicate with him upon the subject. A knowledge of the ground was necessary to the proper trial of the case, and having been employed by the Government Mr. Herring thought that he should be paid for the trip, although the same was undertaken before his engagement. Mr. Herring charged for his expenses, as I understand it, solely because he had to leave his home in Tombstone and come to Tucson during the trial, and where he had necessarily incurred a very considerable expense for living during the time he was engaged in the trial.

At the time the original accounts were made up I was quite unwell, and, indeed, it is only within the past few days that I have recovered my health. I could not, however, very well have supervised the accounts for the reason that it was thought that you would prefer to fix the compensation yourself. It was for this reason and because I was not familiar with the fees paid by the Government that I did not undertake to formally opprove or settle these accounts. I can only say further that in a matter of private employment extending over the length of time these gentlemen were engaged a lawyer of the rank of either of them—as fees run in this Territory—where his time was exclusively devoted to a case, would expect to receive a fee approximating $5,000; but, as I have said before, I was myself unfamiliar with the rate of compensation allowed by the Government in this class of employments, and I am sure that both Mr. Herring and Mr. Franklin would desire that you should fix their compensation rather than have me attempt to do so. So far as Mr. Franklin is concerned I know that he will be satisfied with whatever you may think proper to allow. A severe attack of rheumatism, which involved my eyes, has made it impossible for me to write you fully before.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

HARRY R. JEFFORDS,
United States Attorney.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

EXHIBIT L.

TUCSON, ARIZ., *March* 1, 1890.

SIR: I desire to withdraw my account for professional services rendered the United States as special assistant to Harry R. Jeffords, esq., United States Attorney for Arizona, in the preparation and trial of the "Wham robbery cases," heretofore filed with you, and as a substitute therefor to file the one herewith inclosed.

From the 19th day of September till the 14th day of December, 1889, my time was wholly occupied in the examination, preparation, and trial of these cases, to the exclusion of all other business. The peculiar difficulties surrounding these cases demanded unremitting and undivided attention on the part of all the attorneys for the Government.

The statement of services rendered by me is the same as that heretofore filed; the change is in the matter of compensation only, which is a reduction of 50 per cent. from my former statement.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

SELIM M. FRANKLIN.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

TUCSON, ARIZ., *March* 1, 1890.

United States to S. M. Franklin, Dr.

To professional services in case of United States *v.* Mark E. Cunningham, Gilbert Webb, Lyman Follett, Warren Follet, David Rodgers, and Thomas Lamb, as follows:

To forty-four days' attendance at Tucson, from September 19, 1889, to November 11, 1889, preceding trial of above cause, which days were wholly and exclusively occupied with United States attorney, Harry R. Jeffords, in relation to the different branches of said cause, in examining witnesses, in the examination of the evidence, in consultations upon the legal questions arising in the cause, in the preparation of the indictments, in the arguments of the various motions in said cause before the court, in attendance before the grand jury, and in the preparation of the cause for trial (as per statement heretofore rendered in detail), at $25 per day	$1,100
To thirty days' actual attendance upon and participation in the trial of said cause, from November 11 to December 14, at $50 per day	1,500
Total	2,600

Statement of services rendered by Selim M. Franklin, special assistant to the United States attorney of Arizona in the "Wham robbery" cases.

Sept. 19, 1889.—Consultation with Messrs. Jeffords and Herring as to cases generally. Made abstracts of testimony taken before committing magistrate.

Sept. 20.—Attended district court and assisted in empaneling grand jury. Consultation with Colonel Herring, Deputy Marshal Dunavan, and Lieutenant Cartwright as to the testimony of witnesses not examined before committing magistrate, all afternoon. Consultation with H. R. Jeffords as to order of witnesses before grand jury.

Sept. 21.—Morning: Consulted with Colonel Herring as to indictments. Consultation with Lieutenant Cartwright as to testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Fowler and others. Afternoon: Examined witnesses with Colonel Herring and Lieutenant Cartwright. Examined Chan Allen, Alma Allen, S. Matthews, Will Colvin, Ed. Ferrin, and Owen Crockett. Evening: Consultation with Mr. Jeffords as to Fowlers, as to indictments, also as to the testimony already before grand jury, and the general powers of the investigation; also as to the law applicable to procedure in United States cases in the Territorial courts.

Sept. 23.—Made further investigations as to indictments. Had consultation with Mr. Jeffords and drew up formal part of indictment for printing. Had general consultation with Mr. Jeffords in regard to progress of grand-jury investigation about Dan Ming, a witness before grand jury, in regard to Ben Goodrich, attorney, and his methods of procedure; about Mrs. Steele, witness before grand jury; also as to Fowlers. Evening: Consultation with Mr. Jeffords in regard to progress of grand jury.

Sept. 24.—General consultation with Mr. Jeffords and Colonel Herring. Examined witnesses, Jack Moore, John Colvin, and W. R. Hawkins. Consultation with Messrs. Jeffords, Herring, Meade, Wham, and Cartwright. Examined witnesses, John Colvin (stage-driver), Mrs. Will Follett, J. Waddill, Robert Ferrin, Ignacio Aguirre, John Dowdle. Evening: Consultation with Jeffords, Herring, and Marshal Meade.

Sept. 25.—Systematized testimony of all witnesses. Consultation with Mr. Jeffords and list of witnesses to be examined; also with Lieutenants Watson and Cartwright; also with Colonel Herring as to attempts to corrupt witnesses; also with Colonel Herring, Meade, and Wham as to the Fowlers.

Sept. 26.—Consultation with Messrs. Jeffords and Herring as to attempt to corrupt witnesses; examined Dr. Johnson, Ebenezer Brice, Frankie Campbell, and Lieutenant Donaldson; consultation with Messrs. Herring and Jeffords as to Ed. Follett and Ben. Goodrich; examined Mrs. Sarah Norton, Frankie Campbell, Carl Hyldahl. Evening: Consultation with Mr. Jeffords.

Sept. 27.—Morning: Consultation with Messrs. Jeffords and Herring; before grand jury examining witnesses. Afternoon: Before grand jury examining witnesses; consultation with Mr. Jeffords on indictments; grand jury found indictments and made partial report. Evening: Consultation with Mr. Jeffords as to Gilbert Webb giving new bond.

Sept. 28.—Argued motion to require Gilbert Webb to give new bond after indictment—jointly with Messrs. Jeffords and Herring. Afternoon: Before grand jury; examined Mrs. Steele. Evening: Went to Major Wham's for consultation with Marshal Meade and Lieutenant Cartwright.

Sept. 30.—Examined Henry Gray, Henry Fowler, and Mrs. Fowler. Evening: Consultation with Jeffords as to their testimony, also as to implication of Milo Webb. Consultation with Messrs. Jeffords and Herring, after discharge of grand jury; examined Henry Gray (statement reduced to writing), also same as to Mrs. Steele.

Oct. 1.—Examined Henry Boyle. In court on arraignment of Gilbert Webb, Cunningham, Lyman Follett, Warren Follett, David Rogers, and Thomas Lamb.

Oct. 2.—Present in court on taking of pleas on indictments; demurrer to indictment against J. E. Follett argued. Night: Consultation with Mr. Jeffords as to witnesses to be examined before the coming grand jury, also as to the method of trial.

Oct. 3.—Consultation with following witnesses: Clarson, Abe Harper, Bishop Taylor, and L. Watson, also with Marshal Meade and Will Smith. Consultation with Messrs. Jeffords and Herring as to testimony of above witnesses.

Oct. 4.—Examined C. A. Cutter and Barney Norton. Consultation with Messrs. Herring and Jeffords as to testimony of above witnesses.

Oct. 5.—Afternoon: Consultation with Messrs. Jeffords, Herring, and Wham and Meade as to feeling of court and trials. Consultation with Messrs. Jeffords and Herring as to judges and trials, also as to new grand jury.

Oct. 6.—General consultation as to judge, etc.

Oct. 7.—In court impaneling grand jury, with Mr. Jeffords and Colonel Herring.

Oct. 8.—Consultation with Colonel Herring as to testimony. Examining witnesses.

Consultation with Messrs. Jeffords and Herring as to order of testimony; organizing testimony for grand jury.

Oct. 9.—Examining witnesses and organizing testimony for grand jury. Consultation with Messrs. Jeffords and Herring as to order of proof before grand jury; also as to indictment of Ben Crawford.

Oct. 10.—Before grand jury. Consultation with Mr. Jeffords until midnight; as to evidence and setting of cases.

Oct. 11.—Morning: Before grand jury. Afternoon: Before grand jury. Evening: Consultation with Messrs. Herring, Meade, Wham, Cartwright, and Dunavan in regard to Ben Goodrich, also as to testimony and witnesses to be produced before grand jury to-morrow.

Oct. 12.—Morning and afternoon: Before grand jury; indictments found and presented against Gilbert Webb and Cunningham.

Oct. 14.—All day examining witnesses before grand jury.

Oct. 15.—All day examining witnesses before grand jury. Consultations with Messrs. Jeffords and Herring as to indictment against Ferrin.

Oct. 16.—All day before grand jury, examining witnesses. Found indictment against Wil Webb.

Oct. 17.—All day before grand jury examining witnesses. Evening: Attended session of grand jury.

Oct. 18.—All day before grand jury; made partial report. Consultation with Messrs. Jeffords and Herring as to indictment against Lewis Colvin.

Oct. 19.—Morning: Before grand jury. Afternoon: Before grand jury and afterwards in court on motion to reduce bond of R. Ferrin and examining sureties on bond, with Marshal, excusing witnesses, etc.

Oct. 21.—Consultation with Colonel Herring, Marshal Meade, Deputy Dunavan, and Lieutenant Cartwright as to the evidence necessary to be supplied. Also consultation with Messrs. Jeffords and Herring as to Barnes holding court and as to action necessary to prevent term from lapsing.

Oct. 22.—Consultation with Messrs. Jeffords and Herring as to the evidence necessary for the trial of the case of Gilbert Webb, also as to the advisability of indictment against certain persons as accessories, under United States statute.

Oct. 23.—Consultation with Mr. Jeffords as to witnesses to be produced before grand jury at its evening session and as to necessary testimony against Dan Ming, Newall and Fitzgerald for receiving portion of stolen money.

Oct. 24.—Consultation with Mr. Jeffords as to trial of Cunningham, and review of testimony.

Oct. 25.—Consultation with Colonel Herring as to trial of cases, order of trial, etc.; also as to additional bailiffs for the marshal; also as to the procedure, etc.; before grand jury at its coming session.

Oct. 26.—Reviewing testimony.

Oct. 28.—In court arguing motion to disqualify marshal from summoning cases in United States cases. Also argued the question of whether or not, under the Territorial practice, we could have a drawn jury in United States cases. Afternoon: Examined J. T. Fitzgerald and J. W. Blum before grand jury. Consultation with Messrs. Jeffords and Herring as to the future work before the grand jury.

Oct. 29.—Consultation, Herring, Meade, and Cartwright as to witnesses to be subpœnaed in trial of cases for November 11.

Oct. 30.—Prepared lists of witnesses to be subpœnaed in trials for 11th; before grand jury.

Oct. 31.—Before grand jury; consultation with Messrs. Herring and Meade as to Jos. Matthews, supposed to have been in robbery and shot.

Nov. 1.—Before grand jury; consultation with Messrs. Jeffords and Herring as to recess of grand jury; consultation with Messrs. Herring and Meade as to Cunningham turning United States evidence.

Nov. 2.—Consultation with Messrs. Jeffords and Herring as to grand jury and work to be done by it, also as to trials of cases already set, also as to witnesses; general review of the work so far done.

Nov. 4.—Consultation with Colonel Herring as to trials, order of proof, and arraignment of witnesses.

Nov. 5.—Consultation with Colonel Herring on the law as to empaneling of jury, etc., and the various questions of law that would arise during progress of trial; examined authorities.

Nov. 6.—Consultation with Messrs. Jeffords and Herring as to what indictments we should proceed under, whether joint or separate; revised the list of all witnesses, ordered subpœnas for more to meet every emergency of all defendants; examined Major Wham as to points in his testimony.

Nov. 7.—Consultations with Messrs. Jeffords and Herring as to matters of testimony; jointly re-examined Brown, Burge, Young, and Arrington (part of escort);

examined map being made by Roskruge, surveyor; attended to other details of trial; ordered attachment for Jos. Matthews.

Nov. 8.—Consultation, Herring and Jeffords, Cartwright, Meade, and Major Wham as to testimony, maps, etc.; examined Bishop Taylor and Lorenzo Watson; consultation with marshal about Jos. Matthews.

Nov. 9.—Consultation with Messrs. Jeffords and Herring; determined to try all defendants on joint indictment, requiring a review of the entire list of witnesses, rearrangement, and new list of witnesses subpœnaed.

Nov. 11 to Dec. 14, inclusive.—In court assisting in trial of all defendants on joint indictment.

EXHIBIT M.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 28, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith an account of Hugh T. Taggart, esq., special United States attorney, for the sum of $7,500, approved by me.

I also inclose a statement of Mr. Taggart which will explain the character of the service for which this account is rendered.

It may be proper for me to say that while Mr. Taggart's appointment was made by the then Attorney-General before my incumbency of this office, I have had the opportunity to learn the extent and nature of the duties he has performed in connection with the "Potomac flats case," and have no hesitation in recommending the payment of this account.

The files of the Department of Justice show the allowances made for previous years, and it will be seen that this account is based upon the measure of compensation which has been heretofore recognized and allowed as in accord with the peculiar value of Mr. Taggart's service to the Government in this case.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BLAIR HOGE,
Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The United States to Hugh T. Taggart, Dr.

For and on account of professional services rendered from June 20, 1888, to June 30, 1889, under the appointment of the Attorney-General as an assistant to the attorney of the United States in and for the District of Columbia, in the matter of the proceedings instituted by the United States *vs.* Martin F. Morris, *et al.* Equity No. 10,306, supreme court of the District of Columbia, under the act of Congress in that behalf, for the purpose of establishing and making clear the right of the United States to the land and water included within the limits of the improvements of the Potomac River and its flats, in charge of the Secretary of War..... $6,000

Received payment,

HUGH T. TAGGART,
Special Assistant United States Attorney, etc.

Approved.

JNO. BLAIR HOGE,
United States Attorney, District of Columbia.

JANUARY 28, 1890.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 27.

SIR: I beg leave to hand you my bill for professional services rendered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and from that date to the present time, as assistant to the United States attorney for this district, under the appointment of the honorable the Attorney-General, in the case of the United States *vs.* Martin F. Morris *et. al.*, No. 10,306 equity docket, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, commonly called the "Potomac flats case," which case was instituted under the act of Congress to establish the title of the United States to the land and water included within the limits of the improvements of the Potomac River and its flats, under the charge of the Secretary of War. The services rendered were of various kinds and appear but partly in the records of the case.

As shown by the record, the services rendered during the fiscal year ending June 30,1889, consisted of examinations of title to the lots in the following squares along the river, namely: Squares southeast of 267, 270, 300, 329, 355, 356, 390, 391; south of 415; west of 471, 473, 472, 503, and certain lots in squares 89 and 129. And further consisted in the taking of depositions before the examiner and cross-examination of witnesses examined on the part of certain defendants, namely: Enoch Totten, Richard J. Beall, Orndorff heirs, George Peter and William L. Dunlap, Morris, and others, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, Henry H. Dodge, Daniel S. Evans, William W. Rapley, and Arsenius Harvey; arranging the publication of the record and reading proof; preparing cross-interrogatories in sundry depositions taken on behalf of the defendants, the Marshall heirs, in Richmond, Va., Baltimore, Md., and in England; argument before the court in special term in opposition to the motion of the defendants, the Marshall heirs, and preparation of brief and argument in opposition to the same in general term upon appeal of said defendants from the order of the special term denying said motion.

In this argument was involved the investigation of certain facts in the history of Maryland and of the title of Henry Harford, the last colonial proprietary of the province, how the same was affected by the confiscation legislation of Maryland during the Revolutionary war, and as affected by the provisions of the treaties of peace between Great Britain and the United States at the close of the war, the said defendants having obtained a deed of the interest of the present heirs of the said Henry Harford, under which they sought to set up claims adverse to the United States. Also, examination of files of old newspapers in the Library of Congress, in the library of the Maryland Historical Society at Baltimore and in Annapolis, for matter relating to the acts and proceedings of the first commissioners of the city, with a view to obtaining from said papers and records matter of importance to the United States not now to be found among the records of the first commissioners of the city.

During said fiscal year, and after the case of the United States against the claimants under the Kidwell patent for a portion of the flats was closed, and during the preparation of a map to be used on the part of the United States in the testimony to be introduced on its part in rebuttal of the claims of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, George Peter, and other owners of lots between Easby's Point and Seventeenth street, I discovered, in considering the matter of the surveys, that some features could be introduced on said plat, in my judgement, of importance as tending further to support the possession of the United States in regard to the said Kidwell patent. In the development of the matter which had for its object the establishment of fatal defects in the description of the Kidwell flats, given in the patent, I was required to hold numerous consultations with the surveyor of the District and with the officials of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. After the preparation of the plat, and inasmuch as the pretensions of the defendants George Peter and William L. Dunlap and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company were in conflict with the claims under the Kidwell patent, I suggested to said defendants that this plat and the testimony to be taken in support of it should be used by said defendants as against the pretensions of said claimants under the Kidwell patent, so as to secure the introduction of these features into the record, to which they agreed, and I attended to the taking of the depositions of Forsyth, the surveyor of the District, and Mr. Schott, of the Coast Survey, and other officials upon this matter. This course was adopted by me in view of a possible refusal of the court to re-open the case on the part of the United States so as to introduce this evidence directly on their part. I also in person accompanied the surveyor while making the surveys outlined on the plat.

I also prepared a list of documentary evidence desired from the State Department for the use of the United States in rebuttal of testimony introduced on the part of the defendants in said suit.

The services rendered during the present fiscal year consisted in part of a careful comparison with the original records in the puplic Departments of copies in bulk of such documentary evidence introduced on the part of the defendants Moncure Robinson and others and the Potomac Steamboat Company, and the correcting of errors and omissions in the same. This of necessity required the work of two persons, and was done by Mr. Harper and myself during the months of July, August, September, October, and part of November, 1889; and in arranging and preparing the record for the printer and in reading proof; also the taking of depositions in relation to the map hereinbefore referred to, and cross-examination of witnesses produced by the claimants under the Kidwell patent in rebuttal of the evidence in regard to it introduced on behalf of said Peter and Dunlap and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and in attending the taking of depositions on behalf of the defendants Moncure Robinson and others and the Potomac Steamship Company; and also in the preparation of a list of documents copies of which are desired from the War Department to be used in rebuttal of the evidence on behalf of the defendants in said suit. This can not be fully completed until the few remaining defendants have closed their cases.

Of course connected with the above there was, as must be manifest, a variety of services in the way of consultations, etc, as to which I made no note at the time and can not specifically recall. But I submit that the foregoing is sufficient to indicate the moderate character of the bill. I may say that there has also been no inconsiderable outlay of my personal funds required, for which I make no charge, having kept no account of the same.

I have the honor to request that the bill may be transmitted to the honorable the Attorney-General with such recommendation in regard to its payment as you may deem it proper to make.

Very respectfully,

HUGH T. TAGGART,
Special Assistant United States Attorney District of Columbia.

HON. JNO. BLAIR HOGE.
Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia.

EXHIBIT M.

No. 2.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 15, 1889.

The United States of America to Hugh T. Taggart, Dr.

For and on account of professional services rendered to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, in the matter of the proceedings against the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and its assigns, directed to be instituted by the Attorney-General, under date of January 19, 1887, for the condemnation of the northern abutment of the aqueduct bridge, under the provisions of the third section of the act of Congress approved June 21, 1886 (No. 34, U. S. district court docket), $2,000.

The above services may be detailed in part as follows, viz:

An examination of the title of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to the parcels of land in Peter, Beatty, Threlkeld, and Deakin's addition to Georgetown, upon which said abutment stands, and the condition of said title with reference to the various mortgage liens upon the said parcels of land and said abutment, which examination was a preliminary requisite to the preparation and filing of the petition against said company and its assigns for a condemnation of said property.

The preparation of an argument which was submitted to the commissioners appointed by the court to assess damages in the premises, upon the principles by which they should be governed in the assessment of such damages; this in reply to an argument of counsel for the canal company and other defendants, contending for an award of $40,000.

The preparation of a review of the case for the information of the Attorney-General, with a view of obtaining instructions from that officer as to further proceedings, after the commissioners had made and returned to the court an award against the United States of $29,750.

The preparation of affidavits and the obtainment of evidence in support of the motion filed on behalf of the United States to set aside said award and the argument of said motion before the court, when the same was set aside and the appointment of said commissioners vacated and the case referred to the auditor.

The preparation of the final order of the court assessing said damages at $10,000; and after the payment thereof, the preparation of the final decree passed by the court September 21, 1889, vesting title in the United States.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 23, 1890.

SIR: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (H. H. 109–1884) returning my account for services in the case of the United States *vs.* The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, for a statement of the dates when such services were rendered, and to state that my illness has prevented an earlier reply.

The memorandum attached to the account gives the principal features of said services as follows, viz:

1. "An examination of the title of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to the parcels of land in Peter, Beatty, Threlkeld and Deakin's addition to Georgetown,

upon which said abutment stands, and the condition of said title with reference to the various mortgage liens upon the said parcels of land and said abutment, which examination was a preliminary requisite to the preparation and filing of the petition against said company and its assigns for a condemnation of said property."

In the above examination of title I may add that there was involved, in addition to searches of land records, an investigation into the circumstances which led to the construction of said northern abutment, as manifested in the acts of the two corporations interested—the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and the Alexandria Canal Company—with a view to determining whether the acts and undertakings of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company in the premises were not the equivalent in equity of a transfer of title by said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to said Alexandria Canal Company, of which latter the United States was the principal stockholder.

These services were rendered between July 1, 1887, and December 7, 1887, and fall, therefore, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

2. "The preparation of an argument which was submitted to the commissioners appointed by the court to assess damages in the premises, upon the principles by which they should be governed in the assessment of such damages; this in reply to an argument of counsel for the canal company and other defendants contending for an award of $40,000."

This argument was dated February 23, 1888, and the services fall within the same fiscal year.

3. "The preparation of a review of the case for the information of the Attorney-General, with a view to obtaining instructions from that officer as to further proceedings, after the commissioners had made and returned to the court an award against the United States of $26,750."

This review was dated March 15, 1888, and falls within the same fiscal year as the preceding services.

4. "The preparation of affidavits and the obtainment of evidence in support of the motion filed on behalf of the United States to set aside said award and the argument of said motion before the court, when the same was set aside and the appointment of said commissioners vacated and the case referred to the auditor."

This portion of the services was rendered in May, 1888, and would, therefore, fall within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

After the award was set aside there was an offer of compromise from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for the sum of $20,000, as to which offer there was correspondence with the Attorney-General and consultations with officials of the War Department, resulting in the declination on the part of the Government to agree to settle on the terms proposed.

4 The last item in the memorandum relates to services in connection with the decree passed by the court assessing damages at $10,000, and to the final decree vesting title in the United States. The former is dated January 23, 1889, and the latter September 27, 1889.

One falls within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and the other in that ending June 30, 1890.

Very respectfully,

HUGH T. TAGGART,
Special Assistant United States Attorney, District Columbia.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

EXHIBIT N.

PHŒNIX, ARIZ., *February* 17, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed find corrected and itemized account against the Government for defending Indians. Hope you find it correctly itemized, and that you will recommend an appropriation by Congress for its payment. In these cases the question of jurisdiction was raised, and they finally followed the case of ———, and all the defendants were discharged. No attorney could have succeeded in doing more for defendants, and I beg that you use your influence to have the account paid. It is certainly reasonable.

With deep respect, I am your obedient servant,

M. H. WILLIAMS.

Hon. W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General United States, Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT N.

In the United States district court of the second judicial district of the Territory of Arizona.—November term, 1889.

TUESDAY, *November* 19, 1889.

Court reconvened at 9 o'clock a. m., Hon. Joseph H. Kibby, judge, presiding. Present: Calvert Wilson, esq., assistant United States attorney W. M. Breakenridge, deputy United States marshal, clerk, and crier.

Comes now M. H. Williams, esq., and presents to the court his account, made out in manner and form as required by Attorney-General Miller, for services rendered by him in defending certain Indians at the November term, A. D. 1888, of this court, which said account, certified to by the judge of this court, is in words and figures following, to wit:

The United States of America to M. H. Williams, attorney at law, Dr.

1889.—To services rendered under and by appointment of the honorable judge of this the second judicial district of the Territory of Arizona, at the November term, 1888, of this court, in defending the following Indians indicted by the United States grand jury for said district, to wit:

United States of America *vs.* Glo-Still-La, an Indian. No. 113. Charge, murder.

1889.

March 4, to service ex. panel grand jury	$100
March 9, to service on arraignment	
March 11, to service on motion to set aside indictment	
March 11, demurrer to indictment and plea in abatement	
March 12, objecting to trial here and demanding trial in county where offense was committed, and service final trial before jury	
March 22, argument motion for new trial, etc	
March 23, service at sentence	
May 1, service motion to open judgment, set aside verdict, and discharge defendant. Granted	

United States of America *vs.* Hah-na-da-Stody. No. 113. Charge, murder.

1889.

March 4, service ex. panel grand jury	$100
March 9, service on arraignment	
March 11, motion to set aside indictment	
March 11, demurrer to indictment—plea in abatement	
March 13, objecting to trial here, and demanding trial in county where offense was committed	
March 20, service final trial before jury	
March 22, motion for new trial	
March 23, service at sentence, etc	
May 1, motion to open judgment, set aside verdict and discharge defendant. Granted	

United States of America *vs.* Ga-nah-a-Tan. No. 114. Charge, murder.

1889.

March 4, service ex. panel grand jury	$100
March 4, service on arraignment	
March 12, demurrer to indictment and plea in abatement	
March 12, demurrer motion to set aside indictment	
March 19, motion for trial of defendant and Ken-tu-say separate from other defendants	
March 19, final trial and acquittal	

United States of America *vs.* Ken-tu-say. No. 114. Charge, murder.

1889.

March 4, ex. panel grand jury	$100
March 11, service on arraignment	
March 12, motion to set aside indictment	
March 12, demurrer and plea in abatement	
March 12, motion for separate trial of defendant and Ga-nah-a-tan from other defendants	
March 12, service on final trial	
March 22, motion for new trial	
March 23, service at sentence	
May 1, service motion to open judgment—set aside verdict and discharge defendant. Granted	

United States of America *vs.* Har-na-whe-say. No. 114. Charge, murder.

1889.

March 4, ex. panel grand jury	
March 11, appearing at arraignment, etc	
March 12, motion to set aside indictment, demurrer, plea in abatement, etc	
March 23, service final trial	$100
March 23, motion for new trial	
March 25, service at sentence	
May 1, motion to open judgment, set aside indictment, and discharge defendant	

United States of America *vs.* Pul-ca-Tay. No. 114. Charge, murder.

1889.

March 4, examining panel grand jury	
March 11, service on arraignment	
March 12, motion to set aside indictment	$100
March 12, demurrer to indictment	
March 12, plea in abatement, etc	

United States of America *vs.* Har-ka-la-na. No. 114. Charge, murder.

1889.

March 4, examining panel grand jury	
March 11, service on arraignment	
March 12, motion to set aside indictment	$100
March 12, demurrer to indictment	
March 12, plea in abatement, etc	

United States of America *vs.* As-ki-sa-la-Na-con-qui-say Si-che-on-Doth. No. 103. Charge, murder.

1889.

March 18, service on arraignment	
March 19, motion to set aside indictment	
March 19, demurrer to indictment, plea in abatement, etc	
March 25, final trial before jury, etc	300
March 27, motion tor new trial, etc. Service at sentence	
May 1, motion to open judgment, set aside indictment, and discharge def'ts	

United States of America *vs.* Vinum Curley. No. 96. Indian; charge, murder.

1889.

March 13, service on arraignment	
March 14, motion to require prosecution to elect count in indictment	
March 14, service final trial before jury	
March 14, motion for new trial	100
March 19, service at sentence	
May 1, motion to open judgment, set aside verdict and indictment, and discharge def't	
Total	1,100

The TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, *County of Maricopa:*

Before the undersigned authority, this day personally appeared M. H. Williams, esq., to me well known to be a practicing attorney of this court, and the attorney appointed by the court to defend the above-named persons who having been by me first duly sworn on oath, says: That all the above-named parties are Indians, and were indicted by the grand jury of the second judicial district of the Territory of Arizona, sitting as a United States court; and that all of said cases were tried or finally disposed of by said court at its November term, 1888, and during the months ot March and May, 1889, as set forth in the above account; and that affiant by appointment of the court defended said Indians; and that on final trial seven of the number were convicted, but afterwards on motion the judgments were set aside, and all were discharged. That the service was rendered as set forth in the above account, and that $1,100 is a reasonable fee therefor; that the said account is just, due, and unpaid.

M. H. WILLIAMS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of September, 1889.

J. E. WALKER,
Clerk United States District Court.

Upon the statement of Hon. W. W. Porter, who presided at the trials of the cases herein mentioned, and upon examination of the records of those cases, I cetify that the claims unpaid of $1,000, and the aggregate for the services specified, is reasonable.

JOS. H. KIBBY, *Judge.*

NOVEMBER 19, 1889.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, *Second Judicial Dtstrict, ss:*

I, J. E. Walker, clerk of the United States district court of the second judicial district of the Territory of Arizona, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true, and correct copy of the account of M. H. Williams, esq., as presented to the said court and entered upon the minutes thereof on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1889, in minute book 3, at pages 226 *et seq.*

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at my office in Phœnix this the 15th day of February, A. D. 1890.

(SEAL.] J. E. WALKER, *Clerk.*

To the Congress of the United States of America:

The petition of Newton McCoy respectfully shows—

That your petitioner now resides, and during all of the times hereinafter mentioned has resided in the city of Portland, state of Oregon, doing business thereat as an attorney and counsellor at law.

That on or about the 10th day of June, 1885, your petitioner was appointed as special counsel, and as such instructed by the United States attorney for Oregon, Mr. J. F. Watson, to take charge of thirty hearings, and to prosecute the same on behalf of the United States, before the register and receiver of the land office at Oregon City, Oregon.

That your petitioner, in pursuance of his appointment and instructions as aforesaid, rendered legal services to the United States in conducting said hearings before the said register and receiver, from the 15th day of June to the 21st day of August, inclusive, of 1885, and in so doing expended money in traveling to and from the said place of hearing.

That on the 25th day of August, 1885, your petitioner submitted to the honorable Attorney-General of the United States a sworn statement of his fees and disbursements for and on account of the services aforesaid, amounting to the sum of $560.

That the said United States attorney on the same day approved of the said services and account, and certified the same to the said Attorney-General.

That thereafter, and on September 3, 1885, your petitioner was informed by the said Attorney-General that no compensation could be allowed to him for the service rendered as aforesaid for the reason that his appointment to the same was not made in strict and literal accordance with sections 363, 365, and 366, Revised Statutes of the United States. That because of the said ruling of the honorable Attorney-General your petitioner remained wholly unpaid for his said services and the disbursements incident thereto.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that you enact a law which, by the approval of the President, will enable the honorable Attorney-General and the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to pay him for his services and disbursements according to the account above mentioned.

Your petitioner respectfully refers to letters and documents now on file in the office of the honorable Attorney-General and prays that you will examine them as evidence of this his claim; the said papers and documents being these, viz:

(1) Letter from honorable Secretary of the Interior to the honorable Attorney-General, dated June 3, 1885, and referring to a telegram from Jas. A. McCormick, a special agent of the General Land Office.

(2) Telegra m from the honorable Attorney-General to Jas. A. McCormick, special agent General Land Office, at Oregon City, Oregon, dated June 5, 1885.

(3) Telegram from honorable Attorney-General to J. F. Watson, United States attorney at Portland, dated June 5, 1885.

(4) Letter of instructions from the honorable Attorney-General to United States Attorney Watson, Portland, Oregon, dated June 5, 1885, and including copy of a letter from honorable Commissioner General Land Office, dated June 3, 1885.

(5) Account of Newton McCoy, submitted to honorable Attorney-General, August 25, 1885.

(6) Letter from McCoy, accompanying the same.

(7) Letter from United States Attorney Watson, dated Portland, Oregon, August 25, 1885, to the honorable Attorney-General, referring to said account.

(8) Letter from honorable Attorney-General to McCoy, dated September 3, 1885, referring to his account.

(9) Letter from honorable Attorney-General to United States Attorney Watson, dated September 3, 1885, referring to the same.
(10) Letter from Jas. A. McCormick, special agent General Land Office, to honorable Attorney-General, dated Portland, Oregon, March 15, 1886, referring to the same.
(11) Letter from United States Attorney Watson to the honorable Attorney-General, dated March 22, 1886, referring to the same.
(12) Letter from the honorable Attorney-General, dated March 31, 1886, in reply to Mr. Watson's said letter of March 22.

Respectfully,

NEWTON McCOY.

By his attorney, JAS. A. McCORMICK.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *Onondaga County*, ss:

James A. McCormick, being duly sworn, says that he is the duly empowered attorney of Newton McCoy, the petitioner above named; that as such attorney he prepared the foregoing petition; that the statements therein contained are true of his own knowledge.

JAMES A. McCORMICK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of December, 1887.

W. G. CADY,
Notary Public, Onondaga County, N. Y.

EXHIBIT O.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1890.

SIR: Referring to your communication of 15th instant (initials H. H.), addressed to me, in regard to the claim of Newton McCoy, I would be glad if the account could be forwarded with your recommendation, if it meets your approval, to Congress in connection with other accounts of a similar character at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. MITCHELL.

Hon. W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General, Department of Justice.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., *December* 27, 1887.

SIR: I inclose to you herewith a petition of Newton McCoy, of Portland, Oregon, to the Congress of the United States, and a draft of a bill, by which you and the proper accounting officers of the Treasury may be enabled to pay him in accordance with his sworn statement of fees and disbursements which were submitted to you on August 25, 1885.

The petition speaks for itself. I believe it contains briefly all the essential facts and references to enable Congress or its proper committee to fully understand the nature of McCoy's claim and the equity of it.

This petition and draft of bill are the result of an intimation made by you to the writer in your office on or about January 16, 1887.

It has been suggested by Hon. Binger Hermann, M. C. for Oregon (whose constituent Mr. McCoy is), that it will be necessary to secure your official indorsement or recommendation upon the papers or apart therefrom in order to insure their consideration by the Congress.

I therefore respectfully ask that you will make such indorsement or recommendation as may seem to you to be equitable, and that you will inclose it, with the petition and draft of the bill, to my address, so that I can forward all of them to Mr. Hermann.

I shall gratefully appreciate your prompt action.

Very respectfully,

JAS. A. McCONVILLE,
Attorney for Petitioner.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

The United States, Dr. to Newton McCoy for services as counsel for the United States at hearings before the register and receiver of the United States land office at Oregon City, Oreg., in the following cases:

Date.	Cases.	Time.	Amount.
1885.		*Days.*	
June 15	United States *vs.* A. J. Dygert	2	$20.00
17	United States *vs.* H. M. Riggs	2	20.00
19	United States *vs.* Wm. H. Markell	2	20.00
22	United States *vs.* Clarence B. Riggs	2	20.00
24	United States *vs.* Alfred Burr	2	20.00
26	United States *vs.* Walter T. Jones	2	20.00
29	United States *vs.* J. H. Taffe	2	20.00
July 1	United States *vs.* Donald McKenzie	2	20.00
6	United States *vs.* E. C. Masten	2	20.00
8	United States *vs.* F. P. Finnegan	2	20.00
10	United States *vs.* W. J. Walker	2	20.00
27	United States *vs.* Falk Steinhardt	2	20.00
29	United States *vs.* H C. Doty	2	20.00
31	United States *vs.* J. C. Havely	1	10.00
Aug. 1	United States *vs.* Harry R. Lewis	1	10.00
3	United States *vs.* C. H. Menssdorffer	1	10.00
4	United States *vs.* John Clark	1	10.00
5	United States *vs.* C. T. Prehn	1	10.00
6	United States *vs.* Fred. W. Prehn	1	10.00
7	United States *vs.* J. B. Sheehy	1	10.00
10	United States *vs.* A. B. Graham	1	10.00
11	United States *vs.* A. S. Nichols	1½	15.00
12	United States *vs.* Taubenheimer	1	10.00
13	United States *vs* Edwin Kemera	1	10.09
14	United States *vs.* David F. Dryden	1	10.00
15	United States *vs.* Thomas E. Richet	½	5.00
17	United States *vs.* Thomas Guineau	1	10.00
18	United States *vs.* Frank Richet	1	10.00
19	United States *vs.* George D. White	2	20.00
21	United States *vs.* H. R. Alden	1	10.00
21	Mileage from Portland to Oregon City and return, distance 30 miles (round trip), for	20	120.00
	Total	.....	560.00

STATE OF OREGON, *County of Multnomah, ss:*

I, Newton McCoy, being first duly sworn, say that I was employed by the United States district attorney for the district of Oregon to take charge of the above cases; that I performed the services as set forth in the foregoing account; that said services are reasonably worth the sum of $440, and that I traveled the distance above stated in necessary travel during the performance of my duties as counsel in said cases.

NEWTON MCCOY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of August, 1885.

[SEAL] P. A. MARQUAM, JR.,
Notary Public in and for the State of Oregon.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, *August* 22, 1885.

I hereby certify that Newton McCoy was engaged as counsel, and that he performed the service as above set forth, and that the amount charged as above for his services are reasonably worth the amount charged.

JAS. A. MCCORMICK,
Special Agent, General Land Office.

EXHIBIT P.

The United States in account with Fremont Wood, late assistant United States attorney for Idaho Territory.

To per diem for attendance upon the adjourned September term of the second district court at Boisé City, Idaho, commencing January 2, 1890, and concluding January 11, 1890, to wit: January 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 (9 days, at $5 per day)	$45.00
To attendance upon the supreme court, January term, 1890, Januaey 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 (5 days, at $5 per day)	25.00

December 21 my account for services was allowed at Moscow, Idaho, for services from December 3 to 21, 1889, and includes my bill for all services between the latter date and January 20, when I qualified as "attorney for the Territory."

FREMONT WOOD.

TERRITORY OF IDAHO, *county of Ada, ss:*

Fremont Wood, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that at the dates mentioned in the foregoing account he was assistant United States attorney for Idaho Territory; that the foregoing account is true and correct, and that the services therein charged were actually and necessarily performed as therein stated.

FREMONT WOOD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, 1890.

[SEAL.] S. H. HAYS,
Clerk.

Account of Assistant United States Attorney.

BOISÉ CITY, IDAHO, *February* 25, 1890.

SUPREME COURT, *Idaho Territory:*

Whereas Fremont Wood, late assistant United States attorney for Idaho, has rendered to this court an account for his fees and per diem at the adjourned term of the second district court (September term, 1890), together with items thereof, and has personally, in open court, proved on oath, to the satisfaction of the court that the services therein charged for have been actually and necessarily performed as therein stated; and whereas said charges appear to be just and according to law, and no charge is made for attendance on any day on which court was not opened and business actually transacted, except when adjourning from day to day awaiting the coming of the judge of said court, pursuant to the statute:

It is therefore ordered that said account, amounting to the sum of $45, be, and the same is hereby, approved.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an order entered in the supreme court of Idaho in the above behalf, February 25, 1890.

Attest:

[SEAL.] S. H. HAYS,
Clerk Supreme Court Idaho Territory.

EXHIBIT Q.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *March* 18, 1890.

SIR: I have received your letter of March 10, 1890 (H. H. 218–86), regarding my claim as examiner in chancery of the United States circuit court, southern district of California, in the case of Morongo vs. North.

The services were not rendered by me under any particular statute that I know of.

The case was pending in the court here, and when it became at issue it was referred to me as the examiner of the court to take the testimony.

Hon. Shirley C. Ward, who appeared and conducted the case on behalf of the Indians under an appointment as special United States attorney (N. T. N. R. 218), dated January 14, 1886, requested that the testimony should be taken, and I did not demand pay in advance.

It seems that there has been a great deal of correspondence regarding the matter and that the Department has constantly given directions regarding the conduct of the case. There has also been correspondence between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice regarding it.

There is a letter dated August 2, 1889, from Attorney-General Miller to the Secretary of the Interior regarding the expenses in the case, etc.

Now having advanced money from my own funds on behalf of the case, and having taken a large amount of testimony in the case, believing that provision would be made for the payment therefor, I feel somewhat grieved at the way the matter stands.

I suppose if I choose I can exercise my right to refuse to file my report until this claim is paid, but I don't suppose that would help me any.

Now, there are at least a dozen cases in which the United States is complainant that have been referred to me recently. What am I to do? Shall I refuse to advance money or render services, or shall I trust to the Government to re-imburse me?

If you can help me in any way I shall be very grateful indeed.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. L. BATCHELLER,
Master and Examiner in Chancery, U. S. Circuit Court,
Southern District of California.

Hon. W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General of the United States.

EXHIBIT Q.

In the circuit court of the United States, ninth circuit, southern district of California. John Morongo *et al.* (Mission Indians) *vs.* John G. North and Richard Gird. No. 89.

The United States Dr. to Charles L. Batcheller, examiner in chancery of said court.

For taking, transcribing, and certifying depositions of witnesses on behalf of complainants in said cause to June 30, 1889:

Attendance April 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, May 31, June 21, 1889 (seven days, at $10)	$70.00
Attendance of stenographer, in pursuance of stipulation (same seven days, at $10)	70.00
Transcript, 764 folios (short-hand notes) at 20 cents	152.80
Administering oaths to 33 witnesses, at 20 cents	6.60
Filing 1 exhibit, at 20 cents	20
Expenses of examiner:	
Traveling, April 9, 1889, Los Angeles to Banning, 87 miles at 5 cents,	4.35
Hotel, at Banning, April 9 and 10, 1889	3.50
Traveling, April 10, 1889, Banning to San Bernardino, 29 miles at 5 cents	1.45
Hotel, at San Bernardino, April 11 and 12, 1889	6.75
Room in which examination was held April 11 and 12, 1889	3.00
Traveling, San Bernardino to Los Angeles, 62 miles at 5 cents	3.10
Traveling, Los Angeles to San Bernardino, April 16, 1889, 62 miles and return at 10 cents	6.20
Hotel, April 16, 1889	3.00
Room in which examination was held April 16, 1889	1.50
Traveling, Los Angeles to San Bernardino, June 21, 1889, 62 miles at 5 cents	3.10
Hotel, April 21 to April 25, 1889, 2½ days at $3	7.50
Room in which examination was held, April 21 to April 25, 1889, 2½ days at $1	2.50
Copy of testimony to date, 1,247 folios at 20 cents	249.40
Total	594.95

In the circuit court of the United States, ninth circuit, southern district of California. John Morongo *et al.* (Mission Indians) *vs.* John G. North and Richard Gird. No. 89. Statement.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *July* 1, 1889.

The foregoing-entitled suit was instituted on the 17th day of October, 1888, by John Morongo and various others, representing themselves as Mission Indians and wards of the United States, against John G. North and Richard Gird, for the purpose of establishing a right of possession and occupancy of certain lands in the county of San Bernardino, in said district.

The said services in taking and transcribing the testimony on behalf of the complainants in said suit were rendered, and said expenses were incurred by me as examiner of said court, at the request of Shirley G. Ward, esq., special United States attorney for the Mission Indians, and the fees charged are the usual examiners' fees prevailing in this district.

CHAS. L. BATCHELLER,
Examiner in Chancery of said Court.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Southern District of California*:

Chas. L. Batcheller, examiner in chancery of the United States circuit court for the southern district of California, being duly sworn, on oath says, that the expenses and services charged for in the foregoing account have been actually and necessarily incurred and performed as therein stated, and that the amount charged is just and reasonable as he verily believes.

CHAS. L. BATCHELLER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of July, 1889.
[SEAL.]
WM. M. VAN DYKE,
Clerk and Commissioner U. S. Circuit Court,
Southern District of California.

At a stated term, to wit, the January term, A. D. 1889, of the circuit court of the United States of America of the ninth judicial circuit, in and for the southern district of California, held at the court-room in the city of Los Angeles, on the 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1889.

Present, the honorable Erskine M. Ross, district judge.

In the matter of the approval of the account of Charles L. Batcheller, examiner in chancery of the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of California, for the quarter ending the 30th day of June, 1889.

Now, at this day, in the presence of George J. Denis, esq., United States attorney for the southern district of California, who appeared on behalf of the United States, Charles L. Batcheller, esq., examiner in chancery of said circuit court, having appeared in open court and presented his account for services rendered to the United States in the case of John Morongo *et al. vs.* John G. North and Richard Gird during the three months ending June 30, A. D. 1889, amounting to the sum of $594.95, and having proved in open court, and in the presence of George J. Denis, esq., United States attorney as aforesaid, to the satisfaction of the court by his own oath that the services therein charged have been actually and necessarily performed as therein stated, and the charges appearing to be just and according to law:

It is hereby ordered that said account, amounting to the sum of $594.95, be and the same is hereby approved; and it is further ordered, that a copy hereof certified by the clerk be annexed to the account and duplicate thereof.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an original order made and entered in the above-entitled matter.

Attest my hand and the seal of said court this 6th day of July, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL.] WM. M. VANDYKE, *Clerk.*

I further certify that the duplicate of the foregoing account is filed in my office.

WM. M. VANDYKE, *Clerk.*

EXHIBIT R.

The United States to J. C. Murphy, United States Attorney for Dakota, Dr.

To fees for services in the following cases pending in the district court of Hughes County, Dak.:

George L. Barney *vs.* W. W. Anderson. Action for damages against W. W. Anderson, United States Indian Agent at Crow Creek Agency, for $10,000 damages:

To fees for services in defending the case against W. W. Anderson, rendered upon the order of the honorable Attorney-General..... $100.00

Louis Benoist *vs.* Charles McChesney. Action for $3,500 damages against Charles McChesney, as United States Indian Agent at Cheyenne Agency, Dak.:

To fees for services in defending the case against Charles McChesney, rendered upon the order of the honorable Attorney-General.. 50.00

Total..... 150.00

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, *County of Hughes, ss:*

Personally appeared before me this day J. C. Murphy, who, being by me first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that the foregoing account is just and correct, and that the services charged for therein were actually and necessarily performed as therein charged, upon the order of the Attorney-General, and that the charges for such services were just and reasonable and in proportion to the work done in such cases by him as attorney, and that no part of said amount has been paid.

J. C. MURPHY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of June, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL] DELL COY,

Clerk of District Court of Hughes County, Dak.

And now this 28th day of June, A. D. 1889, whereas J. F. Murphy, United States Attorney for Dakota, has presented in open court the foregoing account for services rendered by him as United States attorney in defending the above cases, and proved on oath to the satisfaction of the court that the services therein charged for were

actually and necessarily performed as therein charged; and whereas the fee charged in each case is a just and reasonable compensation for services rendered, it is therefore by the court

Ordered, That said account, amounting to the sum of $150, be and the same is hereby approved.

By the court.

JAMES SPENCER,
Judge Fifth Judicial Dist. of Dakota Territory.

certify that the above is a true copy of an order of court, made and entered of record the 28th day of June, A. D. 1889, as the same is shown by the records of the court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto placed my hand and the seal of court this 24th day of March, A. D. 1890.

[SEAL.]

DELL COY,
Clerk District Court, Hughes County, South Dakota.

EXHIBIT S.

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *March* 17, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I am "requested to state to the Department under what authority I acted as counsel in the court at Fort Smith," in the habeas corpus cases, also "what peculiar interest the Government had in the case that it could not have sufficient attention by the district attorney at Fort Smith?"

In answer I have to say that I received no authority from the Department of Justice. The circumstances were simply that in each instance a rule was served on the marshal and jailer here, to appear with the person detained before the court there, and those officials requested me to appear for them and resist the applications for the writs, the United States district attorney at Fort Smith being associated with the counsel for the petitioners. The time was not of sufficient length to correspond with the Department and that court claimed jurisdiction on the ground that the jail at this place where the prisoners were detained under sentence of the court for the Territory, was situated within the territory of the circuit court for western district of Arkansas. I deemed it my duty to appear and resist the setting at large of the prisoners sentenced by the court at this place; just as a district attorney would appear in his own circuit court to resist an application of that character. Had the United States district attorney at Fort Smith been free to have represented the Government in the cases, I would have made no appearance in that court.

Z. T. WALROND.

HON. W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General, Washington, D. C.

Z. T. Walrond, United States attorney at Muscogee, Ind. T., for the quarter ending June 30, A. D. 1889, viz:

June 19 to 21, inclusive:	
To travel 180 miles in the Territory in attendance upon United States circuit court for the western district of Arkansas, in the hearing of *Ex parte* Charles Landrum *in re* application for writ of habeas corpus, at 10 cents per mile	$18.00
June 20:	
To one day's per diem attendance	5.00
	23.00

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 333.

EDUCATION OF SIOUX INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for the education of the Sioux Indians.

APRIL 17, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 16, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior of the 15th instant, submitting an estimate of appropriation for the education of the Sioux Indians as per treaty requirements.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 15, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a communication of the 11th ultimo, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, inclosing with other papers an item of appropriation for the education of the Sioux, and for school buildings and repairs of same for the Sioux, as per treaty requirements, and to request that the proposed appropriation be incorporated in the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1891.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, March 11, 1890.

SIR: Inasmuch as the Sioux have ceded large portions of their reservation in Dakota, and are about to receive lands in severalty, it becomes a matter of urgent importance that their educational needs should be provided for according to the terms of the agreement. I have therefore gone over the whole ground, and respectfully submit a table showing, for each Sioux agency in Dakota, the number of children for whom, under their treaties, school accommodations should be provided; the number for whom such accommodations are already provided in Government and contract schools; the additional accommodations required, and the cost of furnishing them; and the cost of supporting the pupils thus provided for during the next fiscal year.

The treaty of 1868, the agreement of 1876, and the recent agreement provided that a school-house and teacher shall be furnished for every thirty children who can be induced or compelled to attend school. I have taken 20 per cent. of the population as the school population, and the census shows this estimate to be too low. I have considered that the enrollment of children who "can be induced or compelled to attend school" will not fall below 75 per cent. of the school population, and that the school accommodations should not be less than 90 per cent. of the enrollment, and that the average attendance should not be less than 80 per cent. of the enrollment. I am confident that the facts would warrant larger estimates than I have made.

On the above basis, however, it appears that it will require the sum of $92,600 to provide for these children the necessary boarding and day school buildings in addition to those already furnished. Also that it will require $173,883 to support next year the pupils in the various schools at which it is proposed to place them, not allowing anything for the support of pupils for whose accommodation buildings are next year to be provided. The cost of new boarding-school buildings or additions to present buildings has been reckoned at $234 per pupil, the smallest amount at which it has been found practicable to house in suitable quarters children who must be lodged, taught, and fed, and also instructed in trades and all domestic industries. To ascertain the cost of supporting the pupils, the average cost of supporting boarding and day pupils during the year 1889 has been taken. The day-school buildings contemplate a school-room and industrial room for the children and suitable quarters for the teacher.

In view of the above I respectfully submit herewith the following item of appropriation and recommend that it be inserted in the Indian appropriation bill now before Congress:

For the education of the Sioux, as per treaty requirements	$173,883
For school buildings and repairs for the same for the Sioux, as per treaty requirements	92,600
Total	266,483

Of course treaty requirements could be met and school expenses reduced if day schools only should be provided, but the excellence of the boarding school as a superior and quicker civilizer than the day school is so generally admitted that it has been taken for granted that at least one large well-equipped boarding school will be maintained at each agency.

If the appropriations above asked for shall be made and schools

provided in accordance therewith the educational provision of the treaty of 1868 with the Sioux will for the first time have been fulfilled.

In this connection I submit a table showing the extent to which the Government in past years has failed to meet these treaty requirements, from which it appears that the Government is now in arrears to the extent of $1,323,796, and this credits the Government with a large amount of school work among the Sioux carried on by missions at their own expense. With this showing the appropriations asked for above need hardly be characterized as generous, but rather as acts of tardy justice, especially when it is borne in mind that since the treaty of 1868 an entire generation of children has passed the limit of school age and can receive no benefit whatever from this belated fulfillment of the treaty made with their fathers.

In this connection it should also be borne in mind that this is an endeavor to provide an adequate school system for the Indian boys and girls of North and South Dakota, who aresoon to be citizens of those States. Consequently it is a matter in which the white citizens of the Dakotas are, if possible, more deeply concerned than the Indians themselves. It is an endeavor to furnish for the Indian portion of the citizens of the Dakotas a system of training which will compare favorably with that provided by the States for their white population.

Every consideration which can be urged in favor of the education of any class of citizens in a new State, upon whom rests the grave responsibilities of citizenship, applies with increased force to the education of the Indians whose history, habits, language, and present status separate them so widely from other citizens and render possible race conflicts in the future of a very serious nature.

The history of the education of Indians thus far fully confirms the belief that the system of education which the Government is proposing to establish for these people, and which is already largely in successful operation among them and for the completion and proper administration of which this money is asked, will, at an early day prepare the youth of the nearly 25,000 Dakota-Sioux to become independent, intelligent, self-supporting citizens, helpful in the development of the material and moral interests of those new, aggressive, and rapidly-growing States.

Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Item of appropriation to be inserted in the Indian Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

For the education of the Sioux, as per treaty requirements	$173,883
For school buildings and repairs for the same for the Sioux, as per treaty requirements	92,600
Total	266.483

Schools.	School population 20 per cent. of population.	Pupils for whom, under treaty, school accommodations should be provided.*	Accomodations provided by Government.		Treaty requirements not fulfilled; unprovided for by Government.	Allowed contract schools.	Building needs under treaty.	Cost of buildings.	Cost of support of schools next year (counting average attendance as 90 per cent. of enrollment).		
			Boarding.	Day.					Pupils.	Cost per annum.	Total.
Cheyenne River: One boarding; eight day.	569	384	60	205	119	90	Replacing present building. (Send 29 to training schools.)	$9,000	205 day	$34	$6,970
									60 boarding.	155	9,300
Crow Creek: One boarding; one day.	220	149	85	30	34	1,000	Repairs and substituting new building for present girls' building.	5,000	30 day	34	1,020
									85 boarding.	155	13,175
Lower Brulé: One boarding; two day.	213	144	60	62	22	.....	Improvement and repairs and substituting new building for one of present buildings almost worn out. (Send 22 to training schools)	5,000	62 day	34	2,108
									60 boarding.	155	9,300
Pine Ridge: One boarding; eight day	1,122	758	200	354	204	125	Improvement to present building.	10,000	354 day	34	12,036
							One day-school for 25 pupils and teacher's residence, at $1,500. (Send 54 to training school.)	1,500	200 boarding.	155	31,000
Rosebud: Thirteen day	1,517	1,024	.....	330	694	40	Six day-schools for 25 pupils each, with residence for teachers, at $1,500.	9,000	330 day	34	11,220
						100	Boarding schoool for 200. (Send 204 to training school.)	46,800			
Standing Rock: Two boarding; seven day.	822	555	200	290	65	.. ..	Improvement to present building	5,000	290 day	34	9,860
									200 boarding.	155	31,000
Santee and Flandreau: One boarding; one day.	226	154	75	50	.....	190	One day-school for 20 pupils and residence for teacher. (Send 40 to training schools.)	1,300	75 boarding	155	11,625
									50 day	34	1,700
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,600	.....	.....	150,314
Counting average attendance as 80 per cent. of enrollment, deduct one-ninth.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,701
											133,613
Cost of Sioux pupils cared for in contract schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,270
											173,883

* The enrollment should not be less than 75 per cent. of the school population and the accommodations should be 90 per cent. of the enrollment.

Extract from treaty with the Sioux Indians of April 29, 1868:

"ARTICLE 7. In order to insure the civilization of the Indians entering into this treaty the necessity of education is admitted, especially of such of them as are or may be settled on said agricultural reservations, and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that for every thirty children between said ages who can be induced or compelled to attend school a house shall be provided and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher."

The provisions of this article to continue for not less than twenty years.

Extract from Article 5 of agreement between the United States and the Sioux Indians, dated August 15, 1876:

* * * the United States does agree to provide all necessary aid to assist the said Indians in the work of civilization; to furnish to them schools and instruction in mechanical and agricultural arts, as provided for by the treaty of 1868.

Statement showing amounts which should have been appropriated to fulfill the provisions of article 7 of treaty of April 29, 1868, with the Sioux Indians, and of the Sioux agreement of 1876.

[The Sioux population has probably changed but little since 1868, therefore the population for 1889, which was 23,454, has been taken as the basis of calculation. The number of school children is estimated as 20 per cent. of the entire population. Of this 75 per cent. ought to have been enrolled and accommodations should have been provided for 90 per cent. of those enrolled, or 3,166.]

Fiscal year.	Children provided for in Government and mission buildings.		Children unprovided for (counting number to be provided for as 3,166.)	Amount which under treaty should have been expended at $34 per pupil per annum.
	Buildings.	No.		
1871	Mission	257	2,909	$98,906
1872	do	323	2,843	96,662
1873	do	160	3,006	102,204
1874	Government and Mission	319	2,847	46,798
1875	do	425	2,741	93,194
1876	do	664	2,502	85,068
1877	do	881	2,285	77,690
1878	do	785	2,381	80,954
1879	do	803	2,363	80,342
1880	do	1,139	2,027	68,918
1881	do	1,083	2,083	70,822
1882	Government	721	2,084	70,856
	Mission	361		
1883	Government	600	2,096	71,264
	Mission	470		
1884	Government	905	1,761	59,874
	Mission	500		
1885	Government	1,302	1,655	56,270
	Mission	209		
1886	Government	1,796	1,093	37,162
	Mission	277		
1887	Government	1,762	1,134	38,556
	Mission	270		
1888	Government	1,961	697	23,698
	Mission	508		
1889	Government	1,971	487	16,558
	Mission	708		
Total				$1,275,796

BUILDINGS.

Total for whom, under treaty, school accommodations should have been provided by Government	3,166
Total Government accommodations thus far provided (not including mission buildings)	1,971
Number of children left unprovided for	1,195
Number of day school buildings not provided, counting one for every thirty children	40
Forty school houses, with teachers' residence, at $1,200	$48,000

SUPPORT.

Total which, under treaty stipulations, should have been expended in support of pupils since 1871	1,275,796
Total	$1,323,796

This credits the Government with mission as well as Government work.

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51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 334.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting a supplemental estimate of the amount required for the enlargement and support of schools upon Indian reservations for the ensuing fiscal year.

APRIL 17, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 16, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior of the 15th instant, submitting a supplemental estimate of the amount required for the enlargement and support of schools upon Indian reservations for the ensuing fiscal year.

Respectfully yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 15, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication of the 17th ultimo from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, submitting a supplemental estimate of the amount required for the enlargement and support of schools upon Indian reservations for the ensuing fiscal year.

This matter meets with approval, and I have the honor to request that the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1891 be amended as recommended by the Commissioner.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, March 17, 1890.

SIR: Soon after entering upon the duties of my office I was called upon to submit an estimate of appropriations required for the Indian service for the next fiscal year. I had no opportunity to examine in detail the educational needs of the Indians, and could only take as a basis for my estimate the appropriation for the preceding year. Since then I have given the subject of appropriations for Indian schools careful attention and have ascertained the status and needs of each school in the service, having called for special reports thereon from agents and school superintendents.

In regard to training schools, I have already submitted for your consideration some supplemental estimates based upon information acquired since the original estimates were submitted.

I respectfully present herewith a supplemental estimate of the amount required for the enlargement and support of schools *upon reservations* for the ensuing fiscal year, as follows:

Support of Indian industrial and day schools and for other educational purposes not hereinafter provided for	$811,000
Construction and repair of school buildings, including pay of draughtsman and architect to be employed in the Indian Office at Washington	100,000
Purchase of stock, trees, and libraries for schools	10,000
Total	921,000

These sums should be substituted for the respective amounts contained in the original estimate, viz, $685,000, $55,000, and $10,000, an aggregate increase of $171,000.

In support of the first and second items I submit herewith a table, which shows the school population (estimated at 20 per cent. of the total population) of the several agencies or tribes, the number for whom school accommodations should be provided, the accommodations in Government school buildings which will be available at the end of the present fiscal year, the additional accommodations which ought to be provided immediately, and the cost of the same; also the cost of such repairs and improvements of present buildings as should be made within a year, and the cost of supporting the schools for another year, carefully compiled and compared.

You will observe, upon comparing the figures of the amended estimate and those of the table referred to, that while there is a necessity for an expenditure of $519,824 in buildings and repairs at these reservation schools, I am asking for but $100,000 for the next fiscal year—less than one-fifth of the amount actually needed to push the educational work among the tribes with that vigor which I suggested to you in my supplemental annual report.

Economy in the management of the affairs of this Bureau has led me to ask for the very modest sum of $45,000 more for buildings the coming year than the estimate originally submitted.

As you will see by the same table, accommodations will be afforded for 5,076 children at the Government boarding schools June 30, 1890. Of this number the accommodations for 500 are included in the following new schools: Pima Agency 100, Nez Perces 75, Comanche 50, Navajo 150, Colville 50, and the following to which additions are now in progress of construction: Colorado River 25, Yankton 25, and Yakima 50. In the original estimates the expense of the support of these 500 children is not calculated.

If the appropriation of $100,000 for buildings and repairs be made, another 500 boarding pupils and 600 day pupils will be added in the next year. As these will not all be provided for until the latter part of the year, I have included the cost of the support of one-half in my amended estimate, which, summarized, is as follows:

Original estimate now before Congress	$685,000
Cost of 500 new boarding pupils, at $155 each	77,500
Cost of 250 new pupils at schools to be erected in 1891, at $155 each	38,750
Cost of 300 day pupils, at $34 each	10,200
Total	811,450

I am convinced that the necessities of the service require this sum and the work of education among the Indians can not be properly carried forward for less. In fact, as the table herewith referred to shows, a much larger sum should be appropriated, and is actually and urgently needed. In making the above estimate, I have assumed that the original estimate of $685,000 for support will provide for all but 500 of the boarding pupils, although the per capita of $155 per boarding pupil, which experience has shown to be the actual average cost, would make the expense far in excess of the sum named, exclusive of the amount required for day schools. I am hopeful, however, by increasing the average attendance to thereby reduce the average per capita cost, and thus to be able to push the work with the limited sum asked for the purpose.

I should add that the Government is credited with accommodations in all the calculations above which, in many instances, are much to its discredit—so unsightly, unstable, ill-arranged, ill-ventilated, cramped, crowded, uncomfortable, and unhealthy as to add every possible disadvantage to the inherent difficulty of bringing children out of barbarism into enlightened civilization. As a rule, assembly-rooms, sitting-rooms, laundries, bath-rooms, hospitals, store-rooms, and shops are inadequate or altogether wanting, and a large part of the sum asked for buildings and repairs will be needed to put many existing buildings into proper order for their purpose.

It is believed that the $10,000 can be used to better advantage if trees and libraries are also furnished schools therefrom instead of having the whole amount expended for stock for schools according to the original estimate. This is the sum already asked in annual estimate.

I respectfully recommend that you forward this letter through the proper channel to Congress with your favorable recommendation.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Appropriations needed for Government

	School population (20 per cent. of population).	Number for whom school accommodations should be provided (90 per cent. of 75 per cent.).	Accommodations provided to June 30, 1890.		Pupils allowed contract schools for 1890.	Pupils for whom additional boarding accommodations are needed.
			Boarding.	Day.		
Arizona.						
Colorado River	195	132	75	.....	.....	16
Yumas (Fort Yuma school)	223	151	*a* 250	.....	.....	.....
Pimas and Papagoes	2,303	1,555	(Partial) 100	.....	100	100
San Carlos	788	532	50	.....	.....	150
Mohaves at Fort Mohave	80	54	Fort Mohave.*b*	.....	.....	.....
Hualpais and Suppais	188	127				
California.						
Hoopa Valley	95	64	Fort Gaston next year.	*c* 60	.....	.....
Klamath	42	28				
Mission	651	439	.....	236	75	50
Round Valley	106	72	.....	80	.....	40
Tule River	29	20	.....	21	.....	.....
Colorado.						
Southern Ute	354	239	(*d*)	.....	.....	40
North Dakota.						
Devil's Lake	203	137	30 *e* 100	.....	*e* 100	20
Turtle Mountain	386	261	.....	155	(day) 60 120	.....
Fort Berthold (Fort Stevenson.)	239	161	150	.....	33	.....
South Dakota.						
Sisseton	297	200	140	.....	125	.....
Yankton	352	238	100	.....	(enrolled) 40	.....
Idaho.						
Fort Hall	320	216	100	.....	.....	50
Lemhi	104	71	(very poor) 30	.....	.....	10
Nez Percé	290	196	75 125	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory.						
Cheyenne and Arapaho	719	485	225	.....	35 50 75	.....
Kiowas	228	154	115	.....	.....	.....
Wichitas and Apaches	102	69	60	.....	.....	.....
Comanches	318	215	50	.....	.....	100
Osage	299	202	175	.....	(day) 15 50 125	.....
Kaws	40	27	70	.....	.....	.....
Pawnees	170	115	(inadequate) 80	.....	.....	.....
Poncas	106	72	100	.....	.....	.....
Otoes and Tonkawas	79	53	75	.....	.....	.....
Peorias, Miamis, and Modocs	59	40	.....	90	.....	.....
Senecas, etc	146	99	100	.....	.....	.....
Quapaws	23	16	*f* 45	.....	.....	.....
Absentee Shawnees	130	88	80	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox	103	70	60	.....	.....	.....
Citizen Pottawatomies, etc	205	138	.....	.....	108	50
Iowa.						
Sac and Fox	78	53	.....	30	.....	.....
Kansas.						
Kickapoos	45	30	(poor) 38	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomies	89	60	(poor) 38	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox and Iowas	47	32	50	.....	.....	.....

boarding schools on reservations.

Cost of needed buildings and additions at $234 per pupil.		Cost of repairs and improvements of buildings now in use.		Cost of support of boarding pupils, 1891.		Remarks.
General fund.	Treaty.	General fund.	Treaty.	General fund.	Treaty.	
$3,744	.....	$1,000	.....	$11,625	.....	
.....	.....	2,500	.....	31,000	.....	*a* Keep 200 pupils there from Yuma and other tribes.
23,400	.....	10,000	.....	15,500	.....	
35,100	.....	500	.....	7,750	.....	
.....	.....	2,000	.....	15,500	.....	*b* 100 pupils can doubtless be placed at Fort Mohave next year.
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,200	.....	*c* 40 pupils can be cared for in Fort Gaston next year.
11,700	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	
9,360	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	
.....	$9,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* Present building, in which twenty-five pupils have been wretchedly accommodated, has been abandoned because unsafe.
4,680	.....	1,500	.....	4,650	.....	*e* Contract school in Government building.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2,500	.....	23,250	.....	
.....	.....	2,500	.....	21,700	.....	
.....	.....	1,000	.....	15,500	.....	
11,700	.....	2,500	.....	15,500	.....	
2,340	.....	2,500	.....	4,650	.....	
.....	.....	3,000	.....	11,625 19,375	.....	
.....	.....	1,500	.....	14,875	$20,000	
.....	.....	500	.....	.....	17,825	
.....	.....	500	.....	9,300	.....	
23,400	.....	.....	.....	7,750	.....	
.....	.....	.....	$2,500	.....	27,125	
.....	.....	500	.....	9,500	13,050	
.....	.....	5,000	.....	1,200	11,200	
.....	.....	1,500	.....	15,500	.....	
.....	.....	1,000	.....	6,625	5,000	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1,200	.....	15,500	.....	
.....	.....	750	.....	5,975	1,000	*f* 45 Quapaws and others now in attendance.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	12,400	.....	
.....	.....	750	.....	4,300	5,000	
11,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,890	4,000	
.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	5,890	
.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,750	6,000	

Appropriations needed for Goverument

	School population (20 per cent. of population).	Number for whom school accommodations should be provided (90 per cent. of 75 per cent.).	Accommodations provided to June 30, 1890.		Pupils allowed contract schools for 1890.	Pupils for whom additional boarding accommodations are needed.
			Boarding.	Day.		
Minnesota.						
White Earth	398	269	110	80	25 80	*a* 50
Leech Lake	427	288	(worthless) 45	.....	97	.....
Red Lake	233	157	70	.....	40	25
Mille Lac	188	127	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sioux in Minnesota	83	56	.....	.....	(day) 30	.....
Michigan.						
Chippewas, Ottawas, etc	1,485	1,002	.....	205	75 50	.....
Montana.						
Blackfeet	458	309	*b* 65	.....	85	50
Crow	491	331	(worthless) 60	.....	50 100	150
Flathead	382	258	.....	.....	(special appropriation.) 300	.....
Fort Belknap	358	242	100	.....	125	50
Fort Peck	378	255	150	.....	.....	50
Tongue River	173	117	.....	90	45	50
Nebraska.						
Omaha	227	153	70	.....	50	.....
Winnebago	242	163	90	.....	.....	.....
Poncas (in Dakota)	44	30	.....	50	.....	.....
Nevada.						
Pyramid Lake and Walker River	191	129	50	35	.....	30
Western Shoshone	95	64	.....	40	.....	45
New Mexico.						
Mescalero	94	64	45	25	.....	.....
Navajo	3,600	2,430	*c* 200	.....	.....	300
Moqui	440	297	50	.....	.....	100
Pueblos	1,650	1,114	140 200	Santa Fé Albuquerque	160 (day) 330 100 (day) 125 35	.....
North Carolina.						
Eastern Cherokee	600	405	*d* 80	*d* 201	*d* 80 (day) 225	30
Oregon.						
Grand Ronde	74	50	80	.....	.....	.....
Klamath	180	122	190	.....	.....	.....
Siletz	121	82	60	.....	.....	.....
Umatilla	196	132	90	.....	.....	.....
Warm Springs	170	115	(very poor) *e* 150	.....	.....	*e* 100
Utah.						
Uintah	175	118	*f* 90	.....	.....	.....
Ouray	206	139	.....	.....	.....	90

boarding-schools on reservations—Continued.

Cost of needed buildings and additions at $234 per pupil.		Cost of repairs and improvements of buildings now in use.		Cost of support of boarding pupils, 1891.		Remarks.
General fund.	Treaty.	General fund.	Treaty.	General fund.	Treaty.	
$11,700	.....	$2,000	.....	$13,050	$4,000	*a* For Indians who are to be removed to White Earth.
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,975	.....	
5,850	.....	500	.....	10,850	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	$11,700	.....	$1,000	.....	10,075	*b* Assuming one building will be erected before June 30, 1890.
35,100	.....	1,000	.....	8,100	1,200	
.....	.....	.....	.....	(special appropriation.)	.....	
7,200	4,500	2,500	.....	.....	15,500	
9,950	1,750	500	.....	.....	23,250	
11,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1,000	.....	10,850	.....	
.....	.....	1,000	.....	13,950	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7,020	.....	1,000	.....	7,750	.....	
10,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	500	.....	6,975	.....	
70,200	.....	.....	.....	31,000	.....	*c* Assuming one building will be erected before June 30, 1890.
23,400	.....	1,500	.....	7,750	.....	
(special appropriation.)	.....	(special appropriation.)	.....	(special appropriation.)	.....	
7,020	.....	1,000	.....	(special appropriation.)	.....	*d* Schools carried on by contract in Government buildings.
.....	.....	1,500	.....	9,400	3,000	
.....	.....	2,000	.....	29,450	.....	
.....	.....	1,500	.....	9,300	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,050	2,900	
23,400	.....	.....	.....	23,250	.....	*e* Abandon present buildings and erect new building for consolidated agency and Sinemasho school.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,950	*f* Assuming one building will be erected before June 30, 1890.
.....	21,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Appropriations needed for Government

	School population (20 per cent. of population).	Number for whom school accommodations should be provided (90 per cent. of 75 per cent.).	Accommodations provided to June 30, 1890.		Pupils allowed contract schools for 1890.	Pupils for whom additional boarding accommodations are needed.
			Boarding.	Day.		
Washington.						
Colville	460	310	50	50	260	75
Neah Bay	147	99	50	.....	.....	.....
Puyallup	173	117	85	30	25	.....
Chehalis	28	19	50	.....	.....	.....
Skokomish	44	30	40	.....	.....	.....
Quinaielt	91	61	30	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip	246	166	a150	60	(day) 30 a150	.....
Yakima	335	226	150	.....	60	.....
Wisconsin.						
Menomonees, Oneidas, and Stockbridges.	662	447	100	371	(day) 20 140 25	50
Bad River Chippewas	142	96	.....	.....	(day) 50	.....
Fond du Lac Chippewas	146	99	.....	30	.....	40
Grand Portage Chippewas	57	38	.....	20	.....	.....
Lac Court Oreilles Chippewas	244	165	.....	40	(day) 60	.....
Lac du Flambeau Chippewas	127	86	.....	25	.....	40
Boisé Forte Chippewas	143	97	.....	50	.....	40
Red Cliff Chippewas	80	54	.....	50	(day) 40 20	.....
Wyoming.						
Shoshone Agency	389	263	80	.....	100	100
Total	27, 104	18, 302	b5, 656	2, 124	4, 298	2, 091

boarding-schools on reservations—Continued

Cost of needed buildings and additions at $234 per pupil.		Cost of repairs and improvements of buildings now in use.		Cost of support of boarding pupils, 1891.		Remarks.
General fund.	Treaty.	General fund.	Treaty.	General fund.	Treaty.	
$17,550	.....	.....	.....	$7,750	.....	
.....	.....	$500	.....	7,750	.....	
.....	.....	1,000	.....	13,175	.....	
.....	.....	500	.....	7,750	.....	
.....	.....	500	.....	6,200	.....	
.....	.....	1,000	.....	4,650	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	(special appropriation.)	.....	*a* Schools carried on by contract in Government buildings.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	23,250	.....	
11,700	.....	2,500	.....	13,500	$2,000	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9,360	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	
9,360	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	
9,360	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
23,400	.....	.....	.....	10,900	1,500	
440,924	$48,370	78,900	$3,500	605,015	181,765	*b* Taking explanatory notes into account will reduce this to 5,076.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 335.

TERMS OF CIVIL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A draught of a bill "To limit and define the term of all civil officers of the United States appointed for a fixed term," and recommending the same to be enacted into law.

APRIL 18, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 16, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a draught of a bill "To limit and define the term of all civil officers of the United States appointed for a fixed term," and to recommend that the same be enacted into law.

As will be seen by the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, it is held that the sureties on bonds of officers appointed for fixed terms are relieved from liability at the expiration of the term.

The passage of this bill will authorize a change in the form of commission and bond, so that the sureties will be liable untila successor is appointed and qualified.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I am informed by a communication from Acting Secretary Batcheller that the "permanent commission of the assistant treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., bears date March 1, 1886, for a term of four years from the 'date hereof,' subject to the conditions prescribed by law."

Inquiry is made whether the term of this officer expires four years from the date of the commission, or from the date of his qualification, and whether his official bond, given under said commission, will hold good after these dates, or until his successor is appointed.

It will be observed that the commission itself recites that the incumbent was appointed for a term of four years from the date thereof. The term of office of the assistant treasurer at San Francisco began with the date of his commission, and not from the date of his qualification. In the case of the United States *vs.* Le Baron, 19 Howard, p. 73, it was held that—

> When a person has been nominated to an office by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and his commission has been signed by the President, and the seal of the United States affixed thereto, his appointment to that office is complete. "This is an appointment made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (say the court in Marbury *vs.* Madison, 1 Cranch, p. 137) and is evidenced by no act but the commission itself. In such a case, therefore, the commission and the appointment seem inseparable, it being almost impossible to show an appointment otherwise than by proving the existence of a commission; still the commission is not necessarily the appointment, though conclusive evidence of it. * * * It is, therefore, decidedly the opinion of the court, that when a commission has been signed by the President the appointment is made." In the former case, that of a postmaster appointed by President Taylor, it was held "of no importance that the person commissioned must give a bond and take an oath, before he possesses the office under the commission; nor that it is the duty of the Postmaster-General to transmit the commission to the officer when he shall have done so."

So have held the Attorneys-General (2 Op. 333; 16 *Id.*, 656).

The sureties of such officer are only responsible for the term of their principal's appointment. (1 How., 250; 2 McLean, 265, 407.)

In the United States *vs.* Eckford's executors (1 How., 250) it was held in the case of a collector, the conditions of whose bond are similar to those of the bond of an assistant treasurer, that—

> Under the act of 1820, collectors can only be appointed for four years. At the end of this term the office becomes vacant, and must be filled by a new appointment; * * * that the collector is responsible for all moneys received by him and not accounted for, without reference to the official terms he may have served, or to any bonds he may have executed, is undoubted. But this is not the case with his sureties. They are responsible only for the faithful performance of his duties for the term of his appointment.

Very respectfully,

W. P. HEPBURN,
Solicitor.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

A BILL to limit and define the term of all civil officers of the United States, appointed for a fixed term.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every civil officer of the United States, appointed for a fixed term of office, shall hold and perform all the duties of the office for which he is commissioned, until his successor is appointed and qualified, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC No. 337.

JUDGMENT IN CASES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

SUBMITTING

A report in accordance with section 11 *of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," and calling attention to accompanying exhibits.*

APRIL 19, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1890.

Under the provisions of section 11 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887, chapter 259, 24 Statutes at Large (1887), page 507, I have the honor to submit the following report:

By the terms of the statute it is my duty to submit a report "at the beginning of each session of Congress." This I was unable to do for the reason that in many instances the officers whose duty it was to furnish the Department of Justice with the necessary data either failed to furnish any or presented it in such an imperfect manner that I was obliged to ask for transcripts from each district from the date of the passage of the act.

I call attention to the exhibits forming a part of this report, and especially to Exhibit A, certain cases in which judgments have been obtained, but appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States have been prevented by failure to follow the directions of this Department.

I also call attention to a list of judgments transmitted to Congress by my predecessor February 21, 1889.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Date of judgment.	Exhibit No.	Name.	Judgment.	Costs.
Mar. 27, 1889	1	William H. Bliss	$70.89	.....
Mar. 28, 1889	2	Sarah C. Key, administratrix	285.00	$15.25
June 18, 1888	3	George Nuss, jr	25.00	*
Do	4	Frank P. Anderson	25.00	
Do	5	Edw. Davenport	25.00	
Do	6	Frank Hebert	25.00	
Do	7	William Oser	25.00	
Do	8	Robert W. Young	25.00	
Do	9	F. C. Ancoin	25.00	
Do	10	Marshal J. Simms	25.00	
Do	11	William Lamberton	25.00	
Do	12	Daniel Leeland	25.00	
Do	13	J. V. Winter	25.00	
Do	14	W. T. Imbar	25.00	
Do	15	Henry Geran	25.00	
Do	16	Benj. St.Geme	25.00	
Do	17	P. Savage	25.00	
Do	18	C. O. Schexnaydre	25.00	
Do	19	L. J. Joubert	25 00	
Do	20	J. Volrath	25.00	
Do	21	J. B. Lainez	25.00	
Do	22	Paul Crescioni	25.00	
Do	23	Daniel Rees	25.00	
Do	24	George P. Wright	25.00	
Do	25	Daniel A. Wilson	25.00	
Do	26	Patrick Creagh	25.00	
Do	27	Joseph L. Thompson	25.00	
Do	28	John P. Beanham	25.00	
Do	29	W. G. James	25.00	
Do	30	L. R. Simmons	25.00	
Do	31	E. G Phelps	25.00	
Do	32	James E. Ayer	25.00	
Oct. 29, 1887	33	Leroy N. Berry	15.00	17.70
Oct. 6, 1887	34	Henry Schofield	25.00	2 55
Nov. 27, 1887	35	Frederick Kenish	25.00	2.30
Nov. 25, 1887	36†	B. W. Bell	630.65	32.00
Do	37	John O'Keefe	25.00	2.30
Nov. 23, 1887	38†	J. W. Dimmick	682.44	19.10
Mar. 13, 1889	39	James T. Spann	23.15	36.95
Do	40†	.....do	35.90	36.90
Apr. 15, 1889	41†	Arthur H. Keller	2,823.98	27.55
June 25, 1888	42†	Robert Barber	336.50	38.20
Do	43	.....do	737.10	24.50
June 8, 1888	44	Samuel T. McGehee	15.00	22.45
Do	45	Wray S. Knight	15.00	22.45
Do	46	John M. Lewis	10.00	22.45
Do	47	W. T. Yarbrough	15.00	22.45
Do	48	James Macdougall	40.00	22.45
Do	49	R. F. Walker	15.00	22.45
Do	50	John A. Waters	15.00	22.45
Do	51	John H. Campbell	15.00	22.45
Do	52	Jeff. H. Powell	15.00	22.45
Do	53	L. N. Price	20.00	22.45
Do	54	Younger Loving	15.00	22.45
Do	55	Edward H. Smith	12.00	22.45
Do	56	J. F. Schielling	5.00	22.45
Do	57	G. G. Thompson	15.00	22.45
Do	58	J. H. Simpson	15.00	22.45
Do	59	N. T. Redford	15.00	22.45
Do	60	Philip Harris	5.00	22.45
Do	61	M. Samuels	15.00	22.45
Do	62	Richard Crump	15.00	22.45
Do	63	Charles C. Spurr	15.00	22.45
Feb. 25, 1889	64	John L. Thornley	39.00	.....
Jan. 17, 1889	65	Marion Erwin	780.30	.....
Sept. 21, 1888	66	R. A. Cook	15.00	22.45
Do	67	Sarah E. Hunt, administratrix	20.00	22.45
Do	68	S. T. Evans	15.00	22.45
Do	69	Carter N. Harrison	15.00	22.45
Do	70	J. Booton Hill	15.00	22.45
Do	71	W. E. Atkinson	15.00	22.45
Do	72	J. L. Edwards	15.00	22.45
Do	73	Henry C. Jenks	10.00	22.45
Do	74	John W. Foster	15.00	22.45
Do	75	James L. Botts	15.00	22.45
Do	76	Edward Thompson	20.00	22.45
Do	77	D. H. Alley	15.00	22.45
Do	78	J. C. Donnella	15.00	22.45
Do	79	W. A. Johnson	15.00	22.45
Do	80	James L. Stevenson	15.00	22.45
Apr. 15, 1889	81†	William L. Goodwin	586.68	29.85
Jan. 25, 1889	82†	Robert Barber	1,174.00	14.85

* Costs, exhibits 3 to 32, $150.60.

† See Ex. A.

Date of judgment.	Exhibit No.	Name.	Judgment.	Costs.
Jan. 25, 1889	83*	Robert Barber	$721.45	$13.35
Do	84*	....do	396.25	24.10
Do	85*	B. W. Bell	119.00	14.10
Dec. 5, 1888	88	John T. Wood	20.00	22.45
Do	89	Jefferson Wallace	15.00	22.45
Do	90	E. P. Mayes	10.00	22.45
Do	91	W. C. Wilkinson	5.00	22.45
Do	92	James F. Flounoy	15.00	22.45
Apr. 27, 1889	93	E. M. Rand	248.85	.....
Apr. 25, 1889	94	H. M Doak	644.65	.....
June 29, 1889	95	Henry Adams	25.00	.....
Do	96	William J. Anderson	25.00	.....
Do	97	George M. Addison	25.00	.....
Do	98	Benjamin T. Anderson	25.00	.....
Do	99	Adam Bartholomay	25.00	.....
Do	100	Herman C. Boerner	25.00	.....
Do	101	Pascal Bailone	25.00	.....
Do	102	William G. Blakeley	25.00	.....
Do	103	John A. Brown	25.00	.....
Do	104	Anthony Bathon	25.00	.....
Do	105	Albert S. Bartholomaér	25.00	.....
Do	106	James C. Bowen	25.00	.....
Do	107	C. Henry Bischoff	25.00	.....
Do	108	William M. Boone	25.00	.....
Do	109	Paul Burgess	25.00	.....
Do	110	Louis T. Baum	25.00	.....
Do	111	Charles B. Carmichael	10.00	.....
Do	112	J. A. Kirk Coles	25.00	.....
Do	113	John William Chapman	25.00	.....
Do	114	William G. Cramblith	25.00	.....
Do	115	John Canty	25.00	.....
Do	116	William H. Cooke	25.00	.....
Do	117	Charles H. Carroll	25.00	.....
Do	118	James F. Curley	25.00	.....
Do	119	Michael Cunningham	25.00	.....
Do	120	Charles G. Crisp	25.00	.....
Do	121	John S. Carroll	25.00	.....
Do	122	Joseph B. Collins	25.00	.....
Do	123	Tyler Davis	25.00	.....
Do	124	George E. Davis	25.00	.....
Do	125	August Deichman	25.00	.....
Do	126	William J. Davis	25.00	.....
Do	127	Michael Donoghue	25.00	.....
Do	128	Martin J. Doran	25.00	.....
Do	129	Richard T. Donnelly	25.00	.....
Do	130	Frederick C. Daub	25.00	.....
Do	131	Reverdy Davis	25.00	.....
Do	132	Jacob Day	25.00	.....
Do	133	William C. Deal	25.00	.....
Do	134	Ambrose M. Emory	25.00	.....
Do	135	William Eney	25.00	.....
Do	136	Benjamin P. Franklin	25.00	.....
Do	137	Joseph M. Foster	25.00	.....
Do	138	William T. Fowler	25.00	.....
Do	139	Thomas E. Flanigan	25.00	.....
Do	140	Ellery C. Folger	25.00	.....
Do	141	John E. Harrison	10.00	.....
Do	142	Edward S Harding	25.00	.....
Do	143	James Haddock, jr	25.00	.....
Do	144	George H. Hewitt	25.00	.....
Do	145	Lewis C. Heath	25.00	.....
Do	146	John Hanlen	25.00	.....
Do	147	Philip Hartman	25.00	.....
Do	148	J. Alonzo Joslin	25.00	.....
Do	149	William E. Joynes	25.00	.....
Do	150	Jesse Kleinfelter	25.00	.....
Do	151	Frederick Korn	25.00	.....
Do	152	Frank Koons	25.00	.....
Do	153	August Kreider	10.00	.....
Do	154	George H. Kerner	25.00	.....
Do	155	John G. Kipp	25.00	.....
Do	156	Charles B. Kemper	25.00	.....
Do	157	William I. King	25.00	.....
Do	158	Henry J. Lyneman	25.00	.....
Do	159	John H. Lynch	25.00	.....
Do	160	Robert Lloyd	25.00	.....
Do	161	Felix A. Logue	25.00	.....
Do	162	Thomas I. Larkin	25.00	.....
Do	163	Daniel E. McSweeney	25.00	.....
Do	164	Thomas O. Morris	25.00	.....
Do	165	Charles Morgan	25.00	.....
Do	166	Robert E. McKeldin	25.00	.....

*See Ex. A.

Date of judgment.	Exhibit No.	Name.	Judgment.	Costs.
June 29, 1889	167	Charles E. Minnick	$20.00	
Do	168	Gustav Mechan	25.00	
Do	169	Henry C. Mackie	25.00	
Do	170	David L. McCahan	25.00	
Do	171	Samuel A. Miles	25.00	
Do	172	Charles I. Murphy	25.00	
Do	173	Cornelius McLaughlin	25.00	
Do	174	George F. Melvin	25.00	
Do	175	Henry Newberth	25.00	
Do	176	John Nagle	25.00	
Do	177	J. William Nicoll	25.00	
Do	178	George W. Nickerson	25.00	
Do	179	Michael O'Dea	25.00	
Do	180	James J. O'Brien	25.00	
Do	181	Emanuel L. Oster	25.00	
Do	182	John Praley	25.00	
Do	183	John R. Polton	25.00	
Do	184	Thomas J. Penning	25.00	
Do	185	Benjamin Peachey	25.00	
Do	186	John D. Padgett	25.00	
Do	187	George W. Ruley	25.00	
Do	188	William W. Roberts	25.00	
Do	189	John C. Pitzel	25.00	
Do	190	Peter I. Reilly	25.00	
Do	191	Thomas L. Richardson	10.00	
Do	192	George W. Rohester	25.00	
Do	193	Charles M. A. Roberts	25.00	
Do	194	Charles H. Ray	25.00	
Do	195	Charles Revoil	25.00	
Do	196	A. A. Rosenthal	25.00	
Do	197	William F. Reeside	25.00	
Do	198	Louis Rose	25.00	
Do	199	Joshua Robinson, jr	25.00	
Do	200	Edward Rinn	25.00	
Do	201	A. C. Sturyson	25.00	
Do	202	George C. Stokes	25.00	
Do	203	Silas H. Stocksdale	10.00	
Do	204	John H. Seipp	25.00	
Do	205	William H. Stiner	25.00	
Do	206	Robert T. Smith	25.00	
Do	207	Joseph S. Solomon	25.00	
Do	208	George W. Saunders	25.00	
Do	209	William H. Schmitt	25.00	
Do	210	Hood Stoddard	25.00	
Do	211	George E. Schultheis	25.00	
Do	212	William I. Shea	25.00	
Do	213	William Schoenhaar	25.00	
Do	214	William Shirley	25.00	
Do	215	James L. Sollers	25.00	
Do	216	George W Sadler	25.00	
Do	217	Peter H. Sporrer	25.00	
Do	218	Henry Snyder	25.00	
Do	219	Levi L. Totman	25.00	
Do	220	John M. Toner	25.00	
Do	221	Joseph E. Taylor	25.00	
Do	222	Otis J. Tall	25.00	
Do	223	Samuel L. Taylor	25.00	
Do	224	Henry B. Twist	25.00	
Do	225	Nicholas H. Volkert	25.00	
Do	226	George W. Van Daniker	25.00	
Do	227	Jacob H. Vickers	25.00	
Do	228	Samuel Wrightsen	25.00	
Do	229	John N. Wick	25.00	
Do	230	Jacob Wenk	25.00	
Do	231	Henry L. Watts	25.00	
Do	232	Frank B. Warner	25.00	
Do	233	James H. White	25.00	
Do	234	William L. Wain	25.00	
Do	235	George W. Walker	25.00	
Do	236	William D. Warwick	25.00	
Do	237	Nathaniel C. Walker	25.00	
Do	238	William Young	25.00	
Do	239	John B. Zink	25.00	
Apr. 15, 1889	240	A. W. McCullough	383.50	$26.90
Apr. 25, 1889	241	John T. Green	764.05	27.35
June 14, 1889	242	S. F. Wilson	1,000.00	
May 9, 1889	243	Henry C. Urner	159.30	3.55
June 29, 1889	244	C. B. Tiernan	25.00	
Do	245	James T. Jones	25.00	
Do	246	John S. Russell	25.00	
Do	247	John T. McCormick	25.00	
Do	248	James F. Barnes	25.00	
Do	249	Joseph I. Kirby	25.00	

Date of judgment.	Exhibit No.	Name.	Judgment.	Costs.
June 29, 1889	250	Joseph F Dudley	$25.00	.....
Do	251	John A. Hampton	25.00	.....
Do	252	William B. Hooper	25.00	.....
Do	253	Christian Kahl	25.00	.....
Do	254	Cloud L. Norris	25.00	.....
Do	255	Col. S. M. Gibbons	25.00	.....
Do	256	Frank Beckman	25.00	.....
Do	257	Albert Simcoe	25.00	.....
Do	258	Joseph A. H. Zimmerman	25.00	.....
Do	259	Harry Spear	15.00	.....
Do	260	Thomas M. Hynes	25.00	.....
Nov. 16, 1889	261	T. L. Crawford	206.45	$16 35
Sept. 27, 1889	262	Robert L. Bradford	25.00	.....
Do	263	David Morrow	25.00	.....
Do	264	Irving H. Smith	25.00	.....
Do	265	Alexander H. Miller	25.00	.....
Do	266	Edwin S. Davis	25.00	.....
Do	267	Abner L. Foote	25.00	.....
Do	268	Samuel P. Hall	25.00	.....
Do	269	Beaman Lawrence	25.00	.....
Do	270	William Harris	25.00	.....
Do	271	Thomas E. Price	25.00	.....
Do	272	Richard T. Brown	25.00	.....
Do	273	Charles H. Stein	25.00	.....
Do	274	William T. Davis	25.00	.....
Do	275	James Dunlop	25.00	.....
Do	276	W. McGill	25.00	.....
Do	277	William T. Hutchins	25.00	.....
Do	278	Henry Budnitz	25.00	.....
Do	279	Thomas J. Tongue	25.00	.....
Do	280	George W. Kelly	25.00	.....
Do	281	Stewart D. Correll	25.00	.....
Do	282	John H. Ashton	25.00	.....
Do	283	Frederick D. Helberg	25.00	.....
Do	284	Robert McCann	25.00	.....
Do	285	Martin A. Weitzell	25.00	.....
Do	286	James Arthurs	25.00	.....
Do	287	John F. Murray	25.00	.....
Do	288	James Watson	25.00	.....
Do	289	William M. Chambers	25.00	.....
Do	290	John T. Tucker	25.00	.....
Do	291	John O. McLaughlin	25 00	.....
Do	292	Albert McLean	25.00	.....
Do	293	James D. Johnson	25.00	.....
Do	294	Francis D. Tormey	25 00	.....
Do	295	George W. Cuddy	25.00	.....
Do	296	Joseph Obendorf	25.00	.....
Do	297	John R. Geohegan	25.00	.....
Do	298	Charles O. White	25.00	.....
Do	299	Felix McKenna	25.00	.....
Do	300	Frederick Wehrenberg	25.00	.....
Do	301	Francis Roth	25.00	.....
Sept. 16, 1889	302	J. MF. Burns	25.00	.....
Do	303	John L. Suyder	25.00	.....
Do	304	Joseph Shannon	25.00	.....
Do	305	William J. Jones	25.00	.....
Do	306	George Lobermein	25.00	.....
Do	307	Michael Fahey	25.00	.....
Do	308	Benjamin Steward	25.00	.....
Do	309	Charles M. Sapp	25.00	.....
Do	310	Lewis Montgomery	25.00	.....
Do	311	Joseph H. T. Watson	25.00	.....
Do	312	Orlando F. Bell	25.00	.....
Do	313	George L. K. Taylor	25.00	.....
Do	314	Charles Michelman	25.00	.....
Do	315	William Richardson	25.00	.....
Do	316	Leonard D. Hessenaner	25.00	.....
Do	317	John W. Guest	25.00	.....
Do	318	John C. Ernest	25.00	.....
Do	319	John S. Cooksey	25.00	.....
Do	320	Stephen W. Folly	25.00	.....
Do	321	George E. Davis	25.00	.....
Do	322	Charles H. Ohler	10.00	.....
Do	323	James F. Barnes	25.00	.....
Do	324	Stephen Flaherty	25.00	.....
Do	325	John W. Lientz	20.00	.....
Do	326	Abraham Brown, jr	10.00	.....
Do	327	Louis J. Aull	10.00	.....
Do	328	B. F. Marr	10.00	.....
Do	329	DeWitt C. Morgan	10.00	.....
Do	330	Charles H. Koenecke	10.00	.....
Do	331	A. A. Boblitz	10.00	.....
Do	332	William Atkinson	10.00	.....

Date of judgment.	Exhibit No.	Name.	Judgment.	Costs.
Sept. 16, 1889	333	B. H. Peregoy	$10.00	.....
Do	334	John Loney	10.00	.....
Do	335	W. H. W. Krebs	10.00	.....
Do	336	George W. Hargist	10.00	.....
Do	337	H. H. Dentry	10.00	.....
Do	338	Samuel Whitesides	25.00	.....
Do	339	B. P. Franklin	25.00	.....
Do	340	William H. Bell	25.00	.....
Do	341	Jacob G. Altman	25.00	.....
Do	342	Gustav Mechan	25.00	.....
Do	343	John D. Nugent	25.00	.....
Do	344	Charles H. Hudgins	25.00	.....
Do	345	John Diehl	25.00	.....
Do	346	George Koethe	25,00	.....
Do	347	Lawrence Robinson	25.00	.....
Do	348	J. J. McCartney	25.00	.....
Do	349	Philip Fink	25.00	.....
Do	350	Frederick Gable	25.00	.....
Do	351	Matthew Mitchell	25.00	.....
Do	352	Edward E. Bell	25.00	.....
Do	353	John W. Russell	25.00	.....
Do	354	George W. Kaesemeyer	25.00	.....
Do	355	William Owen Cross	25.00	.....
Do	356	George Behringer	25.00	.....
Do	357	Henry F. Baker	25.00	.....
Do	358	James H. Wood	25.00	.....
Do	359	Edward Brennan	25.00	.....
Do	360	Charles L. Wright	25.00	.....
Do	361	James A. Kaine	25.00	.....
Do	362	Clifford Taylor	25.00	.....
Do	363	Francis A. Briderick	25.00	.....
Do	364	Henry Stange	25.00	.....
Do	365	John G. Suman	25.00	.....
Do	366	George W. Bandell	25.00	.....
Do	367	Geo. Lipp	25.00	.....
Do	368	Robert Piller	25.00	.....
Do	369	Samuel L. Taylor	25.00	.....
Do	370	Moses Black	25.00	.....
Do	371	George Hilgeman	25.00	.....
Do	372	James E. Legg	25.00	.....
Do	373	Thomas P. Leonard	25.00	.....
Do	374	W. J. Brown	25.00	.....
Do	375	John King	25.00	.....
Do	376	George Johnson	25.00	.....
Do	377	John Leitz	25.00	.....
Do	378	Charles Obigart	25.00	.....
Do	379	Edward Lawrence	25.00	.....
Do	380	Justus Miller	25.00	.....
Do	381	Patrick J. Morton	25.00	.....
Do	382	Frank Saunders	25.00	.....
Do	383	Samuel Smith	25.00	.....
Do	384	John J. Burns	25.00	.....
Do	385	Michael Caulfield	25.00	.....
Do	386	Charles D. Hahn	25.00	.....
Do	387	William Hogan	25.00	.....
Do	388	Lawrence Logue	25.00	.....
Do	389	Frederick Gempf	25.00	.....
Do	390	Henry Conrad	25.00	.....
Do	391	John W. Cook	25.00	.....
Do	392	John T. Brown	25.00	.....
Do	393	John J. Berg	25.00	.....
Do	394	William Bergen	25.00	.....
Do	395	John R. Belt	5.00	.....
Do	396	Henry Musch	25.00	.....
Do	397	Charles E. Keene	25.00	.....
Do	398	Louis C. Deems	25.00	.....
Do	399	George W. Ruiey	25.00	.....
Do	400	John M. Russell	10.00	.....
Do	401	Henry Steinacker	10.00	.....
Do	402	William Frank Streak	10.00	.....
Do	403	Bernard Tinnan, jr	10.00	.....
Do	404	Milton C. Davis	10.00	.....
Do	405	G. H. Johnston	10.00	.....
Do	406	George W. Longley	10.00	.....
Do	407	John R. Hewell	10.00	.....
Do	408	John Englehardt	10.00	.....
Do	409	Martin J. Donnelly	10.00	.....
Do	410	Joseph D. Christopher	10.00	.....
Do	411	C. W Burness	10.00	.....
Do	412	John N. Werner	10.00	.....
Do	413	George P Hamlin	25.00	.....
Do	414	J. P. Wood	15.00	.....
Jan. 29, 1890	415	John K. Kanderer	25.00	.....

Date of judgment.	Exhibit No.	Name.	Judgment.	Costs.
Jan. 2 , 1890	416	Henry C. Mackin	$25.00	.....
Do	417	Anderson J. Zeigler	25.00	.....
Do	418	Cyprian Ferrandim	25.00	.....
Do	419	Richard I. Derry	25.00	.....
Do	420	Anton Werb	25.00	.....
Do	421	Stephen W. Hodgkin	25.00	.....
Do	422	Augustus Barrett	25.00	.....
Do	423	Henry A. Ripson	25.00	.....
Do	424	Martin C. Burns	25.00	.....
Do	425	Charles F. Krause	25.00	.....
Feb. 18, 1890	426	James S. Beavers	25.00	.....
Do	427	Philip Hufragee	25.00	.....
Do	428	Raphael A. Kinnaird	25.00	.....
Do	429	William Mitchell	25.00	.....
Do	430	Edward Wiesner	25.00	.....
Nov. 21, 1889	431	Clement Hugh Hill	9,839.29	$32.65
Mar. 12, 1888	432	M. F. Pleasants	.....	23.70
Nov. 25, 1887	433	B. W. Bell	654.30	18.35
Do	434	John G. Eighenbrot	25.00	2.30
Do	435	John Keller	25.00	2.30
Do	436	David A. Maloney	25.00	2.30
Do	437	Joseph Burns	25.00	2.30
Do	438	William H. Bowen	25.00	2.30
Do	439	William F. Clabaugh	25.00	2.30
Do	440	Frederick A. Dellehunt	25.00	2.30
Do	441	Frank E. Delscher	25.00	2.30
Do	442	Henry H. Cruse	25.00	2.30
Do	443	Albert Wienman	25.00	2.30
Do	444	Charles Quandt	25.00	2.30
Do	445	Ambrose Thorne	25.00	2.30
Do	446	William McBride	25.00	2.30
Do	447	Frederick Otto	25.00	2.30
Do	448	Robert J. Murray	25.00	2.30
Do	449	Peter McDonald	25.00	2.30
Do	450	Thomas Murphy	25.00	2.30
Do	451	Magness Mueller	25.00	2.30
Do	452	Edward J. Martin	25.00	2.30
Do	453	James Martin	25.00	2.30
Do	454	Richard J. Migan	25.00	2.30
Do	455	Jacob List	25.00	2.30
Do	456	John W. Kelly	25.00	2.30
Do	457	John King	25.00	2.30
Do	458	John A. Kamme	25.00	2.30
Do	459	William J. Lloyd	25.00	2.30
Do	460	Michael J. Kelly	25.00	2.30
Do	461	Robert A. Murray	25.00	2.30
Do	462	Thomas J. Fryer	25.00	2.30
Do	463	Michael Kohlerman	25.00	2.30
Do	464	George T. Hodes	25.00	2.30
Do	465	James Kelly	25.00	2.30
Do	466	John C. Holl	25.00	2.30
Do	467	George Gallagher	25.00	2.30
Do	468	Samuel J. Woodward	25.00	2.30
Do	469	James Stanton	25.00	2.30
Do	470	George D. Spicer	25.00	2.30
Do	471	Peter Sheeler	25.00	2.30
Do	472	Harry S. Taylor	25.00	2.30
Do	473	Charles D. Woods	25.00	2.30
Do	474	John A. Williams	25.00	2.30
Do	475	Edwin H. Stewart	25.00	2.30
Do	476	John G. Ruth	25.00	2.30
Do	477	Joseph W. Rothiock	25.00	2.30
Do	478	Lot Nicholson	25.00	2.20
Do	479	William Randall	25.00	2.30
Do	480	Jacob H. Mitnich	25.00	2.30
Do	481	Thorndike Chase	25.00	2.30
Do	482	John A. Brown	25.00	2.30
Do	483	David Barrett	25.00	2.30
Do	484	Caleb E Bartgis	25.00	2.30
Do	485	William H M. Arnold	25.00	2.30
Do	486	William E. Alderdice	25.00	2.30
Do	487	Francis A. Elphenig	25.00	2.30
Do	488	John E. Buckingham	25.00	2.30
Do	489	Fred A. Warnken	25.00	2.30
Do	490	John B. Zink	25.00	2.30
Do	491	William Pentz	25.00	2.30
Do	492	Thomas Conroy	25.00	2.30
Do	493	Louis R. Dougherty	25.00	2.30
Do	494	Louis A. Cornthwaite	25.00	2.30
Do	495	William F. Clark	25.00	2.30
Do	496	Henry E. Dallam	25.00	2.30
Do	497	Henry Fleischman	25.00	2.30
Do	498	William H. Falconer	25.00	2.30

Date of judgment.	Exhibit No.	Name.	Judgment.	Costs.
Nov. 25, 1887	499	Francis Gates	25.00	2.30
Do	500	M. Lake Cooper	25.00	2.30
Do	501	Charles B. Kemper	25.00	2.30
Do	502	John Kelso	25.00	2.30
Nov. 18, 1887	503	Tyler Davis	25.00	2.30
Jan. 25, 1889	504	B. W. Bell	773.95	14.10
Apr. 15, 1889	505	William L. Goodwin	1,240.88	35.05
Do	506	John T. Green	1,309.79	35.15
Jan. 25, 1889	507	Benjamin Gardner	479.50	10.80
Do	508	Robert Barber	1,453.40	12.85
Do	509	B. W. Bell	1,080.85	14.10
June 29, 1889	510	William H. Gill	25.00	.....
Mar. 7, 1890	511	Thomas J. Roche	15.00	10.10
Apr. 27, 1888	512	Humphrey H. Leavitt	.....	12.37
Total	.....	.....	41.621.00	1,884.02
Deduct Exhibits 86 and 87.	.....	.....	1,217.95	19.25
Total	.....	.....	40,403.05	1,864.77

The following is a list of the judgments that were certified to Congress February 21, 1889, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, and for which Congress failed to appropriate:

No.	Name.	Amount.
12	Amos J. Vannallstine	$75.00
14	Humphrey H. Leavitt	86.21
20	Samuel Thompson	630.20
23	H. M. Doak	406.20
28	John T. Green	1,079.50
31	A. H. Keller	7,535.34
33	M. F. Pleasants	90.10
34	Fleming D. Cheshire	2,008.70
35	William John Gayer	811.93
36	William H. Strong	251.65
41	W. A. Van Buren	100.20
117	Henry Phillips, jr	262.50
119	Isaac D. Thomas	14.75
121	Ralph L. Goodrich	1,313.61
122	James H. Fish	1,001.69
129	W. N. Vilas	130.90
160	Edward M. Rand	330.40
164	James H. Preston	176.00
	Total	16,304.88

EXHIBIT A.

DIMMICK (EXHIBIT 38).

From the records of this Department I transmit the following facts concerning this case:

December 21, 1887, this Department received a transcript of the record in above case. January 9, 1888, at same time Barber case, which is now pending in Supreme Court of the United States from this district, was ordered to be appealed, the district attorney was directed to appeal this case from the district court to the Supreme Court of the United States, as per following letter:

"The records in the above cases (Dimmick, Barber, and Bell) transmitted by you under the direction in section 10 of the act of March 3, 1887, chapter 359, have been received at this Department. You state that there are other suits of like character brought, or to be brought, in your district. You are hereby directed to cause appeals from judgments to be perfected, in accordance with the provisions of said section 10. It is advisable that one case, involving the questions litigated, should be determined in the Supreme Court as soon as practicable, so as to save time and expense. You will please act under this suggestion, *observing care that the right of appeal is not lost in any case.*"

The Barber and Bell suits were for *fees of United States commissioners*, the above suit for *fees as clerk of circuit and district courts* and *chief supervisor of elections*.

January 16, 1888, the order allowing appeal to Supreme Court of the United States was made.

May 26, 1888, petitioner's attorney appeared in *circuit court* and exhibited a certificate from the clerk of the court, which stated that no application had been made by appellant for transcript of record, and that said appeal had not been further prosecuted, and moved that said certificate be filed and the appeal case docketed. This motion was granted by the judge and the case was docketed.

July 16, 1888, agreement between district attorney and attorney for appellee, as follows:

"It is hereby agreed that the above-entitled cause, which is an appeal from the decision of the district court of the United States for the middle district of Alabama, rendered on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1887, docketed upon the certificate of the clerk of said court that said appeal had not been perfected, may, by consent of both parties, be heard and disposed of by the Hon. John Bruce, district judge, who presided at the trial in the district court, when holding said circuit court, sitting alone, unless sooner disposed of before the circuit justice or circuit judge of said circuit.

W. H. DENSON,
United States Attorney for Appellant.
GEO. H. PATRICK,
Solicitor and Attorney for appellee.

July 16, 1888, case heard and dismissed.

The judgment in the district court being November 27, 1887, the appeal was properly returnable to the Supreme Court of the United States at the October term 1888. No attempt seems to have been made by the district attorney to perfect the appeal in the Supreme Court, hence the right of appeal was lost.

BELL (EXHIBITS 36 AND 433).

The facts and dates in these cases are the same as in above case of Dimmick (Exhibit 38).

KELLER (EXHIBIT 41).

January 27, 1890, this Department received a transcript of the record in this case; judgment dated April 15, 1889; transcript dated July 2, 1889; right of appeal expired October 15, 1889; transcript not sent Attorney-General till *January* 27, 1890.

MEMO.—I wish to call especial attention to this case. Keller brought same kind of suit six months prior to filing this suit, in which he recovered judgment for $7,535.34. That judgment was dated April 27, 1888. The district attorney was directed, October 12, 1888, to appeal to the Supreme Court. February 20, 1889, in response to a telegram from this office, the district attorney telegraphed that the case had *not* been appealed. Meantime judgment had been entered in Keller's second case (the one stated above, Exhibit 41), and the district attorney did nothing toward notifying this office of a judgment in the case until over *nine* months after the date of the judgment, and *three* months after the right of appeal had expired. No attempt to appeal was made.

BARBER (EXHIBITS 42, 43, 82, 83, 84, AND 508).

In these cases no appeals were taken, notwithstanding fact that by letter of January 9, 1888, in which district attorney was directed to "observe care that right of appeal is not lost in any case" was in his possession and unrevoked.

GOODWIN (EXHIBITS 81 AND 505).

Facts relative to appeal same as in above cases of Barber.

These judgments were dated April 15, 1889, but the transcripts were not sent the Attorney-General until *January* 16, 1890, *three months after right of appeal had expired;* transcripts were dated July 2, 1889, and August 28, 1889, respectively.

GREEN)EXHIBITS 241 AND 506).

Facts and dates same as in above cases of Goodwin (Exhibits 81 and 505).

McCULLOUGH (EXHIBIT 240).

Facts and dates same as in above cases of Goodwin (Exhibits 81 and 505).

BELL (EXHIBITS 85 AND 509).

Facts relative to appeal same as in cases of Goodwin (Exhibits 81 and 505).

Judgments were dated January 25, 1889, but the transcripts were not sent Attorney-General until *January* 27, 1890, *seven months after right of appeal had expired;* transcripts were dated July 20, 1889

GARDNER (EXHIBIT 507).

Facts and dates, same as in above cases of Bell (Exhibits 85 and 509).

BELL (EXHIBIT 504).

Facts and dates same as in above cases of Bell (Exhibits 81 and 509).

Exhibit 1. Bliss *v.* United States. No. 1.

It is therefore considered, determined, and adjudged by the court that the plaintiff, William H. Bliss, have and recover of the United States the sum of $70.89 (being the difference between the damages assessed as aforesaid against and in favor of the United States), as well as his costs and charges herein expended, and that a copy of this judgment and of the within findings of the court, together with its opinion thereon, be certified to the Attorney-General of the United States pursuant to law.

BREWER, *C. J.*

March 27, 1889. Eastern district of Missouri.

Exhibit 2. Key *v.* United States. No. 2.

It is therefore considered, ordered, and adjudged by the court that the plaintiff, Sarah C. Key, administratrix of the estate of Marshal Key, deceased, have and recover of and from the defendant, the United States of America, the sum of $285, together with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from this date, together with the costs of this suit, taxed at $15.25.

J. M. LOWE, *Judge.*

March 28, 1829. Southern district of Iowa.

Exhibit 3 to 32. Nuss *et als.* *v.* United States. No. 5.

It is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the petitioners, George Nuss, Jr., Frank P. Anderson, Edward Davenport, Frank Hebert, William Oser, Rob. W. Young, F. C. Ancoin, Marshal J. Simms, William Lamberton, Daniel Leeland, J. V. Winter, W. T. Imbar, Henry Geran, Benjamin St. Geme, P. Savage, C. O. Schexnaydre, L. J. Joubert, J. Volrath, J. B. Lainez, Paul Crescioni, Daniel Rees, George P. Wright, Daniel A. Wilson, Patrick Creagh, Jos. L. Thompson, John P. Beanham, W. G. James, L. R. Simmons, E. G. Phelps, and James E. Eyer,1 ate supervisors of election, do recover from the United States each the sum of $25. It is further ordered that the peremptory exception of defendant be overruled. Judgment ordered 18th of June, 1888.

Cost, $150.60.

EDWARD C. BILLINGS, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Louisiana.

Exhibit 33. Berry *v.* United States. No. 6.

On consideration whereof the court doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner, Leroy N. Berry, against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest, for three days' service as supervisor of elections in the city of Richmond, during the year 1886, for which said Berry has received no payment, as also for his costs expended in the prosecution of this suit.

Costs, $17.70.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Richmond, October 29, 1887. Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 34. Schofield *v.* United States. No. 16.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.55.

THOS. J. MORRIS,
United States District Judge for the District of Maryland.

October 6, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 35. Kenische *v.* United States. No. 19.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOMAS J. MORRIS,
United States District Judge for the District of Maryland.

November 27, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 36. Bell *v.* United States. No. 22.

The court, on due consideration of the premises, finds for the plaintiff, and doth order, adjudge, and decree that the said Bushrod W. Bell do have and recover of and from the United States the sum of $630.65, with interest thereon from the date of the judgment herein, at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, until the time when an appropriation shall be made for the payment thereof, together with the costs of this suit from the time of joining issue upon the right of the plaintiff, to recover, now allowed and taxed at $32.

JOHN BRUCE, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. Middle district of Alabama.
MEMO.—See Exhibit A.

Exhibit 37. O'Keefe *v.* United States. No. 26.

I sustain the demurrer, and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS,
United States District Judge for the District of Maryland.

November 27, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 38. Dimmick *v.* United States. No. 37.

The court, on due consideration of the premises, finds for the plaintiff, and doth order, adjudge, and decree that the said Joseph W. Dimmick do have and recover of and from the United States the sum of $682.55, with interest thereon from the date of judgment herein, at the rate of 4 per centum per annum until the time when an appropriation shall be made for the payment thereof, together with the costs of this suit, from the time of joining issue upon the right of the plaintiff to recover, now allowed and taxed at $19.10.

JOHN BRUCE, *Judge.*

November 23, 1887. Middle district of Alabama.
MEMO.—See Exhibit A.

Exhibit 39. Spann *v.* United States. No. 124.

It is therefore considered by the court and so ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the plaintiff, James T. Spann, have and recover from the United States the sum of $23.15, and also all costs by him herein expended and incurred.
Costs, $36.95.

ALECK BOARMAN, *Judge.*

March 13, 1889. Eastern district of Texas.

Exhibit 40. Spann *v.* United States. No. 125.

It is therefore considered by the court and so ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the plaintiff, James T. Spann, have and recover from the United States the sum of $35.05, and also all costs by him herein expended and incurred.
Costs, $36.90.

ALECK BOARMAN, *Judge.*

Eastern District of Texas.

Exhibit 41. Keller *v.* United States. No. 127.

Now, therefore, it is considered by the court that the petitioner, Arthur H. Kellar, have and recover of the defendant, the said United States, the sum of $2,823.98, with lawful interest thereon, together with his costs in this behalf expended.

Costs, $27.55.

JOHN BRUCE, *Judge.*

April 15, 1889. Northern district of Alabama.

MEMO.—See Exhibit A.

Exhibit 42. Barber *v.* United States. No. 128.

The court, on due consideration of the premises, finds for the petitioner, and doth order, adjudge, and decree that the said Robert Barber do have and recover of and from the United States, defendant, the sum of $336.50, with interest thereon from the date of the judgment herein, at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, until the time when an appropriation shall be made for the payment thereof, together with the costs of this suit from the time of joining issue upon the right of the plaintiff to recover.

Costs, $38.20.

JOHN BRUCE, *Judge.*

June 25, 1888. Middle district of Alabama.

MEMO.—See Exhibit A.

Exhibit 43. Barber *v.* United States. No. 130.

The court, on due consideration of the premises, finds for the petitioner, and doth order, adjudge, and decree that the said Robert Barber do have and recover of and from the United States, defendant, the sum of $737.10, with interest thereon from the date of the judgment herein, at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, until the time when an appropriation shall be made for the payment thereof, together with the costs of this suit from the time of joining issue upon the right of the plaintiff to recover.

Costs, $24.50.

JOHN BRUCE, *Judge.*

June 25, 1888. Middle district of Alabama.

MEMO.—See Exhibit A.

Exhibit 44. McGehee *v.* United States. No. 132.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 8th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 45. Wray S. Knight *v.* United States. No. 133.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 8th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 46. Lewis *v.* United States. No. 134.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $10, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 8th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 47. Yarbrough *v.* United States. No. 135.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 8th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 48. Macdougall *v.* United States. No. 136.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $40, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 8th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 49. Walker *v.* United States. No. 137.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 8th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 50. Waters *v.* United States. No. 138.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 8th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 51. Campbell *v.* United States. No. 139.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 8th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 52. Powell *v.* United States. No. 140.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 8th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 53. Price *v.* United States. No. 141.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $20, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 8th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 54. Loving *v.* United States. No. 142.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 9th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 55. Smith *v.* United States. No. 143.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein, and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 9th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 56. Schielling *v.* United States. No. 144.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein, and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $5, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 9th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 57. Thompson, *v.* United States. No. 145.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein, and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order and decree, that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 9th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 58. Simpson *v.* United States. No. 146.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein, and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 8th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 59. Redford *v.* United States. No. 147.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein, and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 9th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 60. Harris *v.* United States. No. 148.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein, and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $5, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 9th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern District of Virginia.

Exhibit 61. Samuels *v.* United States. No. 149.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein, and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 9th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 62. Crump *v.* United States. No. 150.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein, and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 9th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 63. Spurr *v.* United States. No. 151.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein, and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 9th day of June, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 64. Thornley *v.* United States. No. 163.

* * * Let him have a decree for $39. The rest of the account comes within the ruling in Calvert's case and must be disallowed.

CHARLES H. SIMONTON, *Judge.*

February 25, 1889. District of South Carolina.

Exhibit 65. Erwin *v.* United States. No. 165.

The court finds that the facts hereinbefore set forth are true, and that the plaintiff have judgment against the United States of America for the sum of $780.30 and costs accrued since the time when the United States put in issue his right to recover.

January 17, 1889.

Southern district of Georgia.

Exhibit 66. Cook *v.* United States. No. 166.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein, and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 21st day of September, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 67. Hunt's administratrix *v.* United States. No. 167.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein, and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $20, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 21st day of September, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 68. Evans *v.* United States. No. 168.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 21st day of September, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 69. Harrison *v.* United States. No. 169.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 21st day of September, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 70. Hill *v.* The United States. No. 170.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 21st day of September, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 71. Atkinson *v.* United States. No. 171.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 21st day of September, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 72. Edwards *v.* United States. No. 172.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order and, decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 21st day of September, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 73. Jenks *v.* United States. No. 173.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $10, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 21st day of September, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 74. Foster *v.* United States. No. 174.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge. order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 21st day of September, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 75. Botts *v.* United States. No. 175.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 21st day of September, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 76. Thompson *v.* United States. No. 176.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner againist the United States for the sum of $20, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 21st day of September, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 77. Alley *v.* United States. No. 177.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filled herein and, upon proof satifactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 21st day of September, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 78. Donnella *v.* United States. No. 178.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States forthe sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 21st day of September, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 79. Johnson *v.* United States. No. 179.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 21st day of September, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 80. Stevenson *v.* United States. No. 191.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein, and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 21st day of September, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 81. William L. Goodwin *v.* United States. No. 192.

Now, therefore, it is considered by the court that the petitioner, William L. Goodwin, have and recover of the defendant, the said United States, the sum of $586.68, with lawful interest thereon, together with his costs in this behalf expended.

Costs, $29.85.

JOHN BRUCE, *Judge.*

April 15, 1889. Northern district of Alabama.

MEMO.—See Exhibit A.

Exhibit 82. Barber *v.* United States. No. 206.

The court, on due consideration of the premises, finds for the petitioner, and doth order, adjudge, and decree that the said Robert Barber do have and recover of and from the United States the sum of $1,174, with interest thereon from the date of the judgment herein at the rate of 4 per centum per annum until the time when an appropriation shall be made for the payment thereof, together with the costs of this suit from the time of joining issue upon the right of the petitioner to recover, to be taxed.

Costs, $14.85.

JOHN BBUCE, *Judge.*

January 25, 1889. Middle district of Alabama.

MEMO.—See Exhibit A.

Exhibit 83. Barber *v.* United States. No. 217.

The court, on due consideration of the premises, finds for the petitioner, and doth order, adjudge, and decree that the said Robert Barber do have and recover of and from the United States the sum of $721.45, with interest thereon from the date of the judgment herein, at the rate of 4 per centum per annum until the time when an appropriation shall be made for the payment thereof, together with the costs of this suit from the time of joining issue upon the right of the petitioner to recover, to be taxed.

Costs, $13.35.

JOHN BRUCE, *Judge.*

January 25, 1889. Middle district of Alabama.

MEMO.—See Exhibit A.

Exhibit 84. Barber *v.* United States. No. 219.

The court, on due consideration of the premises, finds for the petitioner, and doth order, adjudge, and decree that the said Robert Barber do have and recover of and from the United States the sum of $396.25, with interest thereon from the date of the judgment herein, at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, until the time when an appropriation shall be made for the payment thereof, together with the costs of this suit from the time of joining issue upon the right of the petitioner to recover, to be taxed.

Costs, $24.10.

JOHN BRUCE, *Judge.*

January 25, 1889. Middle district of Alabama.
MEMO.—See Exhibit A.

Exhibit 85. Bell *v.* United States. No. 221.

The court, on due consideration of the premises, finds for the petitioner, and doth order, adjudge, and decree that the said Bushrod W. Bell do have and recover of and from the United States the sum of $119, with interest thereon from the date of the judgment herein, at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, until the time when an appropriation shall be made for the payment thereof, together with the costs of this suit from the time of joining issue upon the right of the petitioner to recover, to be taxed.

Costs, $14.10.

JOHN BRUCE, *Judge.*

January 25, 1889. Middle district of Alabama.
MEMO.—See Exhibit A.

Exhibit 88. Wood *v.* United States. No. 226.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein, and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $20, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 5th day of December, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 69. Wallace *v.* United States. No. 227.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein, and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 5th day of December, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 90. Mayes *v.* United States. No. 228.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein, and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decreee that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $10, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 5th day of December, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 91. Wilkinson *v.* United States. No. 229.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein, and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $5, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 5th day of December, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 92. Flounoy *v.* United States. No. 230.

On consideration whereof the court doth overrule the demurrer filed herein, and, upon proof satisfactory to the court, doth adjudge, order, and decree that judgment be entered in favor of the petitioner against the United States for the sum of $15, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the 5th day of December, 1888, until paid, and the costs of this suit.

Costs, $22.45.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

Eastern district of Virginia.

Exhibit 93. Rand *v.* United States. No. 369.

Judgment for petitioner for $248.85.

WEBB, *J.*

April 27, 1889. District of Maine.

Exhibit 94. Doak *v.* United States. No. 388.

It is therefore considered by the court that the petitioner recover of the United States the aforesaid sum of $644.65, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum until paid, and the costs in this behalf expended.

D. M. KEY, *Judge..*

April 25, 1889. Middle district of Tennessee.

Exhibit 95. Adams *v.* United States. No. 444.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS,
United States District Judge for the District of Maryland.

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 96. Anderson *v.* United States. No. 445.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 97. Anddison *v.* United States. No. 447.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 98. Anderson *v.* United States. No. 448.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 99. Bartholomay *v.* United States. No. 449.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 100. Boerner *v.* United States. No. 450.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 101. Bailone *v.* United States. No. 451.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 102. Blakeley *v.* United States. No. 452.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 103. Brown *v.* United States. No. 453.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 104. Bathon *v.* United States. No. 454.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 105. Bartholomaér *v.* United States. No. 455.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 106. Bowen *v.* United States. No. 456.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

OS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 107. Bischoff *v.* United States. No. 457.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 108. Boone *v.* United States. No. 458.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 109. Burgess *v.* United States. No. 459.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 110. Baum *v.* United States. No. 460.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 111. Carmichael *v.* United States. No. 461.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 112. Coles *v.* United States. No. 462.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 113. Chapman *v.* United States. No. 463.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 114. Cramblith *v.* United States. No. 464.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 115. Canty *v.* United States. No. 465.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 116. Cooke *v.* United States. No. 466.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 117. Carroll *v.* United States. No. 467.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 118. Curley *v.* United States. No. 468.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 119. Cunningham *v.* United States. No. 469.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 120. Crisp *v.* United States. No. 470.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 121. Carroll *v.* United States. No. 471.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 122. Collins *v.* United States. No. 472.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 123. Davis *v.* United States. No. 473.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 124. Davis *v.* United States. No. 474.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 125. Deichman *v.* United States. No. 475.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 126. Davis *v.* United States. No. 476.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 127. Donoghue *v.* United States. No. 477.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

July 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 128. Doran *v.* United States. No. 478.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 129. Donnelly *v.* United States. No. 479.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 130. Daub *v.* United States. No. 480.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 131. Davis *v.* United States. No. 481.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 132. Day *v.* United States. No. 482.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 133. Deal *v.* United States. No. 483.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 134. Emory *v.* United States. No. 484.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 135. Eney *v.* United States. No. 485.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 136. Franklin *v.* United States. No. 486.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 137. Foster *v.* United States. No. 487.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 138. Fowler *v.* United States. No. 488.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 139. Flanigan *v.* United States. No. 489.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaitiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 140. Folger *v.* United States. No. 490.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 141. Harrison *v.* United States. No. 491.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 142. Harding *v.* United States. No. 492.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff, against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 143. Haddock, jr., *v.* United States. No. 493.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 144. Hewitt *v.* United States. No. 494.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 145. Heath *v.* United States. No. 495.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 146. Hanlen *v.* United States. No. 496.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 147. Hartman *v.* United States. No. 497.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge,*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland,

Exhibit 148. Joslin *v.* United States. No. 498.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 149. Joynes *v.* United States. No. 499.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 150. Kleinfelter *v.* United States. No. 500.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 151. Korn *v.* United States. No. 501.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 152. Koons *v.* United States. No. 502.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 153. Kreider *v.* United States. No. 503.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 154. Kerner *v.* United States. No. 504.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 155. Kipp *v.* United States. No. 505.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favo rof the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 156. Kemper *v.* United States. No. 506.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 157. King *v.* United States. No. 507.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 158. Lyneman *v.* United States. No. 508.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 159. Lynch *v.* United States. No. 509.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 160. Lloyd *v.* United States. No. 510.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 161. Logue *v.* United States. No. 511.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1888. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 162. Larkin *v.* United States. No. 512.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 163. McSweeney *v.* United States. No. 513.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 164. Morris *v.* United States. No. 514.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 165. Morgan *v.* United States. No. 515.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 166. McKeldin *v.* United States. No. 516.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 167. Minnick *v.* United States. No. 517.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $20 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 168. Mechan *v.* United States. No. 518.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 169. Mackie *v.* United States. No. 519.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 170. McCahan *v.* United States. No. 520.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 171. Miles *v.* United States. No. 521.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS, J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 172. Murphy *v.* United States. No. 522.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 173. McLaughlin *v.* United States. No. 523.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 174. Melvin *v.* United States. No. 524.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 175. Newberth *v.* United States. No. 525.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 176. Nagle *v.* United States. No. 526.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 177. Nicoll *v.* United States. No. 527.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 178. Nickerson *v.* United States. No. 528.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 179. O'Dea *v.* United States. No. 529.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 180. O'Brien *v.* United States. No. 530.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 181. Oster *v.* United States. No. 531.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 182. Praley *v.* United States. No. 532.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 183. Polton *v.* United States. No. 533.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 184. Penning *v.* United States. No. 534.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum or $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 185. Peachey *v.* United States. No. 535.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 186. Padgett *v.* United States. No. 536.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 187. Ruley *v.* United States. No. 537.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 188. Roberts *v.* United States. No. 538.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 189. Pitzel *v.* United States. No. 539.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 190. Reilly *v.* United States. No. 540.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 191. Richardson *v.* United States. No. 541.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 192. Rohester *v.* United States. No. 542.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 193. Roberts *v.* United States. No. 543.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 194. Ray *v.* United States. No. 544.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 195. Revoil *v.* United States. No. 545.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge,*

June 20, 1889, District of Maryland,

Exhibit 196. Rosenthal *v.* United States. No. 546.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 197. Reeside *v.* United States. No. 547.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 198. Rose *v.* United States. No. 548.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 20, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 199. Robinson, jr., *v.* United States. No. 549.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 200. Rinn *v.* United States. No. 550.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 201. Sturyson *v.* United States. No. 551.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 202. Stokes *v.* United States. No. 552.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 203. Stockdale *v.* United States. No. 553.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 204. Seipp *v.* United States. No. 554.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 205. Stiner *v.* United States. No. 555.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 206. Smith *v.* United States. No. 556.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 207. Solomon *v.* United States. No. 557.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 208. Saunders *v.* United States. No. 558.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 209. Schmitt *v.* United States. No. 559.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 210. Stoddard *v.* United States. No. 560.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 211. Schultheis *v.* United States. No. 561.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 212. Shea *v.* United States. No. 562.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 213. Schoenhaar *v.* United States. No. 563.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 214. Shirley *v.* United States. No. 564.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 215. Sollers *v.* United States. No. 565.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 216. Sadler *v.* United States. No. 566.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 217. Sporrer *v.* United States. No. 567.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 218. Snyder *v.* United States. No. 568.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 219. Totman *v.* United States. No. 569.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 220. Toner *v.* United States. No. 570.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 221. Taylor *v.* United States. No. 571.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 222. Tall *v.* United States. No. 572.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 223. Taylor *v.* United States. No. 573.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 224. Twist *v.* United States. No. 574.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 225. Volkert *v.* United States. No. 575.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 226. Van Daniker *v.* United States. No. 576.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment infavor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 227. Vickers *v.* United States. No. 577.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the nited States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him th clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 228. Wrightsen *v.* United States. No. 578.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 229. Wick *v.* United States. No. 579.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 230. Wenk *v.* United States. No. 230.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 231. Watts *v.* United States. No. 581.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 232. Warner *v.* United States. No. 582.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 233. White *v.* United States. No. 583.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 234. Wain *v.* United States. No. 584.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 235. Walker *v.* United States. No. 585.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 236. Warwick *v.* United States. No. 586.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 237. Walker *v.* United States. No. 587.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 238. Young *v.* United States. No. 588.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 239. Zink *v.* United States. No. 589.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 240. McCullough *v.* United States. No. 590.

It is therefore considered and adjudged by the court that the plaintiff have and recover of the United States of America, the defendant herein, the sum of $383.50, the aggregate of said two accounts, together with the costs in this behalf expended, as by statute in such cases made and provided.

Costs, $26.90.

JOHN BRUCE, *Judge.*

April 15, 1889. Northern district of Alabama.

MEMO.—See Exhibit A.

Exhibit 241. Green *v.* United States. No. 591.

Now, therefore, it is considered by the court that the petitioner, John T. Green, have and recover of defendant the said United States, the sum of $764.05, with lawful interest thereon, together with his costs in this behalf expended.

Costs, $27.35.

JOHN BRUCE, *Judge.*

April 15, 1889. Northern district of Alabama

MEMO.—See Exhibit A.

Exhibit 242. Wilson *v.* United States. No. 596.

It is ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the court that complainant, S. F. Wilson marshal as aforesaid, recover of the United States the sum of $1,000.

D. M. KEY, *Judge.*

May 2, 1889. Middle district of Tennessee.

Exhibit 243. Urner *v.* United States. No. 599.

It is therefore considered by the court that the said plaintiff recover from the said efendant the said sum of $159.30 as hereto found due him, together with his costs herein expended, taxed at ——.

Costs, $3.55.

GEO. R. SAGE, *Judge.*

May 9, 1889. Southern district of Ohio.

Exhibit 244. Tiernan *v.* United States. No. 601.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 245. Jones *v.* United States. No. 606.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 246. Russell *v.* United States. No. 607.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 247. McCormick *v.* United States. No. 608.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 248. Barnes *v.* United States. No. 609.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 249. Kirby *v.* United States. No. 610.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 250. Dudley *v.* United States. No. 611.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 251. Hampton *v.* United States. No. 612.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 252. Hooper *v.* United States. No. 613.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 253. Kahl *v.* United States. No. 614.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 254. Norris *v.* United States. No. 615.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 255. Gibbons *v.* United States. No. 616.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 256. Beckman *v.* United States. No. 617.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 257. Simcoe *v.* United States. No. 618.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 258. Zimmerman *v.* United States. No. 619.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 259. Spear *v.* United States. No. 620.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff, against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 260. Hynes *v.* United States. No. 621.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 261. Crawford *v.* United States. No. 626.

It is therefore considered, determined, and adjudged by the court that the plaintiff, Thomas L. Crawford, have and recover of the United States the sum of $206.45, as well as his costs and charges herein expended.

Costs, $16.35.

THAYER, *Judge.*

November 16, 1889. Eastern District of Missouri.

Exhibit 262. Bradford *v.* United States. No. 639.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 263. Morrow *v.* United States. No. 640.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 264. Smith *v.* United States. No. 641.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 265. Miller *v.* United States. No. 642.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 266. Davis *v.* United States. No. 643.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge,*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 267. Foote *v.* United States. No. 644.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 268. Hall *v.* United States. No. 645.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 269. Lawrence *v.* United States. No. 646.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 270. Harris *v.* United States. No. 647.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 271. Price *v.* United States. No. 648.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States, for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 272. Brown *v.* United States. No. 649.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 273. Stein *v.* United States. No. 650.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 274. Davis *v.* United States. No. 651.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 275. Dunlop *v.* United States. No. 652.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 276. McGill *v.* United States. No. 653.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 277. Hutchins *v.* United States. No. 654.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 278. Budnitz *v.* United States. No. 655.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 279. Tongue *v.* United States. No. 656.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 280. Kelly *v.* United States. No. 657.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 281. Correll *v.* United States. No. 658.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 282. Ashton *v.* United States. No. 659.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge,*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland,

Exhibit 283. Helberg *v.* United States. No. 660.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 284. McCann *v.* United States. No. 661.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 285. Weitzell *v.* United States. No. 662.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 286. Arthurs *v.* United States. No. 663.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 287. Murray *v.* United States. No. 664.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 288. Watson *v.* United States. No. 665.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 289. Chambers *v.* United States. No. 666.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 290. Tucker *v.* United States. No. 667.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge,*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 291. McLaughlin *v.* United States. No. 668.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 292. McLean *v.* United States. No. 669.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 293. Johnson *v.* United States. No. 670.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 294. Tormey *v.* United States. No. 671.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 295. Cuddy *v.* United States. No. 672.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 296. Obendorf *v.* United States. No. 673.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 297. Geohegan *v.* United States. No. 674.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 298. White *v.* United States. No. 675.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 299. McKenna *v.* United States. No. 676.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 300. Wahrenberg *v.* United States. No. 677.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 301. Roth *v.* United States. No. 678.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $20, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 27, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 302. Burns *v.* United States. No. 683.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 303. Snyder *v.* United States. No. 684.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 304. Shannon *v.* United States. No. 685.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 305. Jones *v.* United States. No. 686.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 306. Lobermein *v.* United States. No. 687.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 307. Fahey *v.* United States. No. 688.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 308. Steward *v.* United States. No. 689.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 309. Sapp *v.* United States. No. 690.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 310. Montgomery *v.* United States. No. 69.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 311. Watson *v.* United States. No. 692.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 312. Bell *v.* United States. No. 693.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 313. Taylor *v.* United States. No. 694.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 314. Michelman *v.* United States. No. 695.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 315. Richardson *v.* United States. No. 696.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 316. Hessenaner *v.* United States. No. 697.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 317. Guest *v.* United States. No. 698.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 318. Ernest *v.* United States. No. 699.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 319. Cooksey *v.* United States. No. 700.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 320. Folly *v.* United States. No. 701.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 321. Davis *v.* United States. No. 702.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 322. Oler *v.* United States. No. 703.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 323. Barnes *v.* United States. No. 704.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 324. Flaherty *v.* United States. No. 705.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 325. Lieutz *v.* United States. No. 706.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $20, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 326. Brown, jr., *v.* United States. No. 707.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 327. Aull *v.* United States. No. 708.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 328. Marr *v.* United States. No. 709.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 329. Morgan *v.* United States. No. 710.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 330. Koenecke *v.* United States. No. 711.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 331. Boblitz *v.* United States. No. 712.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 332. Atkinson *v.* United States. No. 713.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 333. Peregoy *v.* United States. No. 714.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 334. Loney *v.* United States. No. 715.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 335. Krebs *v.* United States. No. 716.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 336. Hargist *v.* United States. No. 717.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 337. Dentry *v.* United States. No. 718.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 338. Whitesides *v.* United States. No. 719.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 339. Franklin *v.* United States. No. 720.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 340. Bell *v.* United States. No. 721.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 341. Altman *v.* United States. No. 722.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 342. Mechan *v.* United States. No. 723.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 343. Nugent *v.* United States. No. 724.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 344. Hudgins *v.* United States. No. 725.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the conrt.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 345. Diehl *v.* United States. No. 726.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 346. Koethe *v.* United States. No. 727.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 347. Robinson *v.* United States. No. 728.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 348. McCartney *v.* United States. No. 729.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 349. Fink *v.* United States. No. 730.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgement in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 350. Gable *v.* United States. No. 731.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 351. Mitchell *v.* United States. No. 732.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 352. Bell *v.* United States. No. 733.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 353. Russell *v.* United States. No. 734.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 354. Kaesemeyer *v.* United States. No. 735.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 355. Cross *v.* United States. No. 736.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 356. Behringer *v.* United States. No. 737.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 357. Baker *v.* United States. No. 738.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 358. Wood *v.* United States. No. 739.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 359. Brennan *v.* United States. No. 740.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 360. Wright *v.* United Strtes. No. 741.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 361. Kaine *v.* United States. No. 742.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 362. Taylor *v.* United States. No. 743.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 363. Broderick *v.* United States. No. 744.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 364. Stange *v.* United States. No. 745.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 365. Suman *v.* United States. No. 746.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 366. Bandell *v.* United States. No. 747.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 367. Lipp *v.* United States. No. 748.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 368. Piller *v.* United States. No. 749.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 369. Taylor *v.* United States. No. 750.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 370. Black *v.* United States. No. 751.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 371: Hilgeman *v.* United States. No. 752.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 372. Legg *v.* United States. No. 753.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 373. Leonard *v.* United States. No. 754.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 374. Brown *v.* United States. No. 755.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889 District of Maryland.

Exhibit 375. King *v.* United States. No. 756.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 376. Johnson *v.* United States. No. 757.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 377. Leitz *v.* United States. No. 758.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 378. Ohlgart *v.* United States. No. 759.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 379. Lawrence *v.* United States. No. 760.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 380. Miller *v.* United States. No. 761.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 381. Morton *v.* United States. No. 762.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 382. Saunders *v.* United States. No. 763.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 383. Smith *v.* United States. No. 764.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 384. Burns *v.* United States. No. 765.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 385. Caulfield *v.* United States. No. 766.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 386. Hahn *v.* United States. No. 767.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 387. Hogan *v.* United States. No. 768.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 388. Logue *v.* United States. No. 769.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 389. Gempf *v.* United States. No. 770.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 390. Conrad *v.* United States. No. 771.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 391. Cook *v.* United States. No. 772.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J .MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 392. Brown *v.* United States. No. 773.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 393. Berg *v.* United States. No. 774.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 394. Bergen *v.* United States. No. 775.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 395. Belt *v.* United States. No. 776.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgement in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $5, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 396. Musch *v.* United States. No. 777.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 397. Keene *v.* United States. No. 778.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 398. Deems *v.* United States. No. 779.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 399. Ruley *v.* United States. No. 780.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 400. Russell *v.* United States. No. 781.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 401. Steinacker *v.* United States. No. 782.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. O. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 402. Streak *v.* United States. No. 783.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 403. Tinnan *v.* United States, No. 784.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of court.

THOS. J, MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 404. Davis *v.* United States, No. 785.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889, District of Maryland.

Exhibit 405. Johnston *v.* United States, No. 786.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 406. Longley *v.* United States, No. 787.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889, District of Maryland.

Exhibit 407. Hewell *v.* United States. No. 788.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889, District of Maryland.

Exhibit 408. Engelhardt *v.* United States. No. 789.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

Septemper 16, 1889, District of Maryland.

Exhibit 409. Donnelly *v.* United States. No. 790.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889, District of Maryland.

Exhibit 410. Christopher *v.* United States. No. 791.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889, District of Maryland.

Exhibit 411. Burness *v.* United States. No. 792.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 412. Werner *v.* United States. No. 793.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $10, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 413. Hamlin *v.* United States. No. 794.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 414. Wood *v.* United States. No. 795.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum ot $15, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

September 16, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 415. Kanderer *v.* United States. No. 802.

I sustain the demurrer, and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

January 29, 1890. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 416. Mackin *v.* United States. No. 803.

I sustain the demurrer, and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

January 29, 1890. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 417. Zeigler *v.* United States. No. 804.

I sustain the demurrer, and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

Jannary 29, 1890. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 418. Ferrandim *v.* United States. No. 805.

I sustain the demurrer, and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

January 29, 1890. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 419. Derry *v.* United States. No. 806.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

January 29, 1890. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 420. Werb *v.* United States. No. 812.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

January 29, 1890. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 421. Hodgkin *v.* United States. No. 813.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

January 29, 1890. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 422. Barrett *v.* United States. No. 814.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

January 29, 1890. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 423. Ripson *v.* United States. No. 815.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

January 29, 1890. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 424. Burns *v.* United States. No. 816.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

January 29, 1890. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 425. Krause *v.* United States. No. 817.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

January 29, 1890. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 426. Beavers *v.* United States. No. 818.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

February 18, 1890. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 427. Hufragee *v.* United States. No. 819.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

February 18, 1890. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 428. Kinnaird *v.* United States. No. 820.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

February 18, 1890. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 429. Mitchell *v.* United States. No. 821.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

February 18, 1890. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 430. Wiesner *v.* United States. No. 822.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

Februrry 18, 1890. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 431. Hill *v.* United States. No. 431.

The plaintiff is entitled to have judgment entered in his favor for $9,839.29 and costs, taxed in accordance with section 15 of the act of March 3, 1887, 24 Stat., 508.

Costs, $32.65.

NELSON, *Judge.*

November 21, 1889. District of Massachusetts.

Exhibit 432. Pleasants *v.* United States. No. 33.

Judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant for the sum of $90.10, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the 12th day of March, 1888, until paid, and costs, $23.70.

R. W. HUGHES, *Judge.*

March 12, 1888. Eastern district of Virginia.

NOTE.—This judgment was certified February 21, 1889, and I only desire to certify the costs—$23.70—at this time.

Exhibit 433. Bell *v.* United States. No. 38.

The court, on due consideration of the premises, finds for the plaintiff, and doth order, adjudge, and decree that the said Bushrod W. Bell do have and recover of and from the United States the sum of $654.30, with interest thereon from the date of the judgment herein, at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, until the time when an appropriation shall be made for the payment thereof, together with the costs of this suit from the time of joining issue upon the right of the plaintiff to recover, now allowed and taxed at $18.35.

JOHN BRUCE, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. Middle district of Alabama.

MEMO.—See Exhibit A.

Exhibit 434. Eighenbrot *v.* United States. No. 43.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2. 30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 435. Keller *v.* United States. No. 44.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 436. Maloney *v.* United States. No. 45.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 437. Burns *v.* United States. No. 46.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 438. Bowen *v.* United States. No. 47.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 439. Clabaugh *v.* United States. No. 48.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 440. Dellehunt *v.* United States. No. 49.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 441. Delscher *v.* United States. No. 50.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 442. Cruse *v.* United States. No. 51.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 443. Wienman *v.* United States. No. 52.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 444. Quandt *v.* United States. No. 53.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 445. Thorne *v.* United States. No. 54.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 446. McBride *v.* United States. No. 55.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 447. Otto *v.* United States. No. 56.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 448. Murray *v.* United States. No. 57.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 449. McDonald *v.* United States. No. 58.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland

Exhibit 450. Murphy *v.* United States. No. 59.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 451. Mueller *v.* United States. No. 60.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 452. Martin *v.* United States. No. 61.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 453. Martin *v.* United States. No. 62.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 454. Migan *v.* United States. No. 63.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 455. List *v.* United States. No. 64.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 456. Kelly *v.* United States. No. 65.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 457. King *v.* United States. No. 66.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 458. Kamme *v.* United States. No. 67.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 459. Lloyd *v.* United States. No. 68.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 460. Kelly *v.* United States. No. 69.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 461. Murray *v.* United States. No. 70.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 462. Fryer *v.* United States. No. 71.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 463. Kohlerman *v.* United States. No. 72.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 464. Hodes *v.* United States. No. 73.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 465. Kelly *v.* United States. No. 74.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 466. Holl *v.* United States. No. 75.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 467. Gallagher *v.* United States. No. 76.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 26, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 468. Woodward *v.* United States. No. 77.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 469. Stanton *v.* United States. No. 78.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 470. Spicer *v.* United States. No. 79.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 471. Sheeler *v.* United States. No. 80.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 472. Taylor *v.* United States. No. 81.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 473. Woods *v.* United States. No. 82.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $3.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 474. Williams *v.* United States. No. 83.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 475. Stewart *v.* United States. No. 84.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 476. Ruth *v.* United States. No. 85.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 477. Rothiock *v.* United States. No. 86.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 478. Nicholson *v.* United States. No. 87.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 479. Randall *v.* United States. No. 88.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 480. Mitnich *v.* United States. No. 89.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 481. Chase *v.* United States. No. 90.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 482. Brown *v.* United States. No. 91.

I sustain the demurer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 483. Barrett *v.* United States. No. 92.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887, District of Maryland.

Exhibit 484. Bartgis *v.* United States. No. 93.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887, District of Maryland.

Exhibit 485. Arnold *v.* United States. No. 94.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 486. Alderdice *v.* United States. No. 95.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 487. Elphenig *v.* United States. No. 96.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 488. Buckingham *v.* United States. No. 97.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 489. Warnken *v.* United States. No. 98.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 490. Zink *v.* United States. No. 99.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25 with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 491. Pentz *v.* United States. No. 100.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 492. Conroy *v.* United States. No. 101.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 493. Dougherty *v.* United States. No. 102.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 494. Cornthwaite *v.* United States. No. 103.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 495. Clark *v.* United States. No. 104.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 496. Dallam *v.* United States. No. 105.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 497. Fleischman *v.* United States. No. 106.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 498. Falconer *v.* United States. No. 107.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 499. Gates *v.* United States. No. 108.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff, against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 500. Cooper *v.* United States. No. 109.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff, against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 501. Kemper *v.* United States. No. 110.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 502. Kelso *v.* United States. No. 111.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1887. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 503. Davis *v.* United States. No. 112.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court, amounting to $2.30.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

November 25, 1889. District of Maryland.

Exhibit 504. Bell *v.* United States. No. 150.

The court, on due consideration of the premises, finds for the petitioner, and doth order, adjudge, and decree that the said Bushrod W. Bell do have and recover of and from the United States the sum of $773.95, with interest from the date of the judgment herein, at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, until the time when an appropriation shall be made for the payment thereof, together with the costs of this suit from the time of joining issue upon the right of the petitioner to recover, to be taxed.

Costs, $14.10.

JOHN BRUCE, *Judge.*

January 25, 1889. Middle district of Alabama.

MEMO.—See Exhibit A.

Exhibit 505. Goodwin *v.* United States. No. 183.

Now, therefore, it is considered by the court that the petitioner, William L. Goodwin, have and recover of the defendant, the said United States, the sum of $1,240.88, with lawful interest thereon, together with his costs in this behalf expended.

Costs, $35.05.

JOHN BRUCE, *Judge.*

April 15, 1889. Northern district of Alabama.

MEMO.—See Exhibit A.

Exhibit 506. Green *v.* United States. No. 189.

Now, therefore, it is considered by the court that the petitioner, John T. Green, have and recover of the defendant, the said United States, the sum of $1,309.79, with lawful interest thereon, together with his costs in this behalf expended.

Costs, $35.15.

JOHN BRUCE, *Judge.*

April 15, 1889. Northern district of Alabama.

MEMO.—See Exhibit A.

Exhibit 507. Gardner *v.* United States. No. 238.

The court, on due consideration of the premises, finds for the petitioner, and doth order, adjudge, and decree that the said Benjamin Gardner do have and recover of and from the United States the sum of $479.50, with interest thereon from the date of the judgment herein, at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, until the time when an appropriation shall be made for the payment thereof, together with the costs of this suit from the time of joining issue upon the right of the petitioner to recover to be taxed.

Costs, $10.80.

JOHN BRUCE, *Judge.*

January 25, 1889. Middle district of Alabama.

MEMO.—See Exhibit A.

Exhibit 508. Barber *v.* United States. No. 239.

The court, on due consideration of the premises, finds for the petitioner, and doth order, adjudge, and decree that the said Robert Barber do have and recover of and from the United States the sum of $1,453.40, with interest thereon from the date of the judgment herein, at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, until the time when an appropriation shall be made for the payment thereof, together with the costs of this suit from the time of joining issue upon the right of the petitioner to recover, to be taxed.

Costs, $12.85.

JOHN BRUCE, *Judge.*

January 25, 1889. Middle district of Alabama.

MEMO.—See Exhibit A.

Exhibit 509. Bell *v.* United States. No. 366.

The court, on due consideration of the premises, finds for the petitioner, and doth order, adjudge, and decree that the said Bushrod W. Bell do have and recover of and from the United States the sum of $1,080.85, with interest thereon from the date of the judgment herein, at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, until the time when an appropriation shall be made for the payment thereof, together with the costs of this suit from the time of joining issue upon the right of the petitioner to recover, to be taxed.

Costs, $14.10.

JOHN BRUCE, *Judge.*

January 25, 1889. Middle district of Alabama.

MEMO.—See Exhibit A.

Exhibit 510. Gill *v.* United States. No. 622.

I sustain the demurrer and I do give judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the United States for the sum of $25, with costs to the plaintiff, being the fees paid by him to the clerk of the court.

THOS. J. MORRIS, *Judge.*

June 29, 1889. District of Mayland.

Exhibit 511. Roche *v.* United States. No. 637.

And now this 7th day of March, A. D. 1890, this court having filed of record, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1887, under which these proceedings have been had and determined, the findings of fact and the law applicable thereto, on motion of William W. Porter, esq., of counsel for the petitioner, do recover of the United States the sum of $15 together with the sum of $I0.10 (being costs, to wit: Clerks fees $6.50, and depositions of witnesses $3.60).

BUTLER, *Judge.*

March 7, 1890. Eastern district of Pennsylvania.

Exhibit 512. Leavitt *v.* United States. No. 14.

Upon the above facts the petitioner is entitled to judgment against the United States for the sum of $72 and $14.21 interest, amounting to $86.21, together with the costs provided by section 15 of the act of March 3, 1887, to be taxed.

Costs, $12.37.

BROWN, *Judge.*

April 27, 1888. Southern district of New York.

The above judgment was reported February 21, 1889, and I only desire to certify the costs, $12.37, at this time.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 338.

DEFICIENCIES SUBMITTED BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Attorney-General submittting deficiencies in the appropriations for expenses of the United States courts, ascertained and estimated for the fiscal years 1888, 1889, and 1890.

APRIL 19, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 17, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a communication from the Attorney-General of the 15th instant, submitting deficiencies in the appropriations for expenses of United States courts ascertained and estimated for the fiscal years 1888, 1889, and 1890.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., April 15, 1890.

SIR: Herewith inclosed are copies of letters of the 7th and 14th instants from the First Comptroller of the Treasury, and of a tabular statement, which accompanied the former letter, of deficiencies in the appropriations for expenses of the United States courts, ascertained and estimated for the fiscal years 1888 and 1889, and estimated as probable for the fiscal year 1890.

You are respectfully requested to forward the said copies to Congress, that an appropriation may be made to cover deficiencies and probable deficiencies for the fiscal years mentioned, they being as follows:

United States courts for the fiscal year 1888.

Fees and expenses of marshals	$2,842.00
Fees of clerks	7,285.20
Fees of commissioners	2,952.00

United States courts for the fiscal year 1889.

Fees and expenses of marshals	$100,682.00
Fees of district attorneys	22,976.00
Fees of clerks	3,756.00
Fees of commissioners	27,130.00
Support of prisoners	652.00
Pay of bailiffs	3,247.00
Expenses Territorial courts in Utah	3,059.00
Expenses United States courts, Indian Territory	2,737.00

Thirty per cent. greater than the amount stated in the First Comptroller's tabular list, as the letter of the 14th instant advises.

The following items of deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year 1890 vary from the estimates submitted by the First Comptroller, in the three items of "Pay of regular assistant attorneys," "pay of special assistant attorneys," and "expenses of Territorial courts in Utah," each being increased by myself from a knowledge of the necessities of the service, and after an examination of the condition of each appropriation:

United States courts for the fiscal year 1890.

Fees and expenses of marshals	$90,000.00
Fees of district attorneys	25,000.00
Pay of regular assistant attorneys	5,000.00
Pay of special assistant attorneys	10,000.00
Special compensation of district attorneys	1,000.00
Fees of clerks	45,000.00
Fees of commissioners	35,000.00
Fees of jurors	35,000.00
Support of prisoners	10,000.00
Pay of bailiffs, etc	35,000.00
Miscellaneous expenses	25,000.00
Expenses Territorial courts in Utah	9,500.00
Department of Justice, miscellaneous items, 1890	1,100.00

The increase of $1,500 in the estimate for expenses of Territorial courts in Utah was made because of the authority given to the marshal of Utah to have an artesian well bored to supply water for the inmates of the penitentiary. The contractor undertook to do the work and to rely upon Congress for an appropriation. He prosecuted his work to a certain extent, but did not succeed in securing such a flow of water as was expected to be found at the depth reached. He is therefore obliged to incur the expense of still deeper boring. If he does not succeed in producing an adequate supply of water, the Department is not required to compensate him.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 7, 1890.

SIR: In reply to your favor of the 28th ult., requesting such facts, at the command of this office, in regard to appropriations for expenses of United States courts for the fiscal years 1888, 1889, and 1890 as will enable you to estimate the amounts that will be needed to supply deficiencies in said appropriations for the fiscal years named, I have

the honor to inclose a tabular statement of the status of those appropriations on the 1st day of April, 1890, as shown by the books of this office and the accounts allowed thereunder by the accounting officers.

Respectfully, yours,

A. C. MATTHEWS,
Comptroller.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Balances remaining available of amounts found due by the accounting officers and yet remaining unpaid under and actual deficiencies in the appropriations for expenses of United States courts for the fiscal years 1888 *and* 1889, *as appear on the* 1st *day of April,* 1890, *and estimated deficiencies in said appropriations for the fiscal year* 1890.

Title of appropriation.	Fiscal year 1888.			Fiscal year 1889.			Fiscal year 1890.
	Balance remaining available.	Amount found due and yet remaining unpaid.	Actual deficiency.	Balance remaining available.	Amount found due and yet remaining unpaid.	Actual deficiency.	Estimated deficiency.
Fees and expenses of marshals	$6,051.26	$8,237.04	$2,185.78	$1,421.11	$78,868.33	$77,447.22	$90,000.00
Fees of district attorneys	1,776.55	.....	.....	76.62	17,690.61	17,673.99	25,000.00
Pay of regular assistant attorneys	.....	.....	.....	1,817.03	.....	.....	5,000.00
Pay of special assistant attorneys	.....	.....	.....	82.45	(*)	.....	15,000.00
Special compensation of district attorneys	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*)	.....	1,000.00
Fees of clerks	.....	7,073.26	7,073.26	2.67	36,416.02	36,473.35	45,000.00
Fees of commissioners	104.98	1,760.40	1,655.42	.12	20,869.88	20,869.76	35,000.00
Fees of jurors	88,564.64	1.00	.....	104,363.48	2,333.30	.....	50,000.00
Fees of witnesses	38,623.02	1,356.87	.....	7,331.93	4,438.80	.....	(†)
Support of prisoners	15,810.18	.....	.....	5,821.25	6,322.70	501.45	10,000.00
Pay of bailiffs, etc	21,086.24	1,518.81	.....	565.56	3,063.25	2,497.69	35,000.00
Miscellaneous expenses	79,170.38	.....	.....	12,496.13	733.82	.....	25,000.00
Rent of court-rooms	2,825.10	.....	.....	11,672.96	.....	.....	.....
Expenses Territorial courts in Utah	696.17	.....	.....	38.35	2,383.81	2,345.46	95,000.00
Expenses United States courts, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	42.78	2,147.97	2,105.19	(‡)

* See H. R. Ex. Doc. 121, Fifty-first Congress, first session.
† Deficiency appropriation already made.
‡ Provided for in the regular appropriation for expenses United States courts, 1890.

A. C. MATTHEWS,
First Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1890.

SIR: In continuation of the subject-matter of letter addressed to you by this office on the 7th instant, and inclosing, in reply to your inquiry of the 28th ultimo, a tabular statement of the status of appropriations for expenses of United States courts for the fiscal years 1888, 1889, and 1890, upon which to enable you to base an estimate of the amounts that would be needed to supply deficiencies in said appropriations, I beg to call your attention to the fact that said statement only embraces the "actual deficiencies" on the 1st day of April, 1890, being amounts

certified as due up to that date; and that these amounts are being increased every day by further certifications by the accounting officers.

Hence, it appears, estimating by no certain rule, because there is none, but by the usual rate of increase, that the amounts that will be needed to supply said deficiencies will be at least 30 per cent greater than the "actual deficiencies" reported to you on the 1st of April.

Very respectfully,

A. C. MATTHEWS,
Comptroller.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 339.

RIGHT OF WAY OF VESSELS IN CHANNEL IN AND FROM CHESAPEAKE BAY TO BALTIMORE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

The draught of a bill to regulate the right of way by vessels within the limits of the channel in and from Chesapeake Bay to the city of Baltimore, and an accompanying letter from the Chief of Engineers.

APRIL 19, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 19, 1890.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, for the consideration of Congress, a letter from the Chief of Engineers, dated the 31st ultimo, with the draught of a bill to regulate the right of way by vessels within the limits of the channel in and from Chesapeake Bay to the city of Baltimore, and copies of the correspondence referred to in the letter of the Chief of Engineers.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., March 31, 1890.

SIR: The attention of this office having been called to the embarrassment and annoyance to deep-draught vessels navigating the dredged channel of approach to Baltimore Harbor, Maryland, by reason of the unnecessary use of the 27-foot channel by light-draught steamers and sailing vessels for which there is sufficient depth of water outside, Col. Wm. P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, the officer in charge of the improvement of the harbor, has prepared and submitted to this office, with a view to lessening the dangers of navigation, draught of a proposed law to remedy the evil complained of.

Copies of the papers in the case are submitted herewith, and it is recommended that they be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the information of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers.

Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

LETTER OF MR. R. W. BALDWIN.

BALTIMORE, *February* 19, 1890.

DEAR SIR: The Board of Trade of Baltimore City has requested me to address you upon a matter of very serious consideration to the commercial interests of the city.

The Government has for many years made appropriations for deepening the channel approach to this harbor, for the convenience of vessels drawing 27 feet of water. This channel for about 14 miles is only 400 feet wide, so that vessels of heavy draught are compelled to keep within its limits.

The Chesapeake Bay and harbor of Baltimore are full of small oyster crafts and similar vessels, which are not compelled to use the channel and yet constantly get in the way of large steamers and other vessels, so that in order to prevent accidents from collisions with them, the larger vessels are very often forced out of the channel and are run aground, causing great loss.

I am requested to ask to have this matter investigated and if in your power to make some regulation by which vessels drawing over a certain number of feet (14 was suggested) when meeting vessels of lesser draught should have the right to the channel. If you have not the power to make a regulation that will relieve the case will you recommend to Congress to take action in the matter?

Very truly yours,

R. W. BALDWIN.

Hon. WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL STEAM-VESSELS,
February 25, 1890.

Respectfully referred to the Light-House Board.

JAS. A. DUMONT,
Supervising Inspector-General.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
February 26, 1890.

Respectfully returned to Supervising Inspector-General Dumont.

This appears to be a matter in which the Light-House Board has no jurisdiction.

JAMES F. GREGORY,
Major of Engineers, Engineer Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
March 3, 1890.

Respectfully referred to the honorable the Secretary of War, the ship-channel referred to herein having been improved under direction of the engineer officer of his Department.

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

[Fifth indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
U. S. ARMY,
March 5, 1890.

Respectfully referred to Col. William P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, for report.

To be returned.

By command of Brig. Gen. Casey.

H. M. ADAMS,
Major, Corps of Engineers.

[Sixth indorsement.]

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Baltimore, Md., March 17, 1890.

Respectfully returned to the Chief of Engineers. There is ample space with sufficient depth of water outside of the deep ship channel for the movement of light-draught steamers and sailing vessels, and if they come unnecessarily within the limits plainly marked of this ship-channel prepared for deep ships it should be at their own risk.

The chief, the only serious trouble for deep ships in moving to and from the port of Baltimore is the danger of running down these smaller vessels when in the deep channel.

It would be decidedly advantageous if by law or regulation from competent authority it were understood that the smaller vessels receiving or inflicting damage while within the limits of the deep channel were responsible for it. It is a question from what source the needed law or regulation should come.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Colonel of Engineers.

[Seventh indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
U. S. ARMY,
March 22, 1890.

Respectfully returned to Colonel Craighill with request that he prepare and submit to this office draught of rules or regulations such as, in his opinion, would, when enacted into law, remedy the evil complained of in respect to navigation of channels to Baltimore Harbor.

By command of Brig. Gen. Casey.

H. M. ADAMS,
Major, Corps of Engineers.

[Eighth indorsement.]

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Baltimore, Md., March 27, 1890.

Respectfully returned to the Chief of Engineers, accompanied by the draught called for.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Colonel of Engineers.

DRAUGHT OF PROPOSED ACT.

Whereas the Government of the United States has, at great expense, made a channel in and from Chesapeake Bay to the city of Baltimore, at the depth of twenty-seven feet at mean low water, for the free access to and egress from the port of Baltimore by vessels of large draught; and

Whereas the use of said deep channel is frequently made dangerous in some of its parts by the presence in it of numerous vessels of light draught, for whose free and safe navigation there is an abundant depth of water outside the limits of said deep channel: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That vessels of a draught of eight or more feet shall have the right of way within the limits of the deep channel in and from Chesapeake Bay to the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, in entering and departing from the port of Baltimore, over vessels of a less draught than eight feet, and in case any vessel of a less draught than eight feet be injured by collision with any vessel of greater draught, when within the limits of said deep channel, the vessel of greater draught shall be held free from all responsibility for any injury resulting to such vessel of light draught, and such vessel of lighter draught shall be responsible for all damages resulting to a vessel of greater draught as herein specified.

O

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 340.

CLAIM OF THE SENECA INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for an appropriation to pay the claim of the Seneca Indians for land taken by the United States.

APRIL 19, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 18, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 14th instant, forwarded by the Secretary of the Interior, for an appropriation to pay the claim of the Seneca Indians for land taken by the United States, $2,881.60.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, April 14, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication from G. W. Stidham, esq., a Creek Indian, in reference to a claim of the Seneca tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory, for certain lands taken by the United States under the first article of the treaty with said Indians of February 23, 1867 (15 Stats., 513) in excess of the amount therein ceded.

The treaty above mentioned provides for the cession by the Seneca Indians to the United States of 20,000 acres of land for the settlement of the Wyandottes, and for which the sum of $1 per acre was paid to the Senecas by the Government.

The first article of the treaty above referred to provides as follows:

> The Senecas cede to the United States a strip of land on the north side of the present reservation in the Indian country: the land so ceded to be bounded on the east by the State of Missouri, on the north by the north line of the reservation, on the west by the Neosho River, and running south for the necessary distance; to contain 20,000 acres; for which the Government is to pay $20,000 upon the ratification of the treaty; the south line of said tract to be ascertained by survey, at the cost of the United States.

Under the provisions of the foregoing article of the said treaty, the Wyandottes were settled upon the land in question, and the sum of $20,000 was paid the Senecas therefor.

An examination of the official plats of survey of this tract on file in this office, however, shows that the portion of land so taken by the Government and occupied by the Wyandottes contains 21,405.66 acres, being an excess of 1,405.66 acres over the amount ceded, for which no compensation has ever been paid to the Senecas.

In reference to the request of Mr. Stidham, set forth in his communication, that an estimate be made to pay the Senecas $1 per acre for the said portion of land taken in excess of the amount paid for, under the provisions of the said treaty, with interest from the date of the proclamation of said treaty, I have the honor to submit my opinion that the claim is a just one, and that the Seneca tribe should be paid the price mentioned for 1,405.66 acres, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from July 1, 1869, the date on which the payment for the 20,000 acres became available.

As the Wyandottes have no money due them out of which payment for the said land could be made, I inclose herewith a draft of an item making the necessary appropriation from any money in the Treasury not otherwise expended, and have the honor to suggest that it be transmitted to Congress, with the recommendation that it be inserted in one of the appropriation bills.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. V. BELT,
Acting Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

ITEM.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay per capita to the Seneca tribe of Indians, in the Indian Territory, the sum of one thousand four hundred and five dollars and sixty-six cents for one thousand four hundred and five and sixty-six-hundredths acres of land taken from said tribe, without compensation by the United States, in excess of the amount authorized to be taken by the first article of the treaty with said tribe, concluded February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, with interest thereon at five per centum per annum from July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the date on which the payment for the land taken became available; in all two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty cents.

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322 FOUR-AND-A-HALF STREET, NORTHWEST,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1890.

SIR: By reference to my letters of December 24, 1888, addressed to your predecessor, you will find that I presented a claim for the Seneca tribe of Indians located in the Indian Territory, for 1,406 acres of land set apart for the use of the Wyandotte Indians in 1867, which they have never been paid for, and requesting that an estimate be made for an appropriation to pay them. I again repeat the same request in their behalf.

Very respectfully, yours,

G. W. STIDHAM.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 341.

INJURIOUS DEPOSITS IN HARBOR AND ADJACENT WATERS OF NEW YORK CITY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A letter from the Chief of Engineers and the draught of a bill to amend the act entitled "An act to prevent obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City, by dumping and otherwise, and to punish and prevent such offenses."

APRIL 19, 1890.--Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 17, 1890.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, for the consideration of Congress, a letter from the Chief of Engineers, dated the 10th instant, and the draught of a bill to amend the act entitled "An act to prevent obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City, by dumping and otherwise, and to punish and prevent such offenses," approved June 29, 1888 (25 Stats., p. 209), which has been prepared after a consultation between the United States district attorneys for the southern and eastern districts of New York and for the district of New Jersey, and Capt. W. A. Kirkland, U. S. Navy, supervisor of the harbor of New York, as shown by the accompanying copies of correspondence.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., April 10, 1890.

SIR: The inclosed draught of proposed supplement to "An act to prevent obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City, by dumping and otherwise, and to punish and prevent such offenses," approved June 29, 1888 (Statutes at Large,

vol. 25, page 209), is the result of a consultation between the district attorneys for the southern and eastern districts of New York and for the district of New Jersey, and Capt. W. A. Kirkland, U. S. Navy, supervisor of the harbor of New York, recommends that it be enacted into law.

Accompanying this communication are copies of letters of March 29, 1890, from Mr. George S. Duryee United States attorney for the district of New Jersey; of April 1, 1890, from Mr. Jesse Johnson, United States attorney for the eastern district of New York, and of April 2 and 3, 1890, from Capt. W. A. Kirkland, U. S. Navy, supervisor of the harbor of New York, and it is respectfully recommended that these papers be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the information of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brig. Gen. Chief of Engineers.

HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

A SUPPLEMENT TO AN ACT entitled "An act to prevent obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City, by dumping or otherwise, and to punish and prevent such offenses," approved June 29, 1888.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to prevent obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City, by dumping or otherwise, and to punish and prevent such offenses," approved June 29, 1888, is hereby so amended that all the provisions thereof shall apply also to the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, and to acts done or omitted in or on such waters, adjacent to the harbor of New York; and all the provisions of the said act shall apply also to the portion of the Hudson River as far as the city of Troy; to Raritan Bay, Newark Bay, Arthur Kill, Kill von Kull, and to all navigable tidal rivers flowing into them as far up said rivers as the tide ebbs and flows, and to acts done or omitted to be done on said waters and rivers; and said waters and rivers shall be deemed for the purposes of this act adjacent and tributary waters of the harbor of New York.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the master and engineer of any vessel or boat, and every person in charge of such boat or vessel while said boat or vessel is in any manner engaged in violating any provision of the act hereby amended, shall be presumed to have aided in and authorized such violation, and prima facie shall be deemed to have been guilty of such violation, and may be prosecuted or proceeded against accordingly.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for all services rendered by district attorneys of the United States in any proceeding, civil or criminal, under the act hereby amended, they shall receive in lieu of all other fees whatsoever for such services, such compensation as may be certified to be proper by a district judge of the district in which such proceedings are brought, and if such judge shall so provide, such compensation shall be taxed as costs.

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That any boat or vessel, upon which a violation of any of the provisions of said act shall have taken place, shall be liable for the pecuniary penalties imposed by said act for such violation and may be proceeded against summarily by way of libel in the district in which such violation took place, or in the district where said boat or vessel may be when said libel is filed; and when the amount of any such penalty is not fixed by the act, except that it is fixed at a sum not less than a sum named in said act and not more than another sum named in said act, and then and in that case the court before which the said boat or vessel is proceeded against shall have the right to fix the amount of the penalty within the limits prescribed in said act, and in such case such boat or vessel shall be liable and may be proceeded against for the amount of the penalty to be fixed as hereinbefore provided, and judgment may be given and enforced by way of libel against such boat or vessel for the amount of the penalty so fixed as aforesaid.

LETTER OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY,
Newark, N. J., March 29, 1890.

SIR: I would beg to call your attention to a draught of a proposed supplement to the New York Harbor "dumping act," lately forwarded to you by the supervisor of New York. The imperfections of the present act and the best method of remedying them were the subject of a consultation between the district attorneys of the southern and eastern districts of New York and myself. As a result the proposed amendment forwarded to you was draughted. Under the act as it now stands there is the greatest difficulty in convicting offenders of violations of the act, both on account of the uncertainty as to what waters the act applies to and the difficulty of getting any evidence against the masters of vessels on which violations take place. As a rule the crews of the vessels are the only ones that have knowledge of the violation, and it is almost impossible to get them to testify against the masters and owners.

I would therefore respectfully request that you will urge the passage of the supplement in question if it meets with your approval.

Respectfully,

G. S. DURYEE,
United States Attorney.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

LETTER OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK,
No. 168 *Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., April* 1, 1890.

SIR: I write you in reference to the proposed act, supplementary to an act passed by Congress on the 29th day of June, 1888, the original act being entitled, "An act to prevent obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City by dumping or otherwise, and to punish and prevent such offenses."

I understand that Hon. George S. Duryee, United States attorney for New Jersey, has forwarded you such a proposed supplementary act. I desire to say that it has my full concurrence. It was drawn by myself and Mr. Duryee after consulting with Mr. Mitchell, the United States attorney for the southern district of New York.

I believe the original act is very carefully drawn. I do not in the slightest degree criticise it; it seems to me that it covers the case much better than the first law enacted on the subject, entirely new to Congress, would ordinarily be expected to do. But practice under the act has developed points of weakness that I think may be remedied, and I have therefore done what I could, with the other United States attorneys having jurisdiction over the bay of New York, to perfect the act and put it entirely beyond question.

I respectfully suggest that the interest of the Government would be greatly advanced if the proposed act could become a law.

Very respectfully,

JESSE JOHNSON,
United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

LETTERS OF THE SUPERVISOR OF THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR
OF THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK,
New York, April 2, 1890.

GENERAL: Your telegram asking me to "submit draught of proposed amendment to act prohibiting dumping in New York Harbor, as agreed upon by district attorneys," is to hand. This draught of amendment was sent me by Duryee, of New Jersey. I took it to Mitchell, district attorney for southern district of New York, who had not seen it. Mitchell still holds the paper. The only feature of the amendment proposed was to give the district attorneys compensation for their work in prosecution of offenders. The law as it now stands gives the supervisor authority to establish the limits wherein dumping is *not* to take place. By putting these limits so far outside of Sandy Hook as to prevent tows from getting there and back on the tides is practically abolishing dumping. This, as I understand it, is not the intention of the law-making power, and any restrictions which would render the privilege useless would not be countenanced by the Secretary of War, nor would prosecutions under such restrictions be upheld by the courts. I will see Mitchell and get him to send the papers on at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. KIRKLAND,
Captain, U. S. Navy, and Supervisor.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. CASEY,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR
OF THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK,
New York, April 3, 1890.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith draught of proposed amendment to act prohibiting dumping in New York Harbor, in compliance with your telegram received yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. KIRKLAND,
Captain, U. S. Navy, and Supervisor.

The CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY,
April 5, 1890.

Respectfully returned to Captain Kirkland, who is requested to state whether he recommends that the proposed amendment be enacted into law.

By authority of the Secretary of War.

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR
OF THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK,
April 7, 1890.

Respectfully returned.

As the proposed amendment clearly defines the limits within which the Supervisor has authority, and as the proposed compensation for the prosecuting district attorneys may accelerate the wheels of justice and thereby tend to a prompter suppression of the dumping evil, I recommend that it be enacted into law.

W. A. KIRKLAND,
Captain, U. S. N., Supervisor.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 342.

AFFAIRS IN THE OVERFLOWED DISTRICTS OF LOUISIANA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

copy of a telegram of the 9th instant from the Deputy Quartermaster-General in charge of the Quartermaster-General's Office, to the quartermaster at New Orleans, and a copy of his reply thereto, of the 12th instant, together with a copy of his report of the 14th instant in regard to the condition of affairs in the overflowed district of St. James and Ascension Parishes, La.

APRIL 21, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Approprations.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 19, 1890.

SIR: In accordance with the oral request, of to-day, of the Hon. H. Dudley Coleman, of Louisiana, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a telegram of the 9th instant from the Deputy Quartermaster-General in charge of the Quartermaster-General's Office, to the quartermaster at New Orleans, and a copy of his reply thereto, of the 12th instant, together with a copy of his report of the 14th instant in regard to the condition of affairs in the overflowed district of St. James and Ascension Parishes, La.

Very respectfully,

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

HON. THOMAS B. REED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, La., April 14, 1890.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that pursuant to your telegraphic instructions of April 9, received that evening, I consulted next day with Governor Nicholls and Major Richardson, chief engineer of State levees, leaving on Valley route early Friday morning for Convent and Whitehall, St. James Parish. Convent is at the lower edge of the great Nita crevasse; Whitehall, above it, is further back in the valley.

Below, at Convent, except near the levees, everything is flooded for about 10 miles down and far back; same at intervals above the crevasse toward Whitehall and for 5 miles. Passengers and freight cross crevasse on steamers and boats; no trains. The situation is deplorable and hundreds of planters have lost their crops, while thousands of laborers will soon be thrown out of employment, white and black. Most of such in the flooded grounds have heretofore found usual wages on temporary levee work and in efforts to redeem other land and crops in flooded region. The river and overflow is rising and spreading, so this must soon cease. The governor has no funds for relief, nor has formal demand for same been made. He will do all he can. The police jury in charge of levees in St. James Parish appropriated $1,000, doubtless all they could—a drop now washed off in overflow. There is the best feeling among whites and blacks, all disposed to help that can; those that can not, to work if there is a chance.

The villages are principally constituted of French, Creoles, and negroes, who also inhabit surrounding country. Planters lost their crops, traders their money advanced on same, laborers their employment, small free-holders, white and black, their all, extending in many instances to their buildings carried away. With increasing trouble they can't help each other. The negroes are well disposed and the whites do not want them deported any more than they want to seek elsewhere for a livelihood. With great deprivation and hardship, I could find no case among the blacks of absolute suffering; but am thoroughly convinced it will come to that very soon, if the General Government does not in some way intervene. What they want is food, needed to sustain life for two or three months, till they can earn it again. I talked with several intelligent colored men who told me, doubtless truly, that they had been given employment after being flooded out; resources to pay them further had failed; had been helped and now spent the last dollar. At "Grande Pointe," (poor white settlement) were probably sixty or eighty families aggregating three hundred souls. They escaped in skiffs, and their whole precinct is under water. They raised the finest grade of tobacco (perique), and are now scattered along down the river from Hester to Mount Airy, working or seeking work. They doubtless lost about everything, including stock and houses.

Opposite the levee break at Nita numerous poor whites, as well as colored, lost all but their lives, their dwellings and stock being carried off. I would recommend instantaneous action tending to the relief of the sufferers in the way of United States rations. At first, an issue in bulk monthly of flour or meal, rice and bacon (sacked), with allotments of sugar and coffee. Issue to be commenced as soon as possible to the destitute, under direction of commissary department and continued while requisite, say three months. The first provision should be for at least twelve hundred rations per day for a month to fifteen hundred people, including in their number men, women, and children, and a proportion of one-third to one-fourth of whites among them, probably. Further provision should be made for a very early increase of this number as the flood advances, as it is now doing. In addition to what I have now indicated, there is imminent danger of the same destitution very soon prevailing in lower Ascension Parish, Mr. Price's district, the other regions flooded being in Mr. Coleman's. These gentlemen can best explain the present necessities and those to come in a week or two, if not there to-day.

In my opinion there is liable to be in that region (St. James, St. John,

and Ascension Parishes) a total of five thousand men, women, and children destitute (within a month) whom the residents will not be able to support (from an interposition of nature among a worthy and industrious people), all of whom should be provided for temporarily. This can be managed by the commissary department shipping rations in bulk and distributing under auspices of responsible residents. The Nita crevasse is probably 1,600 feet long.

I called on all the parties named in your telegram except Cemo, who resides in Algiers, and Waguespach (in whose absence I interviewed his attorney for police jury, P. M. Lambremont), and would recommend the following, subject to district member of Congress for approval, to be consulted with about issues:

J. S. Gaudet, J. E. Poché, attorney; P. M. Lambremont, and Charles La Chapelle, postmaster, all at Convent post-office; J. Waguespach, Mount Airy (given me as Convent post office); Richard Simmes (State senator), and Eugene Webber, Whitehall post-office.

In addition to above to aid in distribution of supplies if sent, and especially to furnish list of suffering families, the following:

Onegine Duhon, Floman Jacob, Jesse W. Ross, Joseph Poché, and F. Waguespach, all of Convent, and T. Schipp, of David post-office.

Also the following colored men, names given by Richard Simmes, whom I regard as worthy of confidence about, and most posted regarding, the colored people, one or two of the names being those of local preachers, and all pertaining to Whitehall region and well known there:

First, Mr. Simmes himself, M. H. Green, Thos. B. Holmes, and Henry Johnson.

The trouble in Ascension Parish will be from the flood at New River, which might, and probably will, render subjects for charity some fifteen hundred people; already has many. The planters should be principally consulted in giving names of destitute. Several of those named are of this class, but many losers are small freeholders.

I forward in another communication copies of telegrams sent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. ROBINSON,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

[Telegram.]

APRIL 9, 1890.

Major ROBINSON,
Quartermaster, New Orleans, La.:

Great suffering and distress is reported among flood sufferers in St. James Parish, La. The Secretary of War directs that you proceed to that parish and investigate and report by telegraph the condition of affairs there and the need for aid, and also ascertain what relief is being afforded by the State or other authorities.

Call upon the following persons for information: J. L. Gaudet, Convent post-office, St. James Parish; State Senator Richard Simmes, Whitehall post-office, St. James Parish; J. Waguespach, president police jury, Convent post-office, St. James Parish; Lucien Como, Convent post-office, St. James Parish.

SAWTELLE,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, in charge.

[Telegram received at Washington, D. C., April 12, 1890.]

CONVENT, LA., —— 12.

To QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.:

Spent yesterday about Convent; crossed crevasse; reached Whitehall to-day; material hardship and destitution exists; as yet no suffering discovered. It will come very soon if Government does not afford relief. No longer any employment for most of poor. Planters lost crops and money; governor can not help. Police juries have done what they could; poor white and black require constant relief from Government and should not be expatiated. Total estimate three hundred whites, one thousand blacks for immediate relief, these to increase. Would recommend instant delivery in bulk rations for fifteen hundred people, including women and children; taking adjoining parishes food may eventually be required for five thousand; ascending to Ascension Nita crevasse extended to 1600 feet. Food in bulk should be flour or meal, rice, sacked, bacon, some sugar and coffee, sacked. Will mail report from New Orleans forthwith, giving names of people to afford information; consulted those named by you.

ROBINSON,
Quartermaster.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 343.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION—CONTINGENT EXPENSES IN NAVY DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy submitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for "contingent expenses in the Navy Department."

APRIL 21, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 19, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy of the 16th instant submitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for "contingent expenses, Navy Department," for the current fiscal year of $2,176.45.

Respectfully yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 16, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for transmission to Congress, an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for contingent expenses, Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, amounting to $2,176.45.

The appropriation for the current year is	$12,000.00
The expenditures to date amount to	10,891.00
Leaving a balance of	1,109,00

to cover all the expenses of the Department for the current quarter.

The sum asked for, $2,176.45, is considered necessary to meet the expenses of the Department for the remainder of this fiscal year.

Extreme economy has been practiced in the hope that the appropriation would be sufficient until the 30th of June, but it is found that it will not. Stationery must be procured, livery provided for horses used for public purposes, repairs made to mail-wagon.

An additional appropriation of about $2,200 for the current fiscal year should be made.

Owing to the insufficient appropriation for contingent purposes for the Navy Department and bureaus for several years past great embarrassment has been experienced, and articles absolutely necessary for the prompt transaction of public business, such as type-writing machines, ribbons, etc., could not be procured.

Very respectfully,

B. F. TRACY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. WM. WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.
Contingent expenses, Navy Department:		
Stationery, furniture, newspapers, plans, drawings, drawing materials, horses, carriages, freight, expressage, postage, and other absolutely necessary expenses of the Navy Department and its various bureaus and offices, being for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. (February 26, 1889, vol. 25, p. 744, sec. 1)	$2,176,45	$12,000.00

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 344.

COMPENSATION OF W. H. ARNOUX.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy requesting an appropriation for compensating W. H. Arnoux for his services as counsel during the Congressional investigation into the facts connected with the Jeannette arctic expedition.

APRIL 21, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 19, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy of the 17th instant requesting an appropriation of $2,500 to compensate W. H. Arnoux for attendance and services as counsel upon the occasion of the Congressional investigation into the facts connected with the *Jeannette* arctic expedition.

Respectfully yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 17, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, under date of June 24, 1884, recommending that a clause be inserted in the deficiency bill appropriating a sum, not exceeding $2,500, to be paid W. H. Arnoux, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, as compensation in full for attendance and services as counsel upon the occasion of the Congressional investigation into the facts connected with the *Jeannette* arctic expedition, and to state that no provision has been made by Congress for compensating Mr. Arnoux for the services in question.

Under these circumstances and for the reasons stated in its above-mentioned letter the Department again recommends that provision be made for the satisfaction of Mr. Arnoux's claim by the insertion of a clause in the deficiency bill for the current year appropriating the sum of $2,500, to be paid to Mr. W. H. Arnoux, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, as compensation in full for his attendance and services as counsel upon the Congressional investigation relating to the *Jeannette* expedition.

Very respectfully,

B. F. TRACY,
Secretary of the Navy.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 24, 1884.

SIR: The recent investigation, based upon charges of misconduct on the part of the late Lieutenant-Commander De Long and other officers connected with the exploring expedition of the arctic steamer *Jeannette*, which was ordered by the House of Representatives, was so ordered after there had been a full and complete investigation by a court of inquiry as to the management and conduct of that expedition. One of the results of that inquiry was that the court found no occasion for attaching blame to any member of the expedition, but, on the contrary, commended each and all—the living and the dead—for the part they had respectively taken in the conduct and management of the expedition. The court which reached that conclusion was composed of officers whose rank, standing, and experience were a sufficient guaranty of the thoroughness and impartiality of their action. That action was impeached by charges which, if sustained, would not only cast a stigma upon the memory of a competent and faithful officer who had lost his life in the performance of his duty, and upon the character of some of his surviving comrades, but would virtually condemn the members of the court. Under these circumstances the employment of counsel to attend upon the examination of such charges was deemed by this Department to be necessary and proper.

The Hon. William H. Arnoux, a member of the New York bar, was accordingly retained for that purpose, and while rendering service as such counsel attended all the sessions of the committee from the commencement to the close of the investigation, embracing the period from the 3d of April to the 17th of May last. The investigation, thus protracted through a period of six weeks and upwards, resulted in demonstrating the groundless nature of the allegations upon which it was based. For the services thus rendered by Mr. Arnoux he asks the sum of $2,500, and I have the honor to recommend that provision be made therefor by the insertion of a clause in the deficiency bill appropriating a sum, not exceeding $2,500, to be paid to W. H. Arnoux, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, as compensation in full for attendance and services as counsel upon the recent Congressional investigation relating to the *Jeannette* expedition.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 345.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT FRANKFORT, KY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

REQUESTING

That an appropriation may be made for the payment of certain sums due for labor and material supplied in the construction of the public building at Frankfort, Ky.

APRIL 21, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 19, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to request that an appropriation be made for the payment of certain sums due for labor and material supplied in the construction of the court-house, post-office, etc., at Frankfort, Ky., as follows:

Messrs. Voris, Norton & Co. (the Dark Hollow Stone Company) for money advanced for the payment of freight charges on stone	$300
Mr. David Robertson for services as stone-cutter in November, 1884	10
Total	310

Respectfully yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 346.

REPAIRS ON OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

REQUESTING

An appropriation for certain repairs on the old custom-house building at St. Louis, Mo.

APRIL 21, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 19, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to request that an appropriation of $40,000 be made for the old custom-house building at St. Louis, Mo., that a steam-heating apparatus, freight and passenger elevators may be provided, and for the completion of the work of enlarging and repairing the building.

Respectfully yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc No. 347.

DREDGING EASTERN BRANCH OF THE POTOMAC.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Copies of letters from the Secretary of the Navy, and their accompanying papers, suggesting the importance of dredging the channel of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River to the depth of twenty feet from the navy-yard to Giesboro Point.

APRIL 21, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 19, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of Congress copies of letters to me from the honorable the Secretary of the Navy, dated the 9th and 11th instant, and their accompanying papers, suggesting the importance of dredging the channel of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River to the depth of 20 feet from the navy-yard to Giesboro Point.

Very respectfully,

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 9, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter dated the 7th instant, received from the commandant of the navy-yard, Washington, in which he suggests the importance of dredging the channel of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, from the navy-yard to Giesboro Point, to a depth of 20 feet, and that steps be taken, in connection with the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, to have an item inserted in the river and harbor improvement bill for an appropriation for that purpose.

I also inclose a copy of the indorsement of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to whom the commandant's letter was referred, concurring in the suggestion that the channel should be deepened.

This Department recognizes the importance of the proposed measure, and the advisability of endeavoring to secure in the manner suggested by the commandant the appropriation that would be required is submitted to the consideration of the War Department.

Very respectfully,

B. F. TRACY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
U. S. ARMY,
April 15, 1890.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of the Navy incloses a copy of a letter from the commandant of the navy-yard, Washington, suggesting the importance of dredging the channel of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River from the navy-yard to Giesboro Point, and that steps be taken, in connection with the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, to have an item inserted in the River and Harbor bill for an appropriation for that purpose.

* * * * * * *

It is suggested that provision for a survey, plan, and estimate for this work may be made in the river and harbor bill.

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY YARD,
Washington, D. C., April 7, 1890.

SIR: I beg to draw your attention to the fact that the appropriation of $5,000 for dredging, embodied in the bill H. R. 8909 reported to the House of Representatives, is only sufficient to dredge the slips and the water front of the yard, and I would suggest that steps be taken, in connection with the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, to have an item inserted in the river and harbor improvement bill for deepening the channel of the Eastern Branch to a depth of 20 feet from the navy-yard to Giesboro Point. The channel is filling up so rapidly that in a short time there will be places in it where even the *Despatch* will ground.

I think it will be admitted that there should be at least as much water in the Eastern Branch to the navy-yard, as a vessel can carry over Kettle Bottom Shoals in the Potomac River, and I urge the necessity of an appropriation for that purpose.

Very respectfully, etc.,

R. MEADE,
Commandant.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Navy Department.

[Indorsement.]

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
April 8, 1890.

Respectfully returned to the honorable Secretary of the Navy.

The bureau submitted in its annual report an estimate of $10,000 for dredging and filling in at the Washington Navy-Yard, which amount has been reduced to $5,000 in the bill (H. R. 8909) reported by the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bureau thinks it would be a very good thing to have the channel of the Eastern Branch deepened to 20 feet from the navy-yard to Giesboro Point.

N. H. FARQUHAR,
Chief of Bureau.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 11, 1890.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 9th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith an additional communication, dated the 10th instant, received from the commandant of the navy-yard, Washington, with copies of the inclosures which accompanied it, relative to the necessity of deepening the channel between the navy-yard and Giesboro Point.

Very respectfully,

B. F. TRACY,
Secretary of the Navy.

HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY YARD,
Washington, April 10, 1890.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 7th instant, with reference to the depth of water in the channel of the Eastern Branch, and the absolute necessity of doing something as soon as possible to deepen the water (either through an item inserted in the river and harbor bill, or through a special appropriation to be used under the direction of the Navy Department), I inclose herewith letters from the commanding and executive officers of the U. S. S. *Despatch*, which will throw additional light upon this matter.

Very respectfully,

R. W. MEADE,
Commandant.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Navy Department.

U. S. S. DESPATCH (FOURTH RATE),
Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C., April 9, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report made to me by Lieut. York Noel, executive officer of this vessel, in relation to the depth of water in the channel abreast wharf No. 4, lower, of the navy-yard.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM S. COWLES,
Lieut. U. S. Navy, Commanding.

COMMANDANT NAVY-YARD,
Washington, D. C.

U. S. S. DESPATCH (FOURTH RATE),
Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C., April 9, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to report that while winding the U. S. S. *Despatch*, on Friday, April 4 at wharf No. 4, lower, at the navy-yard, Washington, tide having just turned flood, her keel caught on a point of mud in the channel, about one-third the way out, and nearly abreast the derrick. On sounding from the ship, depth of water was found as follows: Starboard quarter, 12 feet, 3 inches; port quarter, 15 feet. On hauling ahead a few feet her heel cleared and she swung into the dock, giving a depth of 14 feet on starboard quarter as soon as she started to swing. Ship's draught aft all the time, 13 feet, 7 inches. Soundings were taken over the spot on the following day at low water and a depth of 13 feet scant was found.

The tide on both days was lower than usual.

Very respectfully,

YORK NOEL,
Lieut. U. S. Navy, Executive Officer.

Lieut. WM. S. COWLES, U. S. N.,
Commanding Despatch.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 348.

DEFICIENCY IN APPROPRIATION FOR PAY, ETC., OF ARMY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a letter from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of a deficiency in the appropriation for "Pay, etc., of the Army," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

APRIL 23, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 22, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of War, of the 22d instant, submitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for "pay, etc., of the Army," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, in the sum of $129,053.35.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 22, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith, for transmission to Congress, an estimate ($129,053.35) required to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for "pay, etc., of the Army," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

The item ($35,350) for mileage to officers when authorized by law, is submitted in lieu of the amount asked for ($46,730.17) in my deficiency estimate, transmitted February 25, 1890, for the same object. (House Ex. Doc. No. 236, Fifty-first Congress, first session.)

Respectfully,

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The Honorable SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate of the amount that will be required to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for "pay, etc., of the Army," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

This estimate is based on the following data:

Amount disbursed from April 1, 1889, to date, from "Pay, etc., 1889"	$4,040,669.71	
Add per cent. of increase for current year	28,280.00	
Estimated amount of disbursements from April 1, 1890, from "pay, etc., 1890"		4,068,949.71
Amount available:		
Balance in Treasury, March 31, 1890	$2,636,663.59	
Amount in paymasters' hands, March 31, 1890	1,303,232.77	
		3,939,896.36
Estimated amount required		129,053.35

This estimated deficiency includes the estimate submitted February 24, 1890, for a deficiency under "pay, etc., of the Army, 1890," in the item of mileage to officers, amounting to $46,730.17.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. SMITH,
Paymaster-General, U. S. Army.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, *by the Pay Department, United States Army.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties authorizing or providing for the expenditures.	References to Statutes at Large or to Revised Statutes. Vol. or R. S.	Page.	Sec.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.
Pay, etc., of the Army, 1890:					
Pay of hospital corps	Mar. 1, 1887	24	435	1-7	$38,000.00
Pay of retired enlisted men	Feb 14, 1885	23	305	1-7	26,000.00
Travel allowances to discharged men	.....	R.S.	223	1290	29,703.35
Mileage to officers when authorized by law	July 24, 1876	19	100	1	35,350.00
	Mar. 3, 1883	22	456	1	
	Mar. 2. 1889	25	287	1	
					129,053.35

Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required, $12,759,415.73.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Ex. DOC. No. 349.

CHANGE OF PLUMBING IN CADET HOSPITAL, WEST POINT, N. Y.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a communication from the Secretary of War, submitting an estimate of appropriation to change the plumbing in the cadet hospital at West Point, N. Y.

APRIL 23, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 22, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress copy of a communication from the Secretary of War, of the 22d instant, submitting an estimate of appropriation in the sum of $2,500 to change the plumbing in the cadet hospital at West Point, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 22, 1890.

SIR. I have the honor to forward herewith for transmission to Congress estimate of appropriation required to change the plumbing in the cadet hospital at West Point, N. Y., amounting to $2,500, and I recommend that the item be included in the Military Academy appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1891 (H. R. 8152).

Respectfully,

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, by the Superintendent, U. S. Military Academy.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Buildings and grounds, Military Academy:	
Five Mott's porcelain-lined French bath-tubs, cherry rim, with nickel-plated supply fittings, unique waste and overflow, shower bath and douche attachments (submitted)	$490.00
Eight Henry Huber Company's Tidal Wave water-closets, No. 1 cherry seats and tanks, as per plate 3, catalogue of 1888 (submitted)	616.00
Four porcelain flat back urinals, lipped, patent overflow, 12½ by 16½ inch, as per plate 581, Mott's catalogue G (submitted)	26.00
Four outlet connections, nickel-plated, as per plate 591, Mott's catalogue G (submitted)	18.00
Four inlet connections, nickel-plated, as per plate 585, Mott's catalogue G (submitted)	16.00
1,356 square feet glazed encaustic tiles and slate flooring (submitted)	713.60
Four slate water-closet partitions (submitted)	60.00
Four cherry slat doors and trimmings (submitted)	40.00
Four Demarest's patent automatic flushing cisterns for urinals with single couplings, copper-lined, cherry wood (submitted)	48.00
Two Mott's open lavatories, 3-inch basins, nickel-plated, as per plate 418 G (submitted)	396.00
Two Mott's open lavatories, one basin, as per plate 416 G (submitted)	119.00
230 feet nickel-plated pipe, with fittings (submitted)	230.00
Seventeen days' labor of carpenter, at $3 per day (submitted)	51.00
Five days' labor of plasterer and helper, at $5 per day (submitted)	25.00
Twenty-five days' labor of painter, at $3 per day (submitted)	75.00
Seventy-two days' labor of plumber and helper, at $5 per day (submitted)	360.00
Thirty days' labor of mason and helper, at $6 per day (submitted)	180.00
Lead, iron pipe, fittings, etc. (submitted)	236.00
Oils, lead, and colors (submitted)	52.00
Total	3,751.60
Contingencies 10 per cent	375.16
Total amount	4,126.76
Reduced by Secretary of War to	2,500.00

CADET HOSPITAL, MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., March 5; 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, as a result of a sanitary inspection of the cadet hospital, I find that the water-closets, urinals, bath-tubs and plumbing arrangements are all, in my opinion, in a very unsatisfactory condition.

The water-closets are all of the old "pan" pattern; the urinals are too small, and as a result the floor beneath is constantly kept wet with dripping urine, and they have no satisfactory flushing arrangement; the bath-tubs and all the plumbing fixtures are boxed in and concealed, and many of the traps are not ventilated; the main soil-pipe is without a trap, and the sewer into which it runs is therefore ventilated through the house.

I would respectfully recommend that all the present old pattern water-closets, urinals and bath-tubs be removed; that the floors of the water-closets, and bath-rooms be covered with glazed encaustic tiles, and that these rooms be wainscoted 4 feet high with the same material; that the old water-closets be replaced by Huber & Co.'s pneumatic water-closets, Tidal-wave No. 1, seat operating and each with its own cistern; said by practical sanitary-plumbers and experts to be the best form of water-closet now made, both in construction and material.

I also recommend that the present small iron urinals be replaced by the large earthenware Bedfordshire lipped urinals, rim-flushed, each with its own cistern and automatic flushing attachment; that the present boxed-in bath-tubs be replaced by Mott's porcelain-lined French bath-tubs on feet, similar to the figure in Mott's Catalogue No. 33—G, with nickel-plated fixtures, shower-bath, and douche attachments.

I also recommend that a trap be put on the main house-drain pipe outside the hospital walls, and that the main drain-pipe be furnished with a fresh-air inlet on the house-side of the trap; that all the waste pipes throughout the hospital be extended

properly above the roof, and that all traps beneath fixtures be properly ventilated to prevent siphonage. When these repairs are completed I respectfully recommend that the entire plumbing system be carefully tested with the peppermint test to ascertain that all the joints and pipes are perfectly sound and free from leakage.

The measures that I have recommended are radical, but I believe it will be false economy to attempt to remedy the existing defects by half-way measures. If the above recommendations are carried out the cadet hospital will be put, as regards these matters, in a first-class sanitary condition, such as is at present required in all first-class civil or military hospitals, and nothing less, in my opinion, should be tolerated as entirely satisfactory in the cadet hospital at the United States Military Academy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY MCELDERRY,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army, Post Surgeon.

The POST ADJUTANT,
Present.

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., March 28, 1890.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith a supplemental estimate of appropriation needed for necessary changes required in the plumbing of the cadet hospital at West Point, N. Y.

This estimate has been prepared by my direction, by the post quartermaster, based upon the report and recommendation of the post surgeon, a copy of which is transmitted herewith.

I respectfully recommend that action be taken so that, if possible, the item of appropriation may be incorporated in the Military Academy appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILSON,
Colonel of Engineers, Superintendent.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

Respectfully referred to the Quartermaster-General for his views.
By order of the Secretary of War.

JOHN TWEEDALE,
Chief Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 29, 1890.

[Second indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 17, 1890.

Respectively returned to the Secretary of War.

The within report of the post surgeon at West Point, N. Y., upon the condition of the plumbing in the cadet hospital there, shows an exceedingly unsanitary state of affairs to exist, and measures should be taken with the least practicable delay to thoroughly overhaul the same and put it in a good substantial and sanitary condition. It is not believed, however, that to do this so large a sum as that asked for—$4,126.76—is necessary. The estimate calls for bath-tubs at $98 each, water-closets at $77, and three basin lavatories at $198 each, not including the cost of necessary pipe, fittings, and labor to set them. Such expensive fixtures are not required to secure the best sanitary results, nor are they necessary in order to be in harmony with the surroundings where they are to be used. It is believed that all should be done within $2,500, and in a handsome, substantial, and sanitary manner.

Reference to the Surgeon-General of the Army is respectfully recommended.

JAMES GILLISS,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army, in charge.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 19, 1890.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War, approved as recommended by the Quartermaster-General of the Army.

JOHN MOORE,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 350.

REPAIRS ON BARGE OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

REQUESTING

That the sum of $20,000 *be appropriated immediately to cover the cost of repairs on the United States barge office at New York, said sum to be placed to the credit of the appropriation "for repairs and preservation of public buildings,* 1890."

APRIL 23, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to request that the sum of $20,000 be immediately appropriated to cover the cost of urgent repairs for the United States barge office building at New York City, N. Y., said sum to be placed to the credit of the appropriation for "repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1890," the balance of which at this date is about $22,000 and is needed for the execution of other important work, for which proposals have been received under advertisement.

Respectfully yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 351.

EXPENDITURES FOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An itemized statement of the expenditures from the appropriation for "Repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889."

APRIL 25, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 24, 1890.

SIR: As required by the act of Congress making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and for other purposes, I have the honor to transmit herewith itemized statement of the expenditures from the appropriation for "Repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889."

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

HON. THOMAS B. REED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, U. S.

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889, as required by an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, approved March 2, 1889. (Statutes at Large, vol. 25, page 940.)

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
July 2	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Plumber and carpenter, July	$182.00
2	Boston, Mass	do	Glazing	3.00
2	Charleston, S. C	do	Clerk, 13 days	39.00
2	Evansville, Ind	do	Repairs, jury room	23.50
2	Harrisburg, Pa	Post-office	Staining floors	11.00
2	Hartford, Conn	Custom-house	Relaying gutters	140.00
2	do	do	Repairs, plumbing	450.00
2	do	do	Painting fence	36.00
2	Kennebunk, Me	do	Repairs, windows	10.00
2	Portland, Me	Court-house and post-office	Granite block pavement	573.33
2	J. C. Holmes	Public buildings	Supt. repairs, $8 per day	2,544.00
2	Springfield, Ill	Court-house and post-office	Staining floors	9.20
2	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Plumbing materials	61.73
3	Burlington, Vt	do	Repairs, water-closets	35.00
2	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Carpenter, $3 per day	81.00
3	do	Custom-house	Glazing	3.00
3	New Orleans, La	do	Supt. repairs, $6 per day	186.00
3	New York, N. Y	Public buildings	Supt. repairs, $10 per day	3,650.00
3	do	Court-house and post-office	Contingent force, July	442.00
3	do	do	Carpenters, etc., July	368.87
3	Petersburgh, Va	Custom-house	Repairs, wash-basin	3.00
3	St. Louis, Mo	do	Lettering signs	6.00
3	Tyler, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Two bulletin-boards	5.50
3	William Wheeler	Public buildings	Supt. repairs, $7 per day	1,960.00
5	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office	Alterations, hatchway	35.00
5	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Traveling expenses, W. E. Spier	71.05
5	Tyler, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Sewer and soil pipe	977.50
6	Lynchburgh, Va	do	Mail-chutes	14.00
6	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Carpenter, July	60.00
6	Petersburgh, Va	do	Repairs, doors	.50
6	Quincy, Ill	Post-office, etc	Drop-letter box	9.85
7	Chicago, Ill	Custom-house	Plank floor	50.00
7	Norfolk, Va	do	Traveling expenses, Superintendent Holmes.	20.95
9	Nashville, Tenn	do	Glazing	7.00
9	Lincoln, Nebr	Court-house and post-office	Staining floors	28.00
9	Detroit, Mich	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs	2.72
9	Pittsburgh, Pa	do	Advertising for water-closets	6.13
9	Covington, Ky	Post-office, etc	Advertising for repairs	3.15
10	Oswego, N. Y	Custom-house	do	2.10
10	Galena, Ill	do	Pumping water from cellar	75.00
11	Dubuque, Iowa	do	Repairs, door locks	14.50
12	San Francisco, Cal	Sub-treasury	Advertising for repairs	4.07
12	Albany, N. Y	Custom-house	do	9.16
13	Baltimore, Md	do	Repairs, roof	20.70
13	Boston, Mass	do	Repairs, iron shutters	25.00
13	Hartford, Conn	do	Pointing coping	30.00
13	New York, N. Y	Barge office	Painting walls	80.00
14	Bangor, Me	Custom-house	Repairs, approaches	25.00
14	Milwaukee, Wis	do	Repairs, plumbing	10.00
14	New Orleans, La	"The Jumps"	Cleaning premises	60.00
14	New York, N. Y	Barge office	Advertising for painting	24.20
14	Bath, Me	Custom-house	Advertising for steps	4.67
16	Charleston, S. C	do	Completing repairs	528.76
16	Topeka, Kans	Court-house and post-office	Halyards for flag-staff	5.00
16	do	do	Repairs, wash-bowl	3.50
17	Philadelphia, Pa	Custom-house	Advertising for paving	7.20
18	New Orleans, La	do	Glazing	3.25
19	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, water-closets	5.50
19	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Materials for repairs	31.90
19	Providence, R. I	do	Repairs, water-closet	2.20
20	Albany, N. Y	do	Wire window-screen	77.00
20	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Halyards for flag-staff	25.00
20	Portland, Me	Court-house and post-office	Repairs in building	260.00
20	New York, N. Y	Barge office	Lettering doors	23.00
23	Cairo, Ill	Custom-house	Wash-bowls	30.00
23	do	do	Painting court-room	110.00
24	Boston, Mass	do	Repairs, plumbing	93.88
24	Bath, Me	do	Water connection	87.14
24	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Hydrant and sink	30.00
24	Covington, Ky	Court-house and post-office	Resetting flagging and steps	385.00
24	Petersburgh, Va	Custom-house	Door keys	.50
24	New Orleans, La	Mint	Advertising for repairs	6.00
25	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	do	14.40
25	Baltimore, Md	Custom-house	Repairs, transoms and doors	13.98
25	Fall River, Mass	do	Cleaning gutters	7.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889—Continued.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
July 25	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Repairs, conductor pipe	$38.75
26	Boston, Mass	do	Labor repairing plumbing	750.00
26	do	Post-office and sub-treasury	Repairs, water-pipe	10.00
27	Detroit, Mich	Custom-house	Painting and varnishing	360.00
27	do	do	Repairs, wood-work	175.00
27	Milwaukee, Wis	do	Cleaning and painting	34.00
27	Omaha, Nebr	do	Staining floor	10.00
27	New London, Conn	do	Repairs, gas pipe	.60
27	Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office	Advertising for repairs	4.00
28	Pittsburgh, Pa	Custom-house	Repairs, plumbing	10.00
28	Detroit, Mich	do	Stones for entrance	46.88
30	Albany, N. Y	do	Finishing fourth floor	1,950.80
30	Baltimore, Md	Appraisers' stores	Painting interior	235.00
30	do	do	Advertising for whitewashing.	6.75
30	Charleston, S. C	Custom-house	Clerk 13½ days	40.50
30	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Plumbers, etc., August	368.12
30	do	do	Contingent force August	459.00
30	Philadelphia, Pa	Custom-house	Resetting curbing	100.00
31	Boston, Mass	do	Repairs, plumbing, tools	22.75
31	Rockland, Me	do	Repairs and painting	91.41
31	Oswego, N. Y	do	Painting roof, etc	193.00
Aug. 1	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Advertising for repairs	16.40
1	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Varnishing and repairing doors.	870.00
1	do	do	Plumbing materials	189.00
1	do	do	Pine flooring	60.00
1	Boston, Mass	Marine hospital	Repairs, water-closets	109.43
2	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Carpenter and plumbing August.	178.00
2	Kansas City, Mo	do	Repairs, electric bells	4.50
2	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Repairs, water-closets	18.93
2	New Orleans, La	do	Supt. repairs, $6 per day	128.00
3	Boston, Mass	do	Repairs, plumbing	780.00
3	Baltimore, Md	do	Wire window-guards	16.00
3	Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, electric bells	2.00
3	Utica, N. Y	do	Repairs, thresholds	1.75
3	Norfolk, Va	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs	2.52
3	Philadelphia, Pa	Appraisers' stores	do	7.20
4	Charleston, S. C	Post-office	Repairing doors	56.87
4	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Cleaning out cesspool	26.00
4	Milwaukee, Wis	Custom-house	Lettering in post-office	6.00
4	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Post-office, etc	Painting tower	37.00
4	Newark, N. J	Custom-house	Repairs, gas pipe, etc	30.40
6	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Repairs, toilet-room	35.00
6	do	do	Mechanic $3 per day	72.00
6	Chicago, Ill	Custom-house	Fitting up printing-office	175.00
6	do	do	Kalsomining, etc	48.50
6	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Freight and stationery	.89
6	do	Sub-treasury	Repairs sewer pipe	51.70
6	Philadelphia, Pa	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, electric bell system	270.00
6	Providence, R. I	Custom-house	Repairs, water-closets	2.80
7	Buffalo, N. Y	do	Relaying tile-floor	90.00
7	Louisville, Ky	do	Repairs, tile-floor	11.70
7	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Repairs	8.04
7	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Post-office, etc	Repairs, sewer plate	2.50
7	Pittsburgh, Pa	Custom-house	Water-closets	153.00
7	Philadelphia, Pa	Court-house and post-office	Painting interior and exterior	1,025.00
7	do	do	Corrugate iron awning	199.00
7	St. Augustine, Fla	do	Repairs, locks, etc	12.25
8	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Repairs, tank-pipe	17.00
8	do	Custom-house	Plumbing materials	88.50
8	Charleston, S. C	do	Sash cord	12 54
8	do	do	Clerk 12½ days	37.50
8	New Orleans, La	Marine hospital	Repairs, water-closets	5.25
8	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, sky-light	500.00
8	Portland, Oregon	Custom-house	Repairs, gate-posts	90.00
8	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Pointing chimneys	14.00
8	Portland, Oregon	do	Repairing door	2.00
8	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office	Leveling roadway	10.50
8	San Francisco, Cal	Custom-house	Painting in building	1,340.00
9	Louisville, Ky	Marine hospital	Advertising for repairs	6.17
9	Nashville, Tenn	Custom-house	Repairs and whitewashing	29.16
9	Chicago, Ill	do	Carpenter $3 per day	51.00
9	New York, N. Y	Barge office	Stationary wash-stands	88.00
9	do	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, flag-staff	22.50
9	Rutland, Vt	do	Lettering	3.60
9	San Francisco, Cal	Sub-treasury	Repairs, plumbing	325.00
10	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Traveling expenses J. C. Holmes.	30.15
10	Baltimore, Md	Appraisers' stores	Whitewashing	175.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889—Continued.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
Aug. 10	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Carpenter August, $3 per day	$81.00
10	do	Marine hospital	Repairs, plastering	5.75
10	New York, N. Y	Barge office	Stand for water-cooler	47.78
10	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Carpenter, August	60.00
10	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Pointing chimneys	7.00
10	San Francisco, Cal	Marine hospital	Repairs, water-closet	135.86
10	do	Custom-house	Constructing sink	57.00
13	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Painting in building	655.00
13	Georgetown, D. C	Custom-house	Constructing coal vault	1,397.00
14	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Painting boiler-room	176.00
14	do	do	Repairs, toilet-room	672.00
14	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Painting signs	9.00
14	Chicago, Ill	do	Iron mail-chute	72.00
14	do	do	Wire guards for storage room	172.40
14	Harrisburg, Pa	Post-office, etc	Whitewashing	58.00
15	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Flag-staff	35.00
15	do	do	Glazing	1.50
15	Chicago, Ill	Marine hospital	Repairs, steps and gutter	51.40
15	Louisville, Ky	Custom-house	Repairs, floor	11.25
15	Providence, R. I	do	Repairs, plumbing	8.79
16	Covington, Ky	Court-house and post-office	Window-glass	2.50
16	Mobile, Ala	Marine hospital	Repairs, roof	93.75
16	New Orleans, La	do	Paints, etc., for repairs	106.00
16	do	do	Materials for repairs	114.25
16	New York, N. Y	Custom-house	Repairs, sidewalk	26.83
17	Cleveland, Ohio	do	Delivery windows	12.00
17	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	8 marble washbowls	985.00
17	do	Marine hospital	Repairs, plastering	29.25
17	New York, N. Y	do	Bowl for wash-stand	.85
17	do	Custom-house	Repairs, marble basin	1.25
18	do	Court-house and post-office	Plumbing materials	322.25
18	do	do	Hardware for repairs	313.94
18	Philadelphia, Pa	Appraisers' stores	Repairs, floor	473.00
18	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Painting materials	27.25
18	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Paints for repairs	127.02
18	St. Paul, Minn	Custom-house	Repairs, water-pipe	86.03
20	Charleston, S. C	Post-office	Cleaning vault	15.00
20	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Glazing	1.50
20	Norfolk, Va	do	Alterations and repairs	778.00
20	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Advertising for repairs	23.70
20	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Electric bell	5.00
20	Topeka, Kans	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, water-pipes	2.00
21	Milwaukee, Wis	Custom-house	Repairs, wash-basin	4.25
21	New Orleans, La	Branch mint	Enlarging door	200.00
22	Omaha, Nebr	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, plumbing	20.55
22	Port Townsend, Wash.	Marine hospital	Laying sewer	74.40
22	do	do	Lining sinks	37.80
23	Memphis, Tenn	Custom-house	Door keys	3.00
23	New Haven, Conn	do	Staining floors	7.00
23	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Lettering doors	2.00
23	do	do	Materials for repairs	8.93
24	Harrisburg, Pa	Post-office, etc	Repairs, door	3.00
24	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Advertising for repairs	7.88
24	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Advertising for partition	14.40
25	Austin, Tex	do	Advertising for repairs	5.06
25	Bath, Me	Custom-house	Repairs, plumbing	14.66
25	Covington, Ky	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, roof	6.75
25	Portland, Oregon	Custom-house	Repairs, roadway	350.00
28	Chicago, Ill	do	Glazing	2.50
28	Jackson, Miss	Court-house and post-office	Freight on pump	20.50
28	Louisville, Ky	Marine hospital	Repairs, roof	420.00
28	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Wooden partitions	304.00
28	Topeka, Kans	do	Repairing roof	20.00
29	Castine, Me	Custom-house	Painting room	43.00
29	Cleveland, Ohio	do	Repairs, water-closet	13.00
29	Danville, Va	Court-house and post-office	do	55.00
29	do	do	Repairs, plumbing	8.50
29	Mobile, Ala	Marine hospital	do	12.00
30	Georgetown, D. C	Custom-house	Removing trees	7.20
30	New York, N. Y	do	Copies of specifications	10.78
30	St. Augustine, Fla	do	Repairs, plumbing	17.85
31	Georgetown, D. C	do	Repairs, flagstaff	5.00
31	Little Rock, Ark	Court-house, etc	Repairs, roof	212.00
31	Rutland, Vt	do	Carriers' window	10.00
31	Georgetown, D. C	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs	12.06
31	Jackson, Tenn	Court-house and post-office	do	3.00
Sept. 3	New York, N. Y	do	Contingent force September 1–15.	212.00
3	do	do	Labor September 1–15	181.25
3	New Orleans, La	Marine hospital	Lumber for repairs	75.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889—Continued.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
Sept. 3	Rockland, Me	Custom-house	Repairs, drain	$43.32
4	Boston, Mass	do	Repairs, plumbing	720.00
4	Aberdeen, Miss	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, roof	2.50
4	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Carpenter September 1–15	45.00
4	do	do	Painting corridor	476.50
4	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Carpenter September 1–15	45.50
4	do	do	Plumber September 1–15	45.50
4	New Orleans, La	do	Carpenter September 1–15	30.00
4	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Alterations in basement	2,057.00
4	Providence, R. I	Custom-house	Repairs, plumbing	98.00
5	Frankfort, Ky	Court-house and post-office	Door locks, etc	14.65
5	Greensburgh, Ky	do	Pumping water	8.90
5	Philadelphia, Pa	Lazaretto	Pump	32.50
5	do	Custom-house	Traveling expenses J. C. Holmes.	61.65
6	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Traveling expenses J. A. Sutherland.	28.52
6	Cairo, Ill	Marine hospital	Repairs, plumbing	12.10
6	Little Rock, Ark	Court-house, etc	Repairs, sewer	45.70
6	New Orleans, La	Marine hospital	Repairs, bath tubs	5.35
6	do	Custom-house	Repairs, conductors	23.00
7	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Constructing toilet room	1,980.00
7	do	Custom-house	Repairs, lamp post	3.75
7	Chicago, Ill	do	Carpenter September 1–15	39.00
7	Evansville, Ind	do	Repairs, roof	6.25
7	Nashville, Tenn	do	Repairs, door locks	2.25
7	Boston, Mass	do	Door checks, etc	54.75
7	Newark, N. J	do	Repairs, sash cord	6.25
7	New Orleans, La	Marine hospital	Repairs, fence	30.64
7	Norfolk, Va	Custom-house	Urinal	8.50
8	Aberdeen, Miss	Court-house and post-office	Storm doors	65.00
8	Charleston, S. C	Post-office	Glazing and sash cord	12.70
8	Parkersburgh, W. Va.	Court-house, etc	Staining floors	23.50
8	San Francisco, Cal	Appraisers' stores (new)	Repairs, platform	42.00
8	Wilmington, N. C	Custom-house	Repairs, drain	1.75
10	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Electric call-bells	28.00
10	Chicago, Ill	Marine hospital	Two water-closet bowls	12.00
10	Frankfort, Ky	Court-house and post-office	Painting handrail	1.25
10	Galena, Ill	Custom-house	Cleaning chimneys	3.00
10	Port Townsend, Wash.	Marine hospital	Water connections	174.00
10	Springfield, Ill	Court-house, etc	Repairs, roof	17.10
11	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Mechanic September 1–15	45.00
11	Cairo, Ill	Custom-house	Repairs, door	2.75
11	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Repairs, storm doors	45.00
11	New York, N. Y	do	Hardware for repairs	56.78
11	do	do	Glass	38.35
11	Portland, Oregon	do	Glazing	2.25
11	San Francisco, Cal	Appraisers' stores (old)	Shed over sidewalk	250.00
12	Cincinnati, Ohio	Marine hospital	Advertising for repairs	3.00
12	Knoxville, Tenn	Custom-house	Street washer	6.00
12	Philadelphia, Pa	Marine hospital	Door lock	3.50
12	Portsmouth, N. H	Custom-house	Glazing	2.50
13	Boston, Mass	Marine hospital	Advertising for repairs	2.75
13	do	Post-office and sub-treasury	Repairs, plastering	12.00
13	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office	Marble tiling	15.00
14	Harrisburg, Pa	Post-office, etc	Lettering doors	6.00
14	Louisville, Ky	Custom-house	Repairs, water pipes	3.77
14	Petersburgh, Va	do	Repairs, floor	6.00
15	Baltimore, Md	do	Repairs, tin roof	9.75
15	do	do	Storm doors	48.50
15	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Carpenter September 16–30	42.00
15	Mobile, Ala	do	Repairs, doors and water-closets.	10.75
15	New Orleans, La	do	Carpenter September 16–30	30.00
15	Philadelphia, Pa	Court-house and post-office	Paving cartway	1,140.30
15	Quincy, Ill	do	Repairs, water-closets	12.10
15	St. Augustine, Fla	do	Repairs, sewerage	65.00
15	Trenton, N. J	do	Glazing	4.00
15	Wilmington, N. C	Custom-house	Repairs, tin roof	5.82
17	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, water-closets	5.75
17	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Glazing	7.00
17	do	do	Traveling expenses T. J. Gorman.	105.90
17	Evansville, Ind	do	Repairs, pump	1.25
17	Nashville, Tenn	do	Repairs, tank	4.00
17	Little Rock, Ark	Court-house and post-office	Glazing	10.00
18	Charleston, S. C	Post-office	Repairs, ceiling	17.35
18	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Plumber September 16–30	42.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889—Continued.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
Sept. 18	Dubuque, Iowa	Custom-house	Extending gas-pipe	$13.00
18	do	do	Repairs, railing	17.00
18	New London, Conn	do	Painting roof	80.00
18	Providence, R. I	do	Glazing	7.00
18	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office	Extending water-pipes	15.00
19	Boston, Mass	Marine hospital	Repairs, water-pipes	10.87
19	Detroit, Mich	Custom-house	Repairs, electric bells	4.30
19	Greensborough, N. C	Court-house and post-office	Removing water from basement.	11.85
19	Harrisburg, Pa	Post-office, etc	Staining floors	11.00
19	U. S. Telegraph Co	Public buildings	Telegrams, July	.52
20	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Lumber for repairs, stable	35.00
21	Baltimore, Md	Court-house	Repairs, water-pipes	11.70
21	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Partition	36.00
21	Portland, Oregon	do	Repairs, water-pipe	9.35
21	Providence, R. I	do	Repairs, wash-stand	3.00
21	New London, Conn	do	Advertising for repairs	2.22
21	New Orleans, La	do	Supt. repairs, $8 per day	64.00
22	Albany, N. Y.	do	Repairs, roof	43.56
22	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Glass	15.25
22	Cairo, Ill	Marine hospital	Repairs, plumbing	8.83
22	Boston, Mass	do	Repairs, burst pipe	9.77
22	Nashville, Tenn	Custom-house	Inspecting drainage	35.00
22	Waco, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Glazing	15.00
24	New York, N. Y	do	Advertising for repairs, roof	63.20
24	Portland, Oregon	Custom-house	Sash cord	6.00
25	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Repairs, copper gutters	50.60
25	Cleveland, Ohio	do	Bolts for doors	2.70
25	do	do	Repairs, transoms	10.50
25	New Orleans, La	do	Repairs, roof	115.70
25	Port Huron, Mich	do	Repairs, water-pipes	8.25
25	San Francisco, Cal	do	Repairs, water-closets	6.50
25	do	Appraisers' store (new)	Sash chain, etc	18.50
26	Austin, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Extending chimney	75.00
26	do	do	Repairs, building	1,530.00
26	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Electric call bells	8.00
26	New London, Conn	do	Repairs, plastering	55.00
26	New York, N. Y	do	Repairs, storm doors	340.00
27	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, roof	6.19
27	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Mechanic, September 16–30	45.00
27	do	do	Carpenter, September 16–30	45.00
27	Chicago, Ill	Custom-house	do	39.00
27	Parkersburgh, W. Va	Court-house and post-office	Staining floors	28.75
27	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Stationery for supt. repairs	4.39
27	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	do	14.36
28	New Orleans, La	Marine hospital	Lumber for repairs	15.24
28	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Plumbing materials	47.92
28	do	do	Plumbing materials to complete.	91.30
28	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Repairs, doors	5.10
28	New Orleans, La	Marine hospital	White lead and varnish	87.50
28	do	do	Oil and turpentine	67.25
28	San Francisco, Cal	Custom-house	Cleaning and repairing well	75.00
29	Charleston, S. C.	do	Clerk, 13½ days	40.50
29	Newport, R. I	do	Painting storm-doors	8.75
29	New London, Conn	do	Repairs, building	68.50
29	New York, N. Y	do	Repairs, roof, plumbing, etc	1,400.00
29	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Removing water-closet	9.85
29	Providence, R. I	do	Advertising for repairs	16.20
29	Plattsburgh, N. Y.	do	do	1.75
29	New Orleans, La	do	Salary, supt. repairs	56.00
Oct. 1	Boston, Mass	do	Repairs, gas pipe	20.75
1	do	Post-office and sub-treasury	Window in screen	53.00
1	do	Marine hospital	Repairs, plumbing and painting.	440.00
1	Hartford, Conn	Custom-house	Drain in basement	80.00
1	Nashville, Tenn	do	Door-key	2.00
1	New Orleans, La	do	Repairs, sewer-pipe	68.53
1	do	Marine hospital	Repairs, electric bells	35.00
1	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Labor, etc., September 16–30	181.25
1	do	do	Contingent force, Sept. 16–30	212.50
1	Oxford, Miss	do	Halyards	.75
1	Raleigh, N. C.	do	Glazing	18.00
1	W. U. Telegraph Co	Public buildings	Telegrams	2.55
2	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Glazing	3.60
2	do	Post-office and sub-treasury	Repairs, storm doors	45.00
2	Chicago, Ill	Custom-house	Glazing	9.00
2	Cincinnati, Ohio	Marine hospital	Laying new floors	140.00
2	Montgomery, Ala	Court-house and post-office	Soldering tools	7.50
2	New London, Conn	Custom-house	Repairs, sidewalk	60.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889—Continued.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
Oct. 2	New York, N. Y	Sub-treasury	Repairs, floors	$55.00
2	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Lumber for repairs	15.50
2	Tyler, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Lettering	5.50
3	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Repairs, roof	8.00
3	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, curbing	30.00
3	Memphis, Tenn	Custom-house	Repairs, electric bells	1.00
3	Plattsburgh, N. Y	do	Glazing	1.10
3	Utica, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Door check	4.83
3	Wheeling, W. Va	Custom-house	Repairs, waste-pipe	1.88
4	Boston, Mass	do	Repairs, windows	35.00
4	do	Post-office and sub-treasury	Mechanic, October	93.00
4	Chicago, Ill	Custom-house	Carpenter, October	81.00
4	do	do	Mechanic and helper, October	138.00
4	Frankfort, Ky	Court-house and post-office	Placing storm doors	4.75
4	New York, N. Y	do	Labor, October	370.75
4	do	do	Contingent force, October	459.00
4	do	do	Repairs, roof	787.00
4	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Carpenter, October	60.00
4	St. Louis, Mo	do	Repairs, wash-basins	55.65
4	Detroit, Mich	Marine hospital	Advertising for water-closets	4.80
4	Baltimore, Md	Custom-house	Advertising for storm doors	4.50
4	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Advertising for repairs	3.00
5	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Painting walls	865.00
5	Nashville, Tenn	Custom-house	Door locks and keys	1.50
5	Omaha, Nebr	do	Repairs and alterations	2,081.13
5	Wilmington, N. C	Marine hospital	Repairs, plumbing	197.18
6	Milwaukee, Wis	Custom-house	Glazing	4.60
8	Astoria, Oregon	do	Repairs, water-pipes	2.50
8	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Painting area walls	697.00
8	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Plumber, October, at $3.50	94.50
8	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Court-house and post-office	Cement for repairing walk	3.75
8	Jersey City, N. J	do	Iron leader pipe	21.00
9	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Carpenter, $3 per day	84.00
9	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Night latches	10.05
9	do	do	Glass and putty	.89
10	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Painting elevator well	57.00
10	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom house	Carpenter, October	94.50
10	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Court-house and post-office	Sliding door	8.07
10	Philadelphia, Pa	Custom-house	Alterations and repairs	2,600.00
10	do	Court-house and post-office	Glazing	62.00
11	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Repairs, plumbing	810.00
11	do	Post-office and sub-treasury	Sash cord	5.28
11	do	do	Lumber for repairs	25.00
11	Nashville, Tenn	Custom-house	Repairs, door	4.00
11	Dover, Del	Post-office, etc	Painting window, etc	185.00
12	Baltimore, Md	Marine hospital	Repairs, electric bells	3.20
12	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Sash cords, etc	13.38
12	Plattsburgh, N. Y	Custom-house	Repairs, tile floors	154.00
12	do	do	Covering steps	22.00
13	Bath, Me	do	Repairs and lettering doors	10.00
13	Chicago, Ill	do	Repairs, gas pipe	5.00
13	Providence, R. I	do	Renewing water-closets	75.00
13	New Orleans, La	do	Electric bells	48.50
15	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Door springs	14.00
15	Machias, Me	Custom-house	Placing storm doors	3.00
15	San Francisco, Cal	do	Staining floors	32.00
16	Bath, Me	do	Glazing	3.95
16	Galveston, Tex	Custom-house	Sewerage service	31.25
16	Little Rock, Ark	Court-house and post-office	Door checks	20.00
16	Nashville, Tenn	Custom-house	Painting elevator shaft	60.00
16	Portsmouth, N. H	do	Plans for storm doors	10.00
16	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Storm windows	22.50
16	do	do	Gravel for grounds	165.00
16	Quincy, Ill	Court-house and post-office	Wash-bowl	2.50
16	St. Louis, Mo	Custom-house	Placing storm doors	14.00
17	Baltimore, Md	do	Painting tin roof	68.00
17	do	do	Repairs, ceiling	20.00
17	Bangor, Me	do	Repairs, basement	25.00
17	Cairo, Ill	Marine hospital	Repairs, window screens	8.55
17	do	Custom-house	Door lock	7.25
17	Galena, Ill	do	Removing slate	15.00
17	New York, N. Y	do	Basin plugs	.93
17	Omaha, Nebr	do	Repairs, water-closets	13.85
18	Baltimore, Md	do	Repairs, storm doors	50.00
18	Boston, Mass	Marine hospital	Repairs, plastering	14.35
18	Galena, Ill	Custom-house	Spring bolts, etc	.55
18	Port Huron, Mich	do	Repairs, floor and plastering	45.00
18	do	do	Glazing	18.00
18	New Orleans, La	do	Advertising for storm doors	4.75
19	Detroit, Mich	Marine hospital	Construction water-closet	872.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889—Continued.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
Oct. 19	Louisville, Ky	Custom-house	Repairs, floor	$16.00
19	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Stationary wash-stand	69.40
20	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Painting rooms	80.00
20	Cincinnati, Ohio	Marine hospital	Glass and putty	5.93
20	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Court-house and post-office	Door locks and key	10.50
20	Indianapolis, Ind	do	Six storm doors	180.00
20	San Francisco, Cal	Custom-house	Constructing two rooms	275.00
22	Louisville, Ky	Marine hospital	Paints for repairs	7.50
22	Philadelphia, Pa	Appraisers' stores	Glazing	9.50
22	do	Custom-house	do	13.75
22	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Repairs, supply pipes	8.07
22	do	do	Advertising for water supply	1.50
23	Boston, Mass	do	Repairs water pipes	53.52
23	Baltimore, Md	Custom-house	Storm doors	281.00
23	Chicago, Ill	do	Paint for repairs	1.50
23	Covington, Ky	Court-house and post-office	Door checks	42.00
23	Memphis, Tenn	Marine hospital	Repairs, water closets	15.50
23	Pittsburgh, Pa	Custom-house	Bulletin boards	15.00
23	St. Augustine, Fla	do	Fence around lot	50.00
24	Louisville, Ky	do	Glass and putty	.90
24	do	do	Advertising for pavement	6.50
24	Philadelphia, Pa	Court-house and post-office	Door checks	55.20
24	Portland, Me	do	Repairs, mail platform	10.50
24	San Francisco, Cal	Custom-house	Repairs, door	7.25
24	do	Appraisers' stores (new)	Repairs, water-closets	23.50
24	do	Appraisers' stores (old)	do	10.00
25	New York, N. Y	Custom-house	Copies of specifications	3.24
25	do	Court-house and post-office	do	4.80
25	New Orleans, La	Custom house	Glazing	3.25
25	do	do	Glass and sash	3.54
25	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, water-closets	63.84
25	St. Louis, Mo	Custom-house	do	27.00
26	Danville, Va	Court-house and post-office	Rope for flag-staff	.94
26	Nashville, Tenn	Custom-house	Repairs, water-closet	4.65
26	New London, Conn	do	Gas pipe	24.00
26	New York, N. Y	Sub-treasury	Wash-bowl	1.50
27	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, water-closets	2.50
27	Detroit, Mich	Marine hospital	Glass and sash-cord	11.75
27	Evansville, Ind	Custom-house	Repairs, water-closets	5.00
27	Montgomery, Ala	Court-house and post-office	Two water-closets	54.00
27	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Paints, etc	92.50
29	Ellsworth, Me	Custom-house	Repairs, floors	18.93
29	Philadelphia, Pa	Court-house and post-office	Spring hinges	168.00
29	Portland, Oregon	Custom-house	Repairs, water-pipes	7.70
30	New York, N. Y	do	Repairs, plumbing	13.80
30	do	Court-house and post-office	Door check	16.75
30	Pittsburgh, Pa	Custom-house	Signs in post-office	3.80
30	Topeka, Kans	Court-house and post-office	Repairs window-sash	9.70
31	Kansas City, Mo	Custom-house	Alterations signal-office	18.50
31	New York, N. Y	do	Repairs, shutters	48.50
31	San Francisco, Cal	Appraisers' stores (new)	Advertising for painting	5.66
Nov. 1	Oswego, N. Y	Custom-house	Repairs, door-locks, etc	1.75
1	Portland, Me	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, water-pipe	2.45
1	do	do	Repairs, plumbing	.70
1	Danville, Va	do	Advertising for painting	2.00
1	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Advertising for storm doors	4.50
1	Memphis, Tenn	Marine hospital	Advertising for plumbing	2.25
1	Oswego, N. Y	Custom-house	Traveling expenses, Thomas O'Brien	33.86
2	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Door keys	2.50
2	New Orleans, La	do	Carpenter, November	60.00
2	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Contingent force, November	442.00
2	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Repairs, roof	464.00
2	do	do	Repairs, building	230.00
2	Richmond, Va	Custom-house	Repairs, escape-pipe	10.00
2	Wilmington, N. C	do	Repairs, sidewalk	64.00
3	Chicago, Ill	Marine hospital	Repairs, floor	2.15
3	Danville, Va	Court-house and post-office	Painting ceilings	214.50
3	New York, N. Y	do	Labor, November	356.12
5	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Glazing	7.00
5	do	do	Repairs, plumbing	750.00
5	do	Post-office and sub-treasury	Mechanics, November	90.00
5	do	do	Carpenter, November	84.00
5	Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office	Glazing	6.75
5	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Night-latch	1.50
5	Omaha, Nebr	do	Grading grounds	3.00
6	Little Rock, Ark	Court-house and post-office	Bepairs, locks	3.20
6	Providence, R. I	Custom-house	Repairs, storm doors	22.00
6	Wilmington, N. C	Marine hospital	Water closets	346.31
7	Baltimore, Md	Custom-house	Repairs, electric batteries	2.25
7	St. Augustine, Fla	do	Repairs, water-closets	6.05

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889—Continued.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
Nov. 8	Cairo, Ill	Marine hospital	Repairs, water-closets	$7.45
8	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Directory signs	8.75
8	Little Rock, Ark	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, plumbing	3.50
10	Aberdeen, Miss	do	Glazing	6.00
10	Nashville, Tenn	Custom-house	Staining floors	30.00
12	Chicago, Ill	do	Window-glass	34.80
12	Norfolk, Va	do	Storm doors	44.00
12	Peoria, Ill	Post-office and court-house	Repairs, water-closets	9.50
13	Chicago, Ill	Custom-house	Mechanic and helper	172.50
13	do	do	Carpenter	78.00
13	Portland, Me	do	Repairs, roof	2.35
13	do	Court-house and post-office	do	36 08
13	Tyler, Tex	do	Advertising for plumbing	5.80
13	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Advertising sale old material	6.60
13	Chicago, Ill	Custom-house	Advertising for storm doors	5.40
14	Boston, Mass	Post office and sub-treasury	Repairs engine-room	112.00
14	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Carpenter and plumber	182.00
14	Mobile, Ala	do	Repairs, water-closets	20.00
14	Newark, N. J	do	Repairs, windows, etc	9.75
14	New London, Conn	Custom-house	Repairs, signal office	8.00
14	Wilmington, N. C	Marine hospital	Paint for repairs	50.00
15	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Solder, plaster, etc	1.10
15	Knoxville, Tenn	do	Brass rail, general delivery	65.00
16	Boston, Mass	do	Glazing	1.50
17	Austin, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Advertising for repairs	3.78
17	Albany, N. Y	Custom-house	Partitions in post-office	685.00
17	Chicago, Ill	Marine hospital	Repairs, water-closets	14.59
17	do	do	Repairs, electric bells	30.00
17	do	Custom-house	Paint for storm doors	.75
17	Detroit, Mich	do	Frosting sky-light	17.00
17	Portland, Oregon	do	Alterations in post-office	65.00
17	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Repairs, plumbing	1,075.00
17	Port Huron, Mich	Custom-house	Painting roof, etc	71.00
17	Louisville, Ky	do	Repairs, floors	12.60
17	Port Huron, Mich	do	Repairs, scuttle	1.25
17	St. Louis, Mo	do	Door lock and keys	2.25
17	do	Marine hospital	Repairs, water-pipes	10.00
19	Newport, R. I	Custom-house	do	10.95
19	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office	Advertising for painting	3.15
19	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Traveling expenses, J. C. Holmes.	93.35
20	Albany, N. Y	do	Repairs, doors	3.95
20	Baltimore, Md	Appraisers' stores	Repairs, iron shutters	8.46
20	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Laying floors	1,676.00
20	do	Custom-house	Plumbing materials	343.75
20	Buffalo, N. Y	do	Constructing dumb waiter	99.22
20	Portsmouth, N. H	do	Four storm doors	300.00
21	St. Paul's Island, Alaska seal fisheries.		Painting Government house	100.00
21	do		Painting fence	50.00
21	do		Constructing laundry and bath-room.	225.00
21	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Repairs, masonry	27.00
21	Danville, Va	Court-house and post-office	Strap hinges	.75
21	Galena, Ill	Custom-house	Covering steps	15.00
21	Hartford, Conn	do	Drawer in screen	15.00
21	Rockland, Me	do	Fence in postal-room	70.00
22	Baltimore, Md	do	Lumber for covering steps	6.77
22	Burlington, Vt	do	Repairs, storm doors	12.28
22	do	do	Signs for post-office	8.55
22	Dubuque, Iowa	do	Repairs, storm doors	15.00
22	New Bedford, Mass	do	Repairs, water-closets	3.40
22	Richmond, Va	do	Door keys	.50
22	Topeka, Kans	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, water-closets	14.00
22	Vineyard Haven, Mass.	Marine hospital	Glass	1.50
22	Windsor, Vt	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, doors	5.00
23	New York, N. Y	do	Rent telephone to June 30, '89	150.00
23	New Orleans, La	Marine hospital	Repairs, cesspool	21.75
23	Portland, Oregon	Custom-house	Hinges for doors	9.10
23	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office	Staining floors	15.00
24	Castine, Me	Custom-house	Cleaning vault drain	21.75
24	Detroit, Mich	do	Glass	.20
24	Memphis, Tenn	Marine hospital	Plumbing work	212.25
24	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Door locks and bolts	4.50
24	do	do	Electric bell	4.00
24	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	R pairs, sash, etc	111.55
24	do	do	Electric call-bells	35.00
24	Rutland, Vt	do	Storm door	30.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889—Continued.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
Nov. 24	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office	Weather strips	$9.05
24	do	do	Vent in water-closet	25.00
24	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Traveling expenses, J. P. Carter.	41.85
26	do	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Six coal-hole covers	72 00
26	Providence, R. I	Custom-house	Recutting steps	12.00
26	Portland, Oregon	do	Repairs, waste-pipe	4.25
26	San Francisco, Cal	do	Repairs, roof, etc	121.07
26	do	Appraisers' stores (old)	Repairs, sink	17.65
26	do	Appraisers' stores (new)	Repairs, water-closets	25.20
27	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Carpenter, 30 days, $3.25	97.50
27	Omaha, Nebr	do	Window in court-room	36.00
28	Albany, N. Y	Custom-house	Painting and placing storm doors.	38.00
28	Charleston, S. C	do	Clerk, 26 days, $3	78.00
28	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Court-house and post-office	Repairs	12.12
28	New Orleans, La	Custom-house.	Door-keys	1.50
28	Omaha, Nebr	Court-house and post-office	Staining floors	38.00
28	Providence, R. I	Custom-house	Repairs, tide-valve	17.25
28	San Francisco, Cal	Marine hospital	Water-closet bowls	12.00
28	Providence, R. I	Custom-house	Advertising for bells	3.75
28	New York, N. Y	Sub-treasury	Advertising for repairs	15.30
28	do	Court-house and post-office	Advertising for glass	15.30
28	Sandusky, Ohio	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs	4.20
30	Bangor, Me	do	Repairs	29.88
30	Chicago, Ill	Barge office	Glazing	2.35
30	Detroit, Mich	Custom-house	Placing windows	10.25
30	Georgetown, D. C	do	Repairs, plumbing	2.00
30	Mobile, Ala	Marine hospital	Repairs, sink	6.25
30	Charleston, S. C	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs	12.22
Dec. 1	Baltimore, Md	do	Casing, fire-place	13.17
1	do	do	Repairs, water-closets	10.10
1	Covington, Ky	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, plumbing	18.85
1	Nashville, Tenn	Custom-house	Glazing	4.30
1	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Contingent force, December	442.00
1	do	do	Labor on repairs	352.62
1	St. Paul, Minn	Custom-house	Repairs, doors and windows	5.68
1	Chicago, Ill	Marine hospital	Advertising for painting	8.14
1	Fall River, Mass	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs	1.75
3	Boston, Mass	Marine hospital	Lumber for repairs	78.00
3	San Francisco, Cal	Appraisers' stores	Painting and whitewashing	4,190.00
4	Baltimore, Md	Custom-house	Repairs, water-pipes	33.61
4	Burlington, Vt	do	Repairs, wash-bowl	.40
4	New Orleans, La	do	Carpenter, December	60.00
5	Memphis, Tenn	do	Repairs, plumbing	19.50
5	Boston, Mass	Post office and sub-treasury.	Floor in engine-room	369.00
5	do	do	Repairs, tile-floor	20.00
5	do	do	do	50.00
5	do	do	Mechanic, December, $3 per day.	93.00
5	do	do	Carpenter, December, $3 per day.	87.00
5	Chicago, Ill	Custom-house	do	78.00
5	Lincoln, Nebr	Court-house and post-office	Painting fence	45.00
6	Baltimore, Md	Appraisers' stores	Repairs, doors	14.60
6	Chicago, Ill	Custom-house	Mechanic and helper, December.	178.25
6	Lincoln, Nebr	Court-house and post-office	Storm transom sash	17.50
6	Little Rock, Ark	do	Repairs, water-closets	6.25
6	Pittsburgh, Pa	Custom-house	do	22.90
7	Bangor, Me	do	do	10.20
7	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Five sets swing doors	625.00
7	do	Custom-house	Plumbing materials	2,719.65
7	Evansville, Ind	do	Staining floors	9.00
7	New Orleans, La	do	Ground glass	3.50
7	New London, Conn	do	Two closets	260.00
7	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Door-check	7.00
7	Philadelphia, Pa	Custom-house	Repairs, steps	6.38
8	Jefferson City, Mo	Court-house and post-office	Two storm-doors	90.00
10	Charleston, S. C	Old post-office	Repairs, plumbing	550.00
10	Buffalo, N. Y	Custom-house	Repairs, flag-staff	17.00
10	do	do	Repairs, windows	3.45
10	New Bedford, Mass.	do	Covering stone steps	9.83
10	Portland, Me	do	Repairs, roof	4.64
10	Trenton, N. J	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, floor	17.00
10	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Traveling expenses, J. P. Carter.	55.35
10	New Orleans, La	Marine hospital	Advertising repairs, cistern	7.35
11	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, window	2.25
11	Baltimore, Md	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs	4.73

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889—Continued.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
Dec. 11	Columbia, S. C.....	Court-house and post-office..	Repairs, flag-pole	$5.90
11	Fall River, Mass....	Custom-house.....	Repairs, roof.....	38.00
11	Lynchburgh, Va	Court-house and post-office..	Repairs, water closets	3.25
11	Philadelphia, Pa....	Custom-house.....	Repairs, plumbing.....	4.30
11	....do	.....do	Staining floors.....	7.50
11	New York, N. Y	Sub-treasury.....	Repairs, roof	280.00
11	Portsmouth, N. H...	Custom-house.....	Painting storm doors	25.00
11	Portland, Me	Marine hospital.....	Basin cocks, etc.....	12.00
11	Tyler, Tex.....	Court-house and post-office..	Signs for post-office	2.25
12	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house.....	Plumber, $3.50 per day	91.00
12	....do	.....do	Carpenter, $3.50 per day	91.00
12	....do	.....do	Repairs, water-closets.	1.75
12	Louisville, Ky	.....do	Glazing	7.92
12	New York, N. Y....	Court-house and post-office..	Window-glass and glazing...	247.50
13	Burlington, Vt.....	Custom-house.....	Glazing, etc.....	6.05
13	Cairo, Ill	Marine hospital.....	Repairs, window blinds.....	1.25
13	Harrisburg, Pa.....	Post-office, etc	Stairway to attic.....	3.00
13	....do	.....do	Painting steps, etc.....	46.00
13	Lincoln, Nebr.....	Court-house and post-office..	Repairs, windows.....	8.55
13	New York, N. Y....	Custom house	.....do	2.30
13	Ogdensburgh, N. Y..	.....do	Repairs, storm doors.....	3.00
13	Tyler, Tex.....	Court-house and post-office..	Repairs, windows.....	4.34
14	Ogdensburg, N. Y ..	Custom-house.....	Glazing.....	8.00
14	Petersburgh, Va....	.....do	Door keys	.50
14	Suspension Bridge, N. Y.	.....do	Glazing	8.20
14	Cleveland, Ohio.....	.....do	Repairs, door.....	1.60
15	Jackson, Miss	Court-house and post-office..	Repairs, wall	3.50
15	Ogdensburgh, N. Y..	Custom-house	Repairs, plumbing.....	9.50
15	Omaha, Nebr	..... do	Sewer connections.....	235.00
15	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Post-office, etc	Glass for storm doors.....	85.00
15	Petersburgh, Va	Custom-house.....	Cleaning waste pipe	5.00
15	Philadelphia, Pa....	Court-house and post-office..	Repairs, water-closets	73.25
15	St. Augustine, Fla...	.....do	Repairs, building	7.00
17	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Custom-house.....	Repairs, water-closets	13.05
17	Milwaukee, Wis....	..... do	Water-closets.....	42.00
18	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury.	Glazing	50.00
18	... do	Custom-house.....	Repairs, floor.....	4.50
18	Charleston, W. Va ..	Court-house and post-office..	Repairs, door lock.....	1.00
18	Grand Rapids, Mich	.....do	Repairs, plumbing.....	25.00
18	Providence, R. I....	Custom house.....	Repairs, doors	3.00
18	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office..	Repairs, storm doors.....	6.50
19	Bath, Me	Custom-house.....	Glazing, etc.....	26.75
19	Hartford, Conn	.....do	Springs for storm doors.....	14.40
20	Nashville, Tenn	.....do	Repairs, water-closets	3.00
20	Sandusky, Ohio.....	.....do	Alterations and repairs post-office screen.	736.39
20	San Francisco, Cal..	.....do	Shelving in room.....	41.00
21	Boston, Mass	.....do	Plumbing materials.....	92.50
21	Grand Rapids, Mich	Court-house and post-office..	Door springs.....	10.50
21	Louisville, Ky	Custom-house.....	Renewing pavement.....	700.00
21	Providence, R. I....	.....do	Repairs, door lock	.20
21	Richmond, Va	Custom-house	Glazing.....	1.00
21	Rutland, Vt.....	Court-house and post-office..	Sewer connections.....	30.00
21	St. Louis, Mo	Custom-house	Glazing.....	8.00
21	St. Paul, Minn	.....do	.....do	1.50
22	Providence, R. I....	.....do	Door springs.....	1.90
22	San Francisco, Cal..	.....do	Repairs, roof and windows ..	25.75
22	....do	Appraisers' stores (new)....	Repairs, water-closets	11.90
22	Charleston, S. C	Custom-house	Sundry repairs, building.....	621.41
22	New York, N. Y....	Court-house and post-office..	Advertising for repairs.....	15.20
26	Fall River, Mass....	Custom-house	Repairs, doors	152.00
26	Philadelphia, Pa....	Court-house and post-office..	Spring hinges.....	21.00
26	Savannah, Ga.....	Custom-house	Slab and basin.....	30.00
27	New York, N. Y....	Barge office.....	Repairs, door lock	.95
27	St. Paul, Minn.....	Custom-house	Staining floors	30.00
27	San Francisco, Cal..	..... do	Repairs, electric bells.....	5.00
28	Astoria, Oregon.....	.....do	Glazing.....	2.50
28	Little Rock, Ark....	Court-house and post-office.	.....do	2.00
28	Louisville, Ky	Custom-house	Repairs, doors	4.90
28	Port Huron, Mich ..	.....do	.....do	1.40
28	Oswego, N. Y.....	.....do	New windows, storm doors, etc	2,441.00
29	Atlanta, Ga.....	Court-house and post-office..	Glazing.....	2.20
29	Boston, Mass	Marine hospital.....	.....do	15.50
29	Chicago, Ill	Custom-house	Mechanic and helper	178.25
29	....do	..... do	Carpenter.....	81.00
29	Paducah, Ky	Court house and post-office..	Repairs, pump, etc	27.70
29	Philadelphia, Pa...	Custom-house	Repairs, water-closets	15.85
29	....do	Court-house and post office..	Lumber, etc	10.56
29	Portland, Me	Custom-house	Repairs, plumbing.....	4.72

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889—Continued.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1888.				
Dec. 29	Utica, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, water-closets	$14.35
31	Charleston	Custom-house	Clerk, 13½ days	40.50
31	Lincoln, Nebr	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, water-closets	1.40
1889.				
Jan. 2	Albany, N. Y	Custom-house	Glazing	1.50
2	....do	....do	Repairs, doors	6.24
2	Boston, Mass	....do	Repairs, door-springs	.25
2	Danville, Va	Court-house and post-office	One sign	1.50
2	New York, N. Y	Custom-house	Repairs, water-closets	1.00
2	....do	Court-house and post-office	Carpenter, 30 days, $3.25	97.50
2	....do	....do	Contingent force, January	459.00
2	....do	....do	Repairs, tile floor	35.00
2	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Repairs, ceiling	49.00
2	St. Paul, Minn	Custom-house	Staining floors	3.00
3	Boston, Mass	....do	Labor and material for repairs	267.01
3	Baltimore, Md	....do	Repairs, plumbing, etc	180.00
3	....do	Appraisers' stores	....do	170.50
3	Danville, Va	Court-house and post-office	Staining floor	31.50
3	Indianapolis, Ind	....do	Repairs, roof and gutters	72.80
3	Jersey City, N. J	....do	Repairs, door lock	.50
3	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Carpenter, January	60.00
3	Pittsburgh, Pa	....do	Repairs, plastering	40.58
3	Port Huron, Mich	....do	Repairs, storm doors	9.00
3	Suspension Bridge N. Y.	....do	Spring hinges	1.85
3	Wilmington, Del	....do	Repairs, floor	14.00
4	New Orleans, La	....do	Advertising for repairs	6.30
4	Galena, Ill	....do	Relaying tile floor	1.00
4	Louisville, Ky	....do	Door keys	2.00
4	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Plumbers, etc., January	362.25
4	San Francisco, Cal	Marine hospital	Cement for repairs	2.75
5	Baltimore, Md	Custom-house	Repairs, floor	8.85
5	....do	....do	Repairs, water-closets	7.40
5	Fall River, Mass	....do	Repairs, door-springs	3.35
5	Philadelphia, Pa	Court-house and post-office	Electric door opener	47.70
5	Topeka, Kans	....do	Storm door hinges	6.00
7	Covington, Ky	....do	Traveling expenses J. C. Holmes.	145.03
7	Detroit, Mich	Marine hospital	Constructing ward room, etc.	708.71
7	W. U. Telegraph Company.	Public buildings	Telegrams	3.78
7	Baltimore, Md	Court-house	Repairs, water apparatus	21.69
7	Frankfort, Ky	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, door locks	2.25
7	Mobile, Ala	Marine hospital	Advertising for repairs	7.50
7	Portland, Me	Custom-house	Repairs, roof	4.70
8	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Advertising for tile floor	7.12
8	....do	Custom-house	Repairs, plumbing	750.00
8	....do	Post-office and sub-treasury	Repairs, toilet rooms	26.00
8	New Orleans, La	Marine hospital	White lead for repairs	125.00
8	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Five water-closets	120.00
8	....do	....do	Urinal shields	10.00
8	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Electric bell system	140.00
8	Albany, N. Y	Custom-house	Repairs, plumbing	70.00
8	Boston, Mass	....do	Repairs, cellar door	8.00
8	Rockland, Me	....do	Renewing water-closets	40.00
10	Boston, Mass	....do	Plumbing material	320.67
10	....do	....do	Carpentry	197.00
10	....do	....do	Masonry	185.00
10	....do	....do	Painting	55.00
10	....do	....do	Marble work	97.00
10	....do	....do	Plumbing	360.00
10	Cincinnati, Ohio	....do	Carpenter and plumber, January.	189.00
11	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office	Door keys and springs	3.65
11	Austin, Tex	....do	Door springs	14.00
11	Bangor, Me	Custom-house	Glazing	12.83
11	Belfast, Me	....do	....do	1.50
11	Boston, Mass	....do	Plumbing materials	326.79
11	Chicago, Ill	....do	Cutting glass	.50
11	Covington, Ky	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, roof	5.50
11	Greensborough, N.C.	....do	Repairs, storm doors	9.75
11	Philadelphia, Pa	Custom-house	Repairs, door lock	3.85
11	Port Townsend, Wash.	Marine hospital	Glass and putty	.65
12	New Orleans, La	....do	Pump for cistern	490.00
12	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Iron brackets and bolts	21.10
12	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Repairs, plumbing	4.00
14	Cincinnati, Ohio	....do	Repairs, flag staff	20.00
14	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, locks and keys	1.80

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889—Continued.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1889.				
Jan. 15	Wrangel, Alaska	Custom-house	Sundry repairs	$26.10
15	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, vault lights	695.00
15	Bath, Me	Custom-house	Repairs, flag-staff	3.30
15	Boston, Mass	do	Plumbing material	174.05
15	do	do	Use of tools	94.50
15	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, electric bells	19.86
15	do	do	Glass, etc	20.56
15	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Hasp for door	.25
15	Nashville, Tenn	do	Electric call bells	8.50
15	Portland, Me	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, roof	7.95
15	Springfield Ill	do	Repairs, storm doors	5.50
16	Detroit, Mich	Custom-house	Repairs, door lock	2.15
16	Jackson, Miss	Court-house and post office	Repairs, windows	2.25
16	Providence, R. I	Custom-house	Cleaning waste pipe	3.75
16	St. Paul, Minn	do	Repairs, water pipe	15.30
17	New Orleans, La	do	Traveling expenses, Superintendent Bradley.	10.90
17	Jackson, Tenn	Court house and post-office	Repairs, water pipes	6.15
17	Little Rock, Ark	do	Repairs, water-closets	2.00
17	Detroit, Mich	Custom-house	Door key	.25
18	W. U. Telegraph Company.	Public buildings	Telegrams	3.57
18	Harrisburg, Pa	Post-office and court-house	Storm doors	252.00
18	Nashville, Tenn	Custom-house	Coal-bin	8.81
18	Port Huron, Mich	do	Repairs, plumbing	17.64
18	San Francisco, Cal	Sub-treasury	Night signals	90.00
19	Chicago, Ill	Marine hospital	Stationary wash-trays	100.00
19	Galveston, Tex	Custom-house	Cleaning cesspool	31.25
19	Richmond, Va	do	Repairs, closet	1.00
19	Alexandria, Va	do	Repairs, trap-door	5.00
21	Kansas City, Mo	do	Repairs, storm doors	6.00
21	Providence, R. I	do	Supt. repairs, 60 days, $6	360.00
22	Alexandria, Va	do	Wash-basin	4.00
22	Burlington, Vt	do	Repairs, door locks	1.85
22	Hartford, Conn	do	Glazing	2.00
22	Knoxville, Tenn	do	Repairs, water-closets	10.00
22	Philadelphia, Pa	Court-house and post-office	Glazing	25.00
22	St. Louis, Mo	Custom-house	Door lock	4.50
22	Boston, Mass	Marine hospital	Advertising for water pipes	2.89
23	Baltimore, Md	do	Cleaning cesspool	51.15
23	Buffalo, N. Y	Custom-house	Glazing	14.10
23	Danville, Va	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, plumbing	16.00
23	Galena, Ill	Custom-house	Repairs, wickets	5.00
23	Louisville, Ky	Marine hospital	Repairs, chimney	12.80
23	Portland, Me	do	Repairs, carpentry	15.00
24	Detroit, Mich	do	Removing partitions	50.00
24	Oswego, N. Y	Custom-house	Repairs, faucets	2.50
25	Baltimore, Md	do	Glazing	73.84
25	do	Appraisers' stores	Repairs, gutter, etc	5.76
25	Wilmington, N. C	Marine hospital	Cleaning waste pipe	1.80
25	Providence, R. I	Custom-house	Door lock	4.25
26	Austin, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, plumbing	5.50
26	Chicago, Ill	Custom-house	Carpenter, February	72.00
26	Montgomery, Ala	Court-house and post-office	Glazing	1.00
26	Sandusky, Ohio	Custom-house	Repairs, plumbing	5.18
28	Chicago, Ill	do	Mechanic and helper	161.00
29	Baltimore, Md	do	Window strips	9.00
29	Boston, Mass	Marine hospital	Repairs, plastering	15.00
29	Charleston, S. C	Custom-house	Clerk, 12 days, at $3	36.00
29	Gloucester, Mass	do	Repairs, steps and doors	7.45
29	Louisville, Ky	do	Repairs, door	8.35
29	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Lettering doors	28.00
29	do	do	Contingent force, February	408.00
29	do	do	Labor, etc., February	319.50
29	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Repairs, plumbing	79.50
29	Portland, Me	do	Repairs, sash cord	15.32
29	Quincy, Ill	do	Repairs, door	.75
30	Providence, R. I	Custom-house	Repairs, door lock	.40
30	Trenton, N. J	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, plumbing	75.00
31	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Glazing	1.50
31	do	Marine hospital	Plumbing	12.50
31	do	do	Repairs, doors	1.40
31	Charleston, W. Va	Court-house and post-office	Night latches	6.00
31	Detroit, Mich	Custom-house	Repairs, conductor	17.00
31	Tyler, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Zinc for floor	20.00
31	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Post-office and court-house	Repairs, storm doors	21.42
31	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Wainscoting	1,200.00
31	do	do	Painting	1,300.00
Feb. 1	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Repairs, wash-basins	12.20
1	Philadelphia, Pa	Custom-house	Repairs, waste pipe	32.33

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889—Continued.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1889.				
Feb. 1	Portland, Oregon	Custom-house	Repairs, floor	$9.00
2	Evansville, Ind	do	Repairs, fence	6.00
2	Wilmington, N. C	do	Repairs, water-closets	3.50
2	do	Marine hospital	Repairs, tank-pipe	2.58
4	Buffalo, N. Y	Custom-house	Repairs, tank	18.05
4	Hannibal, Mo	Post-office and court-house	Two storm doors	185.00
4	New Bedford, Mass	Custom-house	Glazing	4.21
4	Omaha, Nebr	do	Repairs, storm-doors	11.40
4	Wilmington, N. C	Marine hospital	Repairs, sewer	35.00
5	Baltimore, Md	do	Repairs, shelving	21.72
5	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Plumbing material	116.62
5	do	do	Glazing	5.00
5	do	do	Plumbing material	243.87
5	New Orleans, La	do	Carpenter, February	60.00
5	do	Marine hospital	Repairs, doors, etc	6.15
5	Topeka, Kans	Court-house and post-office	Glazing	9.65
6	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Machinist and carpenter, January.	174.00
6	do	do	Machinist and carpenter, February.	159.00
6	Milwaukee, Wis	Custom-house	Repairs, doors	3.60
6	New Orleans, La	do	Repairs, electric bells	2.00
6	New York, N. Y	do	Door-springs	11.50
6	Vineyard Haven, Mass.	Marine hospital	Oil and paints	23.72
8	Syracuse, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, water-pipes	20.00
8	New York, N. Y	do	Pine flooring	225.00
8	do	do	Traveling expenses, superintendent repairs.	69.65
9	Albany, N. Y	Custom-house	Door-spring	6.90
9	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Freight on stationery	.91
9	St. Louis, Mo	Marine hospital	Repairs, water-pipe	1.75
11	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Repairs, plumbing	810.00
11	W. U. Telegraph Company.	Public buildings	Telegrams	3.00
11	Waco, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Freight	7.92
12	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Renewing tile-floor	3,200.00
12	Cairo, Ill	Custom-house	Glazing	2.65
12	Kansas City, Mo	do	Sash for windows	4 50
12	Nashville, Tenn	do	Repairs, post-office screen	2.00
12	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Glazing	2.35
13	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Hardware	19.66
13	do	do	Repairs, roof	87.00
13	Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office	do	65.25
13	Milwaukee, Wis	Custom-house	Repairs, locks and keys	2.75
13	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Carpenter, 30 days, $3.25	97.50
13	Portland, Me	Custom-house	Sash cord	1.75
13	Raleigh, N. C	Court-house and post-office	do	3.00
13	St. Augustine, Fla	Custom-house	Receiving box, post-office	7.00
14	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office	Glazing	2.70
14	Jersey City, N. J	do	Repairs, roof	5.25
14	Mobile, Ala	Marine hospital	Repairs, water pipes	2.25
14	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Post-office and court-house	Wainscoting	980.00
14	do	do	Painting, etc	345.00
14	Port Townsend, Wash.	Marine hospital	Sundry repairs	57.50
15	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Repairs, electric bells	37.00
15	do	Custom-house	Carpenter and plumber	168.00
15	Cairo, Ill	Marine hospital	Repairs, electric bells	5.90
15	Lincoln, Nebr	Court-house and post-office	Glazing	1.50
15	New York, N. Y	Barge office	Gate lock	4.50
15	Pittsburgh, Pa	Custom-house	Repairs, plumbing	38.05
15	Portland, Me	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, water-pipe	.75
15	St. Paul, Minn	Custom-house	Cutting doorway	10.00
16	Boston, Mass	Marine hospital	Plumbing materials	158.37
16	Danville, Va	Court-house and post-office	Painting signs	15.50
16	Mobile, Ala	Marine hospital	Repairs, floor, etc	186.00
16	Madison, Wis	Court-house and post-office	Glazing	7.55
16	Covington, Ky	do	Advertising for repairs, roof.	3.83
16	Providence, R. I	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs	6.15
18	Dubuque, Iowa	do	Repairs, plumbing	35.25
18	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, electric bells	2.03
18	Waldoboro, Me	Custom-house	Repairs, building	5.90
19	Detroit, Mich	do	Repairs, windows, etc	19.40
19	Sandusky, Ohio	do	Glazing	5.60
20	Albany, N. Y	do	Repairs, roof	4 90
20	Portland, Oregon	do	Gate hinges	2.50
20	St. Augustine, Fla	do	Repairs, plumbing	14.15
20	Tyler, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Hydrant, etc	105.00
20	Wilmington, Del	Custom-house	Repairs, hinges	2.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889—Continued.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1889.				
Feb. 21	Jackson, Miss	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, roof	$6.00
21	Nashville, Tenn	Custom-house	Repairs, doors, etc	23.75
21	Portland, Oregon	do	Repairs, sidewalk	7.50
21	Waco, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, plumbing	4.30
23	Norfolk, Va	Custom-house	Repairs, roadway	52.00
23	do	do	Sash, cord, and glass	4.50
23	Port Huron, Mich	do	Repairs, water-closets	9.90
23	St. Louis, Mo	do	Glazing	3.00
23	Waco, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, windows	24.75
23	do	do	Repairs, plastering	4.50
25	Georgetown, D. C	Custom-house	Door-locks	3.00
26	Sitka, Alaska	do	Repairs, sidewalk	39.10
27	Chicago, Ill	Marine hospital	Cleaning sewer	25.65
27	Charleston, S. C	Custom-house	Clerk, 13 days, $3	39.00
27	Chicago, Ill	do	Carpenter, March	78.00
27	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Repairs, door-locks	5.35
27	Cairo, Ill	Marine hospital	Repairs, plumbing	28.02
27	Evansville, Ind	Custom-house	Repairs, door-lock	.75
27	Fall River, Mass	do	Glazing	20.00
27	Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office	do	5.25
27	Rockland, Me	Custom-house	Constructing carriers' room	364.00
27	St. Paul, Minn	do	Staining floor	5.50
27	Springfield, Ill	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, wash-basin	6.60
27	Salem, Mass	Custom-house	Sash cord	4.72
27	Wilmington, N. C	Marine hospital	Plumbing	2.25
27	do	do	Replastering	35.00
28	Baltimore, Md	Custom-house	Repairs, storm doors	14.00
28	Chicago, Ill	do	Mechanic and helper, March	178.25
28	Frankfort, Ky	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, sash chain	3.00
28	Indianapolis, Ind	do	Door lock	3.85
28	Louisville, Ky	Custom-house	Repairs, electric bells	10.40
28	Middletown, Conn	do	Repairs, water-pipe	8.95
28	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Plumbers, etc., March	368.37
28	do	do	Contingent force, March	442.50
28	do	do	Copies of specifications	4.14
28	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Repairs, water-closets	3.50
28	Montgomery, Ala	Court-house and post-office	Traveling expenses, J. C. Holmes.	43.42
28	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Rent, telephone	120.00
Mar. 2	Springfield, Ill	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, driveway	20.00
2	Wilmington, Del	Custom-house	Hand rail for roof	32.50
6	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Repairs, wash-bowl	3.50
6	Covington, Ky	Court-house and post-office	Glass panels and painting	225.00
6	Greensborough, N. C	do	Repairs, water-closets	4.40
6	New York, N. Y	do	Cement for repairs	3.50
7	Covington, Ky	do	Repairs, roof and gutters	260.00
7	Evansville, Ind	Custom-house	Repairs, door-lock	.50
7	Harrisburg, Pa	Post-office and court-house	Repairs, roof	9.26
7	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Painting wood-work	25.00
8	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Carpenter and plumber, March.	182.00
9	Hartford, Conn	do	Glazing	2.50
9	Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, electric bells	1.50
9	Mobile, Ala	Marine hospital	Bath-tub, etc	180.00
9	Petersburgh, Va	Custom-house	Repairs, door	.50
9	Tyler, Texas	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, roof	30.00
9	Adams Express Company.	Public buildings	Freight, December	.45
9	W. U. Telegraph Company.	do	Telegrams	2.13
9	Newport, R. I	Custom-house	Traveling expenses, Superintendent Underwood.	10.83
9	Cincinnati, Ohio	Marine hospital	Advertising for bath-tubs	5.23
11	Milwaukee, Wis	Custom-house	Repairs, steps	98.99
12	Boston, Mass	do	Glazing	7.50
12	Chicago, Ill	Marine hospital	Painting, cleaning, etc	1,175.00
12	Louisville, Ky	do	Wash-stand	65.95
12	Chicago, Ill	do	Lead pipe	9.55
12	Danville, Va	Court-house and post-office	Glazing	19.85
13	Atlanta, Ga	do	Repairs, water-closets	5.75
13	Baltimore, Md	Marine hospital	Glazing	1.48
13	do	do	Glass and cutter	3.50
13	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Repairs, flag-staff	5.00
13	Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office	Glass, etc	2.90
13	Little Rock, Ark	do	Plumbing	3.00
13	Philadelphia, Pa	Custom-house	Sash weights	4.37
13	do	Appraisers' stores	Sash cord	2.50
13	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Repairs, plumbing	1.88
13	Savannah, Ga	Custom-house	Cleaning waste pipe	2.75
13	St. Augustine, Fla	do	Repairs, sewer	20.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889—Continued.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1889.				
Mar. 14	Mobile, Ala	Custom-house	Repairs, pump	$7.00
14	Detroit, Mich	Marine hospital	Materials for repairs	129.79
14	Jefferson City, Mo	Court-house and post-office	Enlarging driveway	38.80
14	New York, N. Y	Sub-treasury	Painting signs	16.70
14	Port Townsend, Wash.	Marine hospital	Removing fence	18.00
14	Tyler, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Door spring	.60
15	Danville, Va	do	Plastering	10.00
15	Louisville, Ky	Marine hospital	Paints and oil	39.16
15	do	do	Paints, etc	31.84
15	do	do	Nails	5.15
16	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Mechanic and carpenter	186.00
16	do	Custom-house	Painting room	67.00
16	Covington, Ky	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, doors, etc	4.80
16	Grand Rapids, Mich	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, hinge	.75
16	Wilmington, N. C	Custom-house	Repairs, gong	1.85
18	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Glazing	14.00
18	Covington, Ky	Court-house and post-office	Frosting transoms	3.50
19	Montgomery, Ala	do	Repairs, roof	18.00
19	Springfield, Ill	do	Repairs, fence	4.00
20	Boston, Mass	Marine hospital	Repairs, plumbing	14.56
20	Cairo, Ill	Custom-house	Repairs, windows	15.00
20	do	Marine hospital	Repairs, plumbing	12.97
20	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Glass	3.00
20	Evansville, Ind	Custom-house	Repairs, water-closets	3.70
20	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, electric bells	2.90
20	Oswego, N. Y	Custom-house	Repairs, doors	7.55
20	Philadelphia, Pa	Appraisers' stores	do	7.00
20	do	Custom-house	Oil for repairs	.95
20	Pittsburgh, Pa	do	Glazing	21.30
20	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Repairs, water-closets	3.57
20	Richmond, Va	Custom-house	Door-keys	5.95
20	St. Louis, Mo	do	Repairs, water-pipe	16.10
21	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Repairs, wash-bowl	7.00
21	do	Custom-house	Repairs, walls	40.00
21	do	do	Laying new floor	70.00
21	Detroit, Mich	do	Repairs, fence	4.24
21	Harrisburg, Pa	Post-office and court-house	Repairs, plumbing	5.75
21	Madison, Wis	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, water-closets	13.50
21	Providence, R. I	Custom-house	Alterations and repairs	5,740.00
21	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Repairs, iron shutters	2.00
21	San Francisco, Cal	do	Glazing and plumbing	24.55
21	do	Appraisers' stores (new)	Plumbing, etc	20.05
21	Wilmington, N. C	Custom-house	Repairs, water-pipes	5.08
21	do	do	Repairs, door-springs	2.25
22	Boston, Mass	do	Repairs, plumbing	600.00
22	Charleston, S. C	do	Repairs, roof	52.68
22	Chicago, Ill	do	Mechanic and helper	172.50
22	do	do	Carpenter, $3 per day	78.00
22	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Carpenter, 30 days	97.50
26	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Glass	1.50
26	Charleston, S. C	do	Clerk, 13 days, at $3	39.00
26	New Haven, Conn	do	Glazing	1.60
26	Sandusky, Ohio	do	Advertising for painting	1.58
27	Cincinnati, Ohio	Marine hospital	Kalsomining ceilings	25.00
27	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Glass	8.00
27	do	do	Contingent force, April	442.00
27	do	do	Plumbers, etc., April	350.25
28	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Mechanic and carpenter, April.	180.00
28	Norfolk, Va	Custom-house	Repairs, plumbing	6.30
28	Ogdensburgh, N. Y	do	Examining chimneys	5.00
28	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Materials for repairs	108.80
28	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office	Painting, etc	96.00
29	New Haven, Conn	Custom-house	Sash cord and glass	24.00
29	Newport, R. I	do	J. W. Underwood, supt. repairs, 30 days.	180.00
29	Omaha, Nebr	do	Repairs, storm doors	7.20
29	San Francisco, Cal	do	Repairs	26.75
30	Chicago, Ill	Marine hospital	Solder for plumbing	2.50
30	Detroit, Mich	Custom-house	Repairs, conductor	.50
30	Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office	Cleaning out sewer pipe	2.50
30	do	do	Cleaning out urinal	.75
30	Mobile, Ala	Marine hospital	Repairs, plumbing	6.00
30	New York, N. Y	Custom-house	Locks and keys	1.26
30	do	Assay office	Repairs, brick-work	14.12
30	Philadelphia, Pa	Custom-house	Door-spring	1.30
30	Topeka, Kans	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, water-closets	4.25
30	Louisville, Ky	Custom-house	Repairs, water-pipe	3.90
Apr. 1	Detroit, Mich	Marine hospital	Carpentry	42.95

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889—Continued.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1889.				
Apr. 1	Philadelphia, Pa	Appraisers' stores	Repairs, water-pipe	$35.92
1	San Francisco, Cal	Appraisers' stores (new)	Sundry repairs	85.65
1	do	Appraisers' stores (old)	Repairs, partition	2.50
1	do	Custom-house	Repairs	1.00
1	Portland, Oregon	do	Sash cord	2.00
1	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Stationery for superintendent	17.26
1	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	do	15.74
1	U. L. Telegraph Company.	Public buildings	Telegrams	2.01
3	Bangor, Me	Custom-house	Repairs, plumbing	4.38
3	Erie, Pa	do	Covering steps	37.81
3	Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office	Glazing	1.50
3	Mobile, Ala	Custom-house	Repairs, door-locks	6.25
4	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Relaying tile-floor	6.00
4	do	Marine hospital	Electric battery	21.60
4	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Signs	6.75
4	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Repairs, water-closets	7.05
4	do	Appraisers' stores	Renewing stop box	7.52
4	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Carpenter, April	60.00
4	Little Rock, Ark	Court-house and post-office	Advertising for repairs	4.00
4	Chicago, Ill	Barge office	do	12.31
4	Newport, R. I	Custom-house	do	3.93
4	New Haven, Conn	do	do	5.19
4	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	do	6.24
4	Kansas City, Mo	Custom-house	do	9.25
5	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Changing electric bells	35.25
6	Macon, Ga	do	Repairs, roof	3.90
8	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Two door keys	2.00
8	New York, N. Y	do	Partition and sash	50.00
9	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, door	2.25
9	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Repairs, floor	30.00
9	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Hydrant key, etc	5.25
9	Greensborough, N. C	Court-house and post-office	Removing water	2.00
9	Louisville, Ky	Custom-house	Repairs, water-pipe	29.85
9	do	do	Window-glass	.95
9	Milwaukee, Wis	do	Coal-vault cover	1.65
9	Ogdensburgh, N. Y	do	Glass	2.60
9	do	do	Removing storm doors	5.00
9	Philadelphia, Pa	Appraisers' stores	Repairs, overflow pipe	41.63
9	do	Custom-house	Glass and sash cord	23.75
9	Pittsburgh, Pa	do	Repairs, shutters	23.75
9	Portland, Me	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, roof	24.30
9	Raleigh, N. C	do	Repairs, water-closets	6.00
10	Boston, Mass	Custom-house	Repairs, plumbing	319.00
10	Jersey City, N. J	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, water-closets	5.50
10	Mobile, Ala	Marine hospital	Paints for repairs	32.15
10	Petersburgh, Va	Custom-house	Repairs, roof	14.00
10	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Repairs, sink	5.80
11	Baltimore, Md	Custom-house	Repairs, windows	30.00
11	Cincinnati, Ohio	Marine hospital	Advertising for sidewalk	9.20
11	Jersey City, N. J	Court-house and post-office	Altering post-office screen, etc.	175.00
11	Jefferson City, Mo	do	Laying sewer	460.00
12	Barnstable, Mass	Custom-house	Repairs, roof	5.38
12	Dallas, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Cleaning sewer	12.00
12	Greensborough, N. C	do	Painting corridor	18.00
13	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Carpenter and plumber	182.00
13	Covington, Ky	Court-house and post office	Repairs, plumbing	167.00
13	New York, N. Y	do	Changing door	25 00
15	San Francisco, Cal	Sub-treasury	Night-signals	90.00
15	Galveston, Tex	Custom-house	Sewerage service	31.25
16	Baltimore, Md	do	Plumbing	15.22
16	Georgetown, D. C	do	Water-closet	15.00
16	Newark, N. J	do	Repairs, plumbing	7.25
16	Newport, R. I	do	Glazing	6.60
16	Ogdensburgh, N. Y	do	Door spring	.85
16	do	do	Repairs, gutters	11.67
16	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Post-office and court-house	Relaying tile floor	5.40
17	Austin, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, water-closet	1.75
17	Charleston, W. Va	do	Repairs, sash	5.25
17	New York, N. Y	do	Repairs, electric bells	3.55
17	Providence, R. I	Custom-house	Removing storm doors	9.50
17	Sandusky, Ohio	do	Kalsomining	169.00
18	Boston, Mass	Marine hospital	Advertising for repairs	1.75
18	Adams Express Company.	Public buildings	Freight	.90
18	Gloucester, Mass	Custom-house	Repairs, doors	3.00
18	Louisville, Ky	Marine hospital	Repairs, flag-staff	61.40
18	Memphis, Tenn	do	Repairs, water-pipes	9.00
18	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Post-office, etc	Night letter-box	50.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889—Continued.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1889.				
Apr. 19	Cincinnati, Ohio	Marine hospital.....	Materials for painting.....	$95 95
19	Frankfort, Ky	Court-house and post-office..	Repairs, windows.....	1. 25
19	Grand Rapids, Mich	.....do	Glazing.....	11. 00
19	San Francisco, Cal ..	Appraisers' stores (new)....	Repairs, plumbing.....	82. 80
19	....do	Appraisers' stores (old)....	Repairs, floor	24. 50
19	Wilmington, N. C ..	Marine hospital.....	Materials for repairs	36. 31
20	Baltimore, Md	Custom-house	Repairs, water-pipe.....	5. 00
20	Cairo, Ill.....	.....do	Locks and keys.....	3. 75
20	Lincoln, Nebr.....	Court-house and post-office..	Door lock.....	3. 00
20	Machias, Me.....	Custom-house	Glazing.....	1. 85
20	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office..	Repairs, mail-chute.....	1. 80
20	Philadelphia, Pa ...	Custom-house	Repairs, wash-stand	9. 25
20	Portland, Me	Court-house and post-office..	Door keys	1. 80
20	Springfield, Ill.....	.....do	Repairs, door lock	2. 00
20	....do	.....do	Glazing	4. 25
22	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Custom-house	Repairs, knob and key.....	.50
22	Charleston, S. C.....	Post-office	Repairs, door locks	2. 00
22	New Bedford, Mass.	Custom-house	Covering stone steps	6. 65
23	Baltimore, Md	Marine hospital	Materials for repairs	6. 14
23	Portland, Oregon ...	Custom-house	Repairs, door locks	2. 00
23	Porland, Me	Marine hospital	Repairs, windows.....	4. 16
24	Little Rock, Ark ...	Court-house and post-office..	Advertising for repairs.....	6. 34
24	Lynchburgh, Va	.....do	Repairs, down spouts.....	26. 00
24	Providence, R. I	Custom-house	W. J. Underwood, supt. repairs.	180. 00
24	Portland, Me	Marine hospital.....	Carpentry, etc	1, 150. 00
24	....do	.....do	Repairs, plumbing.....	172. 86
24	... do	.....do	Painting.....	298. 00
24	....do	.....do	Flag-staff.....	185. 00
24	New Orleans, La ...	.....do	Advertising for repairs.....	5. 00
25	Charlotte, N. C	Assay office.....	Flag-staff	105. 00
25	New Orleans, La....	Marine hospital	Renewing plumbing.....	1, 000. 00
25	New York, N. Y	Custom-house	Removing storm doors	125. 00
25	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Repairs, masonry.....	1, 187. 00
26	Bangor, Me	Custom-house	Repairs, water-closets	2. 00
26	Cincinnati, Ohio ...	.....do	Bath-tub and plumbing.....	262. 00
26	Georgetown, D. C...	.....do	Hinges for door.....	3. 00
26	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Repairs, roadway.....	450. 00
27	St. Augustine, Fla ..	Custom-house	Repairs, well-cover	10. 00
27	Windsor, Vt	Court-house and post-office..	Repairs, water-pipe.....	8. 67
29	Baltimore, Md	Custom-house	Repairs, room.....	2. 00
29	Burlington, Vt.....	.....do	Removing storm doors.....	1. 85
29	Galveston, Tex	.....do	Cleaning cistern	6. 00
29	....do	.....do	Cleaning sewer	10. 00
29	Galena, Ill.....	.....do	Removing storm doors	2. 00
29	Indianapolis, Ind ...	Court-house and post-office..	Repairs, water-closets	12. 00
29	Rutland, Vt.....	.....do	Repairs, sewer.....	14. 70
29	San Francisco, Cal..	Sub-treasury	Repairs, iron shutters	19. 20
May 1	Nashville, Tenn	Custom-house	Repairs, water-closets	11. 25
1	New Orleans, La....	.....do	Carpenter, May.....	60. 00
1	St. Louis, Mo	.....do	Repairs, water-pipe.....	7. 80
1	Wheeling, W. Va ...	.....do	Door keys	1. 50
1	Wilmington, Del	.....do	Glazing.....	5. 12
2	Baltimore, Md	Appraisers' stores	Pump connection.....	15. 00
2	Cincinnati, Ohio	Marine hospital	Repairs, wash-stand	5. 15
2	Dubuque, Iowa	Custom-house	Cleaning cesspool.....	68. 00
2	Milwaukee, Wis	.....do	Repairs, storm doors.....	2. 00
2	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office..	Contingent force, May.....	432. 00
2	....do	.....do	Carpenter, etc., May	386. 00
2	Wilmington, Del....	Custom-house	Repairs, door	4. 85
3	Cincinnati, Ohio ...	Marine hospital	Doors for stable	35. 00
4	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Custom-house.....	Repairs, halyards	3. 00
4	Louisville, Ky	.....do	Door-lock.....	2. 25
4	Ogdensburgh, N. Y .	.....do	R. Dalzell, supt. repairs, $6 per day.	222. 00
4	Cincinnati, Ohio	Marine hospital.....	Constructing post-mortem room.	259. 00
4	Louisville, Ky	.....do	Advertising for repairs.....	7. 72
6	Newark, N. J	Court-house and post-office .	Repairs, door-lock	1. 00
6	New York, N. Y ...	.....do	Repairs, mail-chute	90. 00
6	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	.....do	Repairs, approaches	50. 00
6	Portland, Me	.....do	Repairs, water-closets	1. 15
6	Cairo, Ill.....	Marine hospital	Repairs, gutters, etc	464. 60
6	Providence, R. I	Custom-house	Repairs, water-tank	5. 72
6	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office .	Tool-room	11. 00
6	St. Louis, Mo	Custom-house	Door-keys	1. 00
7	Cleveland, Ohio.....	.....do	Door-butt.....	1. 88
7	Salem, Mass	.....do	Repairs, plumbing	7. 50
7	J. N. Pattison.....	Public buildings.....	Supt. repairs public buildings, $8 per day.	324. 00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889—Continued.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1889.				
May 7	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Repairs, speaking-tubes	$2.00
7	do	Marine hospital	Repairs, water-pipe	19.68
7	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Repairs, lock and keys	1.50
7	Wheeling, W. Va	do	Repairs, doors	4.50
7	Boston, Mass	Marine hospital	Repairs, water-closets	112.00
9	Georgetown, D. C	Custom-house	Cleaning and repairing pipe	2.50
10	Baltimore, Md	Court-house	Drain for water closets	162.00
10	Kansas City, Mo	Custom-house	Alterations and repairs in post-office.	1,386.00
10	Galveston, Tex	do	Repairs, pump	2.00
11	Baltimore, Md	Court-house	Rigging halyards	5.35
11	Lincoln, Nebr	Court-house and post-office	Painting walls	2.50
11	New York, N. Y	Sub-treasury	Swinging urinals	25.36
11	St. Augustine, Fla	Custom-house	Repairs, door locks	15.00
13	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Mechanic and carpenter, May	186.00
13	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Plumber and carpenter, May	189.00
13	Little Rock, Ark	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, doors	1.50
14	Detroit, Mich	Marine hospital	Repairs, sink	7.20
14	Milwaukee, Wis	Custom-house	Cleaning tile-floor	20.00
14	Portland, Me	Marine hospital	Repairs, plumbing	3.41
14	Memphis, Tenn	Custom-house	Repairs, electric bell	2.00
15	Albany, N. Y	do	Iron bars and rail	64.24
15	Machias, Me	do	Removing storm doors	2.00
15	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Stationery for superintendent	5.28
16	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Hardware for repairs	38.25
16	do	do	Glazing	3.92
16	Rockland, Me	Custom-house	Staining floors	10.00
17	Boston, Mass	do	Glazing	4.00
17	Greensborough, N.C	Court-house and post-office	Adjusting halyards	1.25
17	New Albany, Ind	do	Paints and brushes	1.00
17	New Orleans, La	Marine hospital	Repairs, ceilings, etc	14.20
18	New York, N. Y	Custom-house	Wash-basins	2.92
18	Albany, N. Y	do	Traveling expenses, Superintendent Dalzell.	28.21
20	Baltimore, Md	do	Repairs, roof	5.00
20	Danville, Va	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, water-closets	1.00
20	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Cleaning drain	18.00
20	Poughkeepsie, N.Y	Post-office, etc	Painting post-office screen	85.00
20	Providence, R. I	Custom-house	Advertising for painting	1.80
20	Montgomery, Ala	Court-house and post-office	Sewer connections	105.00
20	United Lines Telegraph Company.	Public buildings	Telegrams	1.24
21	Kansas City, Mo	Custom-house	Grading and sodding	59.99
21	Savannah, Ga	do	Painting doors, etc	85.00
21	San Francisco, Cal	Marine hospital	Repairs, wind-mill	24.28
21	Philadelphia, Pa	Custom-house	Securing railing	9.00
22	Austin, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, doors and closets	12.00
22	Memphis, Tenn	Marine hospital	Lumber and halyards	32.60
22	New Albany, Ind	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, doors	4.05
22	Ogdensburgh, N. Y	Custom-house	Repairs, faucet	2.55
22	New York, N. Y	Barge office	Advertising for repairs	15.00
23	Detroit, Mich	Marine hospital	Plank sidewalk	69.90
23	New York, N. Y	Custom-house	Plumbing material	7.75
23	Louisville, Ky	do	Advertising for repairs	9.00
23	Hannibal, Mo	Post-office, etc	Pointing cornices	285.00
24	Louisville, Ky	Marine hospital	Repairs, plumbing, etc	396.28
24	Austin, Tex	Court-house and post-office	New water-closet	52.00
24	Grand Rapids, Mich	do	Plumbing	11.00
24	Kansas City, Mo	Custom-house	Kalsomining	49.00
24	New Bedford, Mass	do	Repairs, roof	56.00
24	Adams Express Co	Public buildings	Freight	3.40
27	Kansas City, Mo	Custom-house	Repairs, plumbing	21.05
28	Memphis, Tenn	do	Retiling floor	60.00
28	Nashville, Tenn	do	Glazing	2.50
28	Parkersburgh, W. Va	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, windows	33.30
29	Danville, Va	do	Drain pipe	33.30
29	New Orleans, La	Custom-house	Carpentry	13.35
29	Quincy, Ill	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, gas-pipe	2.00
31	New York, N. Y	do	Contingent force, June	400.00
31	do	do	Carpenters, etc., June	362.50
31	Rutland, Vt	do	Advertising for floors	2.40
31	Detroit, Mich	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs	5.60
June 1	Baltimore, Md	Appraisers' stores	do	4.73
1	New York, N. Y	Custom-house	Advertising for painting	30.45
1	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Advertising for repairs	6.38
1	Atlanta, Ga	Court-house and post-office	Stops for locks	1.50
1	Baltimore, Md	Appraisers' stores	Repairs, floors, etc	50.00
1	Evansville, Ind	Custom-house	Repairs, water-closets	2.05
1	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Repairs, wash-stand	5.00
1	St. Augustine, Fla	do	Repairs, plumbing	15.17

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889—Continued.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1889.				
June 1	Waco, Tex	Court-house and post-office	Glazing	$4.50
3	Danville, Va	do	do	.35
3	Evansville, Ind	Custom-house	Repairs, hydrant	3.00
3	Macon, Ga	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, roof	3.00
4	Ellsworth, Me	Custom-house	Repairs, water-pipe	4.55
4	Memphis, Tenn	do	Repairs, sewer	89.80
4	Portland, Me	do	Examining title	94.50
4	Providence, R. I	do	Repairs, water-closet	8.50
5	W. U. Telegraph Co	Public buildings	Telegrams	3.89
5	Wiscasset, Me	Custom-house	Repairs, flag-staff	15.32
5	Wilmington, N. C	Marine hospital	Repairs, waste pipe	1.25
5	New York, N. Y	Sub-treasury	Advertising for painting	33.30
5	do	Custom-house	do	30.45
5	Ogdensburgh, N. Y	do	Advertising for repairs	2.55
5	Boston, Mass	do	do	4.00
5	Wheeling, W. Va	do	C. F. Bachmann, superintendent repairs.	150.00
6	Springfield, Ill	Court-house and post-office	Advertising for repairs	3.33
6	Harrisburg, Pa	Post-office, etc	do	6.75
6	Kansas City, Mo	Custom-house	do	3.00
6	Mobile, Ala	do	do	6.30
6	Georgetown, D. C	do	Repairs, sewer pipe	6.00
6	Milwaukee, Wis	do	Repairs, storm door	.50
6	St. Louis, Mo	do	Bowls for wash-stands	24.35
6	Cincinnati, Ohio	Marine hospital	Repairs, sidewalk	195.00
8	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Mechanic and carpenter, June	180.00
8	Memphis, Tenn	Marine hospital	Glazing	1.50
8	Kansas City, Mo	Custom-house	Repairs, pavement	17.00
8	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Glazing	3.00
8	Knoxville, Tenn	do	Plumbing and drainage	1,429.37
8	do	Custom-house	Repairs, roof	225.00
8	Chicago, Ill	Barge office	Advertising for repairs	12.15
10	Burlington, Vt	Custom-house	Repairs, approaches	4.00
10	Newport, R. I	do	Repairs, tin roof	60.00
10	Portland, Me	do	Letter drop	1.00
11	Burlington, Vt	do	Planting trees	4.00
11	Boston, Mass	Marine hospital	Repairs, sash	1.95
11	Evansville, Ind	Custom-house	Repairs, roof	125.00
11	Memphis, Tenn	do	Barbed-wire fence	199.50
11	Washington, D. C	Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	Asphalt pavement	2,286.41
11	Plattsburgh, N. Y	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs	1.69
12	Providence, R. I	do	Repairs, and painting	1,650.00
12	Dubuque, Iowa	do	Repairs, plastering	75.00
13	Louisville, Ky	do	Repairs, sidewalk, etc	277.00
13	New London, Conn	do	Painting ceilings	100.00
13	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Door keys and bolts	2.50
13	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Court-house and post-office	Painting iron fence	15.00
14	Wilmington, Del	Custom-house	Advertising for repairs	3.06
15	Parkersburgh, W. Va	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, roof	5.00
17	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Carpenter and plumber	175.00
17	Jackson, Miss	Court-house and post office	Water connections	38.50
17	Kansas City, Mo	Custom-house	Painting, etc	86.00
17	Port Huron, Mich	do	Repairs, roof	13.95
17	Petersburgh, Va	do	Repairs, floor	8.00
17	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Post-office, etc	Brass stair plates	31.50
17	Quincy, Ill	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, closet tanks	13.60
17	U. L. Telegraph Co	Public buildings	Telegrams	.84
18	Detroit, Mich	Custom-house	Repairs, conductor	15.09
18	Frankfort, Ky	Court-house and post-office	Removing storm doors	.75
18	Kansas City, Mo	Custom-house	Repairs, wood-work	75.00
18	Louisville, Ky	do	Repairs, was e pipe	10.60
18	Memphis, Tenn	do	Repairs, hydrant	13.80
19	Jefferson City, Mo	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, water-tank	7.30
19	Little Rock, Ark	do	Repairs, plumbing	23.35
19	Lincoln, Nebr	do	Hitching rings	1.75
19	Omaha, Nebr	Custom-house	Repairs, door locks	5.00
19	Raleigh, N. C	Court-house and post-office	Opening door	.50
19	San Francisco, Cal	Custom-house	Sundry repairs	67.22
19	do	Appraisers' stores (new)	do	63.05
19	do	Appraisers' stores (old)	do	10.00
19	St. Louis, Mo	Custom-house	Door lock	1.13
19	Washington, D. C	Treasury	Remington type-writer	32.00
19	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Advertising for repairs	3.19
19	St. Louis, Mo	Custom-house	Repairs, brick-work	117.50
19	Little Rock, Ark	Court-house and post-office	Repairs approaches and fence	845.00
19	Dubuque, Iowa	Custom-house	Painting and plastering	210.00
19	Detroit, Mich	do	Flagstone sidewalk	700.00
19	do	do	Repairs, roof	150.00

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1889—Continued.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1889.				
June 19	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office	Painting building	$720.00
19	do	do	Laying new floor	495.00
20	Baltimore, Md	Appraisers' stores	Repairs, stone floor	924.00
20	Cincinnati, Ohio	Marine hospital	Iron rail on stairs	16.00
20	Charleston, S. C	Custom-house	Repairs, pump	2.20
20	New York, N. Y	do	Copies of specifications	6.90
20	do	Sub-treasury	do	2.40
20	do	Court-house and post-office	do	9.96
20	Detroit, Mich	Custom-house	Glass and putty	.60
20	Portsmouth, N. H	do	Glazing	2.50
21	New London, Conn	do	Repairs, plastering	14.00
21	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Copies of specifications	3.96
21	do	Custom-house	Painting exterior	5,220.00
21	do	Sub-treasury	do	443.00
21	do	Court-house and post-office	Painting and wainscoting	4,480.00
22	Memphis, Tenn	Custom-house	Repairs, wood-work, etc	760.00
22	do	do	Painting and glazing	790.06
22	Montgomery, Ala	Court-house and post-office	Repairs and painting walls	1,778.00
22	New York, N. Y	do	Sash cord	9.62
22	Savannah, Ga	Custom-house	Repairs, plumbing	1.00
24	Harrisburg, Pa	Post-office, etc	Painting and frescoing	996.00
24	Bath, Me	Custom-house	Resetting stone steps	825.00
24	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Lime for whitewashing	24.00
24	U. L. Telegraph Co	Public buildings	Telegrams, May	20
24	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Traveling expenses, J. H. Windrim.	17.35
24	Memphis, Tenn	Custom-house	Repairs, roof	5.00
24	do	do	Window, guards	134.50
24	St. Louis, Mo	do	Repairs, roof	2.12
24	San Francisco, Cal	Appraisers' stores (new)	Repairs, plumbing	56.83
25	Ogdensburgh, N. Y	Custom-house	Repairs, roof	50.00
25	do	do	Laying, floors	177.00
25	do	do	Repairs, chimney	15.00
26	Boston, Mass	do	Repairs, roof and painting	2,875.00
26	Cairo, Ill	Marine hospital	Glass, etc	15.90
26	Cincinnati, Ohio	Custom-house	Alterations and repairs	2,170.00
26	Galveston, Tex	do	Cleaning water-closets	26.00
26	New York, N. Y	do	Electric bells	7.00
26	Topeka, Kans	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, brick floor	39.00
26	do	do	Whitewashing, basement	192.00
26	do	do	Painting fence	22.50
26	do	do	Repairs, post-office screen	31.00
26	San Francisco, Cal	Sub-treasury	New steel shutters	1,450.00
26	Wilmington, Del	Custom-house	Repairs building	575.00
27	Buffalo, N. Y	do	Repairs, faucet	1.00
27	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Painting walls	490.00
27	Middletown, Conn	do	Painting, plastering, etc	405.00
27	Plattsburgh, N. Y	do	New windows and painting roof.	1,240.00
27	Springfield, Ill	Court-house and post-office	Brick driveway	1,090.00
27	do	do	Repairs, roof and floors	550.00
28	Memphis, Tenn	Custom-house	Repairs, plumbing	74.50
28	New York, N. Y	Marine hospital	Repairs, waste pipe	19.50
28	Philadelphia, Pa	Appraisers' stores	Repairs, iron shutters	50.75
28	do	do	Painting in building	719.00
28	do	do	Repairs, foot ways	150.00
28	do	do	Whitewashing	175.00
28	do	do	Repairs iron shutters	1.50
28	do	do	Repairs, iron door	4.50
28	do	do	Glazing	1.00
28	St. Louis, Mo	Marine hospital	Repairs, sewer pipe	1.80
28	Trenton, N. J	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, windows and shutters	239.00
29	Albany, N. Y	Custom-house	Painting in building	239.00
29	Sitka, Alaska	do	Repairs, building	53.38
29	Philadelphia, Pa	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, plumbing	165.00
29	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Repairs, floors and windows	800.00
29	Newburyport, Mass	Custom-house	Repairs, building	1,050.00
29	Georgetown, D. C	do	do	174.00
29	Wilmington, N. C	Marine hospital	Painting roof	32.00

Expenditures incurred without authority, and approved for payment.

Date.	Location, etc.	Building.	Nature of expenditure, etc.	Amount.
1889.				
July 1	St. Paul, Minn	Custom-house	Repairs, plumbing	$3.90
1	W. U. Telegraph Co.	Public buildings	Telegrams	3.26
6	Baltimore, Md	Custom-house	Glazing	16.90
8	New York, N. Y	do	do	1.75
8	Springfield, Ill	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, plumbing	6.85
10	Covington, Ky	do	Repairs, window	1.50
11	Albany, N. Y	Custom-house	Repairs, plumbing	17.25
11	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Door keys	6.35
12	Detroit, Mich	Marine hospital	Glazing and plumbing	4.40
12	Grand Rapids, Mich	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, plumbing	3.40
13	Columbus, Ohio	do	Repairs, water-closets	37.70
15	Louisville, Ky	Custom-house	Glazing, etc	4.95
16	Parkersburgh, W. Va	Court-house and post-office	Shelving	11.71
24	Detroit, Mich	Custom-house	Repairs, speaking tube	1.00
24	Terre Haute, Ind	Post-office, etc	Street washer	14.80
25	Leavenworth, Kans	do	Removing water from basement	110.98
25	St. Louis, Mo	Custom-house	Night signals	36.00
26	Council Bluffs, Iowa	Post-office, etc	Repairs, plumbing	10.31
26	Jersey City, N. J	do	Repairs, lock and gong	2.50
Aug. 3	Galveston, Tex	Custom-house	Sewerage service	31.25
10	Newark, N. J	do	Glazing	9.20
10	Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, water-closets	5.23
14	Harrisburg, Pa	Post-office, etc	Repairs, wash-stand	1.50
14	Jackson, Miss	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, pump	4.00
15	San Francisco, Cal	Appraisers' stores (new)	Repairs, electric bells	6.00
20	Frankfort, Ky	Court-house and post-office	Repairs, gas and water pipes	5.75
23	San Francisco, Cal	Appraisers' stores (new)	Repairs, water-closet	33.90
26	Danville, Va	Court-house and post-office	do	1.50
27	Memphis, Tenn	Marine hospital	Extension ladder	12.00
30	Louisville, Ky	Custom-house	Repairs, doors, etc	9.05
Sept. 13	Council Bluffs, Iowa	Post-office, etc	Door keys, etc	13.00
19	New Orleans, La	Marine hospital	Repairs, electric bells	6.20
21	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Traveling expenses, Supervising Architect	17.25
21	Boston, Mass	Post-office and sub-treasury	Repairs, post-office screen	6.55
21	New York, N. Y	Court-house and post-office	Stationery for superintendent	5.16
Oct. 7	W. U. Telegraph Co.	Public buildings	Telegrams, June	2.39
26	U. L. Telegraph Co.	do	do	.72
Nov. 16	Philadelphia, Pa	Court-house and post-office	Two storm doors	250.00

Statement of persons employed on public buildings during the fiscal year 1889, *and paid from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings,* 1889.

Location, name, etc.	Number of days.	Per diem.	Amount.
Boston, Mass., post-office and sub-treasury:			
George McDonnell, carpenter	313	$3.00	$939.00
J. H. Gaffney, mechanic	311	3.00	933.00
Charleston, S. C., custom-house, D. C. Devereux, clerk	130	3.00	390.00
Chicago, Ill., custom-house and sub-treasury:			
J. J. Brady, carpenter	228½	3.00	685.50
D. F. Dee, mechanic	205	3.25	666.25
John Kehoe, helper	205	2.50	512.50
Cincinnati, Ohio, custom-house and post-office:			
C. H. Bishop, jr., carpenter	312	3.50	1,092.00
J. M. Manning, plumber	210	3.50	735.00
James McCarthy, plumber	104	3.50	364.00
New Orleans, La., custom-house and post-office:			
Alfred Bradley, superintendent repairs	30	6.00	180.00
Do	31	8.00	248.00
A. Downey, carpenter	(*)	†60.00	540.00
New York, N. Y., court-house and post-office:			
W. J. Fryer, jr., superintendent repairs	365	10.00	3,650.00
W. L. Fryer, clerk	260	6.50	1,690.00
Do	52	6.00	312.00
L. M. Bolles, foreman	260	5.50	1,430.00
Do	52	5.00	260.00
Andrew Craig, draughtsman	312	5.00	1,560.00
William Thompson, plumber	284	3.50	994.00
John Cannon, helper	302½	2.25	680.62
Matthew Casey, painter	305	3.25	991.25
Jacob Saenger, carpenter	297	3.25	965.25
J. F. McCarthy, helper	310	2.25	697.50
T. J. Connor, carpenter	120	3.25	390.00
Newport, R. I., custom-house and post-office, W. J. Underwood, superintendent repairs	30	6.00	180.00
Ogdensburgh, N. Y., custom-house and post-office, Robert Dalzell, superintendent repairs	37	6.00	222.00
Providence, R. I., custom-house and post-office, W. J. Underwood, superintendent repairs	90	6.00	540.00
Wheeling, W. Va., custom-house and post-office, C. F. Bachmann, superintendent repairs	25	6.00	150.00
Julius C. Holmes, superintendent repairs public building	318	8.00	2,544.00
J. N. Pattison, superintendent repairs public buildings	40	8.00	320.00
William Wheeler, superintendent repairs public buildings	280	7.00	1,960.00

* Nine months. † Per month.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 352.

PROTECTING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior increasing the estimate on page 230 of the Book of Estimates for the fiscal year 1891 for "protecting the public lands."

APRIL 26, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 25, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, of the 23d instant, increasing the estimate on page 230 of the Book of Estimates for the fiscal year 1891 for "protecting the public lands," from $100,000 to $140,000.

Respectfully yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 23, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an amended estimate of appropriation for "protecting public lands, 1891," submitted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The increase of $40,000 asked for is approved, and favorable action by Congress requested.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith an amended estimate for protecting public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. In the regular estimate preparedby this office for the fiscal year 1891, the amount asked for protecting public lands was but $100,000, a sum wholly insufficient to meet the demands of the service. In view of the fact of the appropriation by Congress, as a deficiency of the sum of $19,500, and the appointment of additional agents from now until the end of the present fiscal year, the increased appropriation asked for will be required to continue the agents employed until July 1, during the next fiscal year.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April, 1890.

SIR: It having developed that the appropriations for the current year for the purpose of prosecution of depredations upon the public timber and to protect the public lands from fraudulent entry were insufficient, and representations to that effect having been made by your office to Congress, and a definite additional sum for that purpose being asked for by you, which request has been complied with by Congress, I have the honor now to make the following representations concerning its expenditures:

While the records of the work done by this division show that the Land Office is forging ahead and cleaning up much of the old accumulated work, the fact is that very much of this result is produced by the increased activity of the corps of clerks in the office. The part of the work which can thus be accomplished is limited, and we are approaching the end.

A very much greater portion of the work depends upon the number and activity of the special agents in the field. This can best be understood by my taking an example, for instance, in the Territory of New Mexico. We have taken the Santa Fé office, gone through the old files and brought up the work as well as may be, by the increased activity of the clerical force in the office. There still remains in that office 311 cases ordered for investigation. Each of these cases must be thoroughly examined by a special agent—the time occupied in each examination varying from two to three days to as many weeks. In the Las Cruces office, same Territory, there are 148 cases in like condition. This work can not be expedited by all the energy at the command of the clerks in the office, but for that result we must rely wholly upon the work of the agents in the field. At the Las Cruces office there are 204 cases which have been ordered to hearing Each of these cases is a lawsuit, in which the United States is a party and represented by a special agent. Your judicial experience will enable you to judge of the magnitude of the work at that office with 204 cases pending and 148 cases additional to be examined in the field and reported upon.

With the full force of agents, prior to reduction in number on account of the deficiency of appropriation, I was unable to assign more than one agent to each of these offices, Santa Fé and Las Cruces. You can readily see that an attempt to bring these offices abreast of current work with such a force, together with the current and new business which accumulates, would be a task of years. Many of the hearings have been ordered three and four years ago, no action in the matter having been taken by the register and receiver, and with the present force no indication that in the lifetime of this administration there will be.

This is a sample of affairs in the non-timber regions. A state of affairs not unlike this exists on the Pacific coast, in the mountain and timber regions. There the season during which agents can work in the field is short, and a large force must be used for a short period to accomplish any substantial good. In California there are between two and three thousand cases, with but a short season during which agents can work in the field, and a large force should be organized for active work as soon as the spring opens. The same may be said of Washington and Oregon.

I need not weary you with details, but let it suffice to say that there is an imperative necessity for the immediate employment of every special agent which Congress has provided money for; and unless this is done the reduction of cases pending in this division must practically cease soon and the accumulation begin again. For, as I have said before, the reduction of these cases has largely been brought about by the increased activity of the clerical force of the office, which reduction, from its nature, must have an end, which is near at hand. And, as stated above, any further reduction of the accumulated cases must depend upon the work of the agents in the field.

If you will give me as many agents as the appropriation will pay during this quarter, and recommend an appropriation for the coming year which will retain them in the field, I promise you that before the end of the next year there will be little or no complaint because of the delay in the investigation of cases by the special service division.

If for any reason you do not desire to ask Congress to aid us in pushing our work during the entire next year, as they have aided us, or made it possible for us to push the work during this quarter, I most sincerely hope and recommend that you furnish this division with as many special agents as may be employed by the money just granted us, even though their term of service expire July 1.

That you may understand exactly the condition of the appropriation, the number of agents now employed, and the number you will be able to employ under the appropriation just granted by Congress, I hand you herewith two exhibits, marked A and B.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

J. N. HIGH,
Chief "P."

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Amended estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, by the General Land Office.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.
Collecting the revenue from the public lands.		
Protecting the public lands:		
The protection of public lands from illegal or fraudulent entry or appropriation. (Act March 2, 1889; volume 25, page 959, section 1.)	$140,000.00	$100,000.00

NOTE.—Under a misapprehension of facts, when the estimates for the fiscal year 1891 were prepared, the amount asked for protecting public lands for the fiscal year 1891, was $100,000, a sum wholly inadequate for the great amount of work to be done. Owing to the great number of entries in this office awaiting examination as to the fraudulent character of the same, and to enable this office to work a force large enough to do this work within a reasonable time, the amended appropriation asked for is required. By keeping the agents that may be employed to July 1, 1890, in the field during the next year, the work now in the office can be greatly decreased. (See copy of a letter from the chief of the frauds division, herewith annexed).

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 353.

CITY OF OGDEN, UTAH.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RETURNING,

With his objections, the bill (H. R. 7170) to authorize the city of Ogden, Utah, to assume an increased indebtedness.

APRIL 28, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Territories.

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith without my approval the bill (H. R. No. 7170) "to authorize the city of Ogden, Utah, to assume an increased indebtedness."

The purpose and effect of this bill is to relieve the city of Ogden from the limitation imposed by the act of July 30, 1886, upon all municipal corporations in the Territories as to the indebtedness which they may lawfully contract. The general law fixes the limit of four per centum upon the last assessment for taxation; this bill extends the limit as to the city of Ogden to eight per centum. The purposes for which this legislation is asked are not peculiar or exceptional. They relate to schools, street improvements, and to sewerage, and are common to every prosperous and growing town and city. If the argument by which this measure is supported is adopted, the conclusion should be a repeal or modification of the general law. But in my opinion the limitation imposed by the act of 1886 is wise and wholesome and should not be relaxed.

The report of the governor of Utah for 1889 states the population of Ogden to be 15,000, the valuation for taxation $7,000,000, and the existing indebtedness $100,000. It will be noticed that under the existing limit the city has power to increase its indebtedness $180,000, which would seem to be enough to make a good beginning in the construction of sewers, while the cost of street improvements is usually met in large part by direct assessment upon the property benefited.

It is assumed in the report of the House committee that any city in the States similarly situated "would have the making of the needed improvements within its own power," while the fact is that almost all of our States have, either by their constitutions or statutes, limited the power of municipal corporations to incur indebtedness, and the limit is generally lower than that fixed by the act regulating this matter in the

Territories. A large city debt retards growth and in the end defeats the purpose of those who think by mortgaging the future to attract population and property. I do not doubt that the citizens of Ogden will ultimately realize that the creation of a municipal debt of over a half million dollars by a city of fifteen thousand population—being about thirty-seven dollars per capita—is unwise.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 26, 1890.

AN ACT "TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY OF OGDEN, UTAH, TO ASSUME AN INCREASED INDEBTEDNESS."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the municipal corporation of Ogden, Utah Territory, is hereby authorized to assume a bonded indebtedness, including all existing liabilities, equal to eight per centum of the value of the taxable property within said corporation, such value to be ascertained by the last assessment for municipal taxation, notwithstanding the provisions of section four of an act entitled "An act to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the Territories of the United States to limit Territorial indebtedness, and for other purposes," approved July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six: *Provided*, That any and all sums borrowed or secured under the authority of this act shall be expended for the public improvement of said city: *And porvided further*, That this act shall be of no effect until the proposition to increase the indebtedness of said city shall have been submitted to and adopted by the lawful voters thereof at an election for that purpose, to be held after the passage of this act, and on such day as the mayor and city council of said city may appoint: *And provided further*, That the amount and purpose for which said bonds are to be issued shall be distinctly stated in the proclamation calling such election.

THOMAS. B. REED
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LEVI P. MORTON
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

(A true copy.)
Attest.

EDWD. MCPHERSON, *Clerk.*

O

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 354.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

UPON THE

PRODUCTION

OF THE

PRECIOUS METALS IN THE UNITED STATES

DURING THE

CALENDAR YEAR 1889.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1890.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING TO CONGRESS

The report of the Director of the Mint on the production of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1889.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C,. April 28, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Director of the Mint upon the production of the precious metals in the United States for the calendar year 1889.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary.

Hon. THOMAS B. REED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith, for transmittal to Congress, a report on the production of the precious metals in the United States, for the calendar year 1889.

Respectfully, yours,

EDWARD O. LEECH,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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PART I.

GENERAL REPORT.

GENERAL REPORT.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES.

Notwithstanding the absence of any notable discoveries of gold-producing properties in the United States during the calendar year 1889, the mines already developed, with others of minor importance discovered during the year, yielded a product of gold approximating the annual product of recent years.

The product of gold from our own mines is susceptible of very accurate determination, for the reason that, with the exception of the small amount which enters directly into consumption as jewelry, the entire product finds its way very promptly to the institutions of the Mint Service either in crude bullion directly from the mines and mills, or in the shape of fine gold bars, the output of private refineries in the United States.

The mints of the United States offer complete facilities to producers of gold to realize promptly the full value of their product. At the large acid refineries connected with them, the base metals are eliminated and the precious metals are parted and refined at an expense to the producer of only the actual cost to the Government of the operations. The coinage of gold is free,—no charge to depositors—while the manufacture of fine bars bearing the attestation of the Government as to weight and fineness is made at a trifling cost. The establishment of Government assay offices in gold-producing sections of the country, at which the full mint value is paid depositors of gold bullion immediately upon the determination by chemical test of the quantity of the precious metals contained in their deposits (the Government paying the cost of transportation to the mint at Philadelphia for coinage), naturally tends to attract to them the gold produced in those localities.

In proof of this, it may be mentioned that of the gold produced in the United States during the last calendar year, 689,658 fine ounces (over two-fifths of the entire product) were deposited in the form of unrefined bullion at Government institutions, while of the product of fine gold bars from private refineries, amounting in all to 911,676 fine ounces, 856,361 ounces were deposited at the mint at San Francisco and the assay office at New York.

The amount of crude gold imported into the United States is very inconsiderable as compared with that of silver, and, with the exception of what comes from Mexico and the British Possessions in North America, is contained in, and extracted from, silver products.

From an examination of all the returns and data at the disposal of this Bureau, the product of gold from the mines of the United States during the calendar year 1889, is estimated to have been 1,587,000 fine ounces, of the value of $32,800,000.

The value of the gold bullion of domestic production deposited at the mints and assay offices of the United States during the year was $31,959,047, containing 1,546,019 troy ounces of fine gold.

The value of the gold bullion of domestic production exported from the United States, exclusive of bars bearing the stamp of a United States mint or assay office, was $1,116,517, corresponding to 54,012 fine ounces of gold.

In addition to the gold of domestic production deposited at the mints and that exported, private works in the United States engaged in the business of making bars for manufacturers and jewelers, reported to this Bureau that they used during the year, in the preparation of gold bars for industrial use, domestic gold bullion, other than bars bearing the stamp of a United States mint or assay office, amounting to 50,009 fine ounces, of the value of $1,033,700.

The total domestic product accounted for by deposits at Government institutions, by export, and by direct consumption in the arts, was, therefore, 1,650,040 fine ounces, of the value of $34,109,264.

Embraced, however, in the gold of domestic production deposited at the mints, is the product of fine gold bars prepared by the large private refineries in the United States. These refineries have reported to this Bureau that the gold bars prepared by them, during the year, and deposited at the mints, contained 63,811 fine ounces of gold derived from foreign ores and bullion.

Deducting this, the reported product of gold from the mines of the United States aggregated 1,586,229 fine ounces, of the value of $32,790,265.

The following table exhibits the data upon which the estimate of the gold product is based:

ESTIMATE OF THE GOLD PRODUCT OF THE MINES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1889.

Sources.	Fine ounces.
Bullion of domestic production deposited at mints and assay offices	1,546,019
Bullion of domestic production (other than United States mint or assay office bars) exported from the United States	54,012
Bullion of domestic production reported by twenty-six private refineries in the United States as having been made into bars for manufacturers and jewelers	50,009
Total	1,650,040
Deduct:	
Foreign bullion reported by private refineries in the United States, as contained in their product of fine gold bars deposited at mints and assay offices and there classified as of domestic production	63,811
Domestic product for 1889	1,586,229

As confirmatory of the foregoing estimate of the gold product of the United States, the following table for the same year, based upon the work of private and Government refineries, is presented:

ESTIMATE OF THE GOLD PRODUCT OF THE MINES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1889.

Sources.	Fine ounces.
Domestic product of fine gold bars reported by five private refineries in the United States, being all who manufacture fine gold bars	847,865
Unrefined gold of domestic production deposited at mints and assay offices	689,658
Gold of domestic production reported by private works in the United States as having been made into bars for manufacturers and jewelers	50,009
Domestic product	1,587,532

The domestic product of gold as exhibited in the above estimate was 1,587,532 fine ounces of the value of $32,817,190.

As a mean between these two estimates, the product has been placed at **1,587,000** fine ounces of the value of **$32,800,000.**

Doubtless some slight product may have escaped the researches of this Bureau. It is a well-known fact that many gold nuggets and curious specimens of native gold, as well as much gold quartz, mined in the United States, are annually made into articles of jewelry and ornamentation. As the value of the product so used is not a matter of record, and moreover adds nothing to the supply for monetary purposes, no allowance, by way of estimate, has been made for it.

The product of gold from the mines of the United States has not varied materially, from year to year, during the last nine years, having been slightly less last year than in the preceding year, when it was valued at $33,175,000.

The value of the gold produced from the mines of the United States, as estimated annually by this Bureau, for the last decade, is presented in the following table:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD FROM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1880.

Calendar years.	Fine ounces.	Value.	Calendar years.	Fine ounces.	Value.
1880	1,741,500	$36,000,000	1885	1,538,325	$31,800,000
1881	1,678,612	34,700,000	1886	1,693,125	35,000,000
1882	1,572,187	32,500,000	1887	1,596,375	33,000,000
1883	1,451,250	30,000,000	1888	1,604,841	33,175,000
1884	1,489,950	30,800,000	1889	1,587,000	32,800,000

PRODUCTION OF SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

The product of silver from the mines of the United States is not susceptible of as accurate determination as the product of gold. As the mints of the United States are not open to the free coinage of silver, as of gold, the product of our mines which finds it way to Government institutions consists of Treasury purchases of silver for the manda-

tory coinage of the silver dollar, silver parted from deposits of gold, and silver deposited for manufacture into fine bars with Government stamp as to weight and purity.

Moreover, Government refineries do not offer the same advantages to producers of silver as private works, for the reason that no allowance is made at the former for the value of the base metals contained in deposits, while at private works many of the base metals commonly associated with silver in nature, such as lead and copper, are paid for and constitute a very important and valuable component. Indeed, it may be said that considerably more than one-half of all the silver produced is extracted from lead ores, while very many copper ores contain appreciable quantities of silver which is extracted at a profit.

The difficulty, however, in ascertaining the exact product of silver from our own mines does not lie so much in the complex nature of silver ores as it does in the separation from our own product of the silver contained in foreign ores and base bullion reduced and refined in the United States.

Aside from silver bars shipped to the United States for refining, the great mass of the silver imported into this country is contained in silver-lead ores, valuable for fluxing purposes, carrying a large percentage of metallic lead and small quantities of silver to the ton. These foreign products, which began to come to the United States, principally from Mexico, in 1885, have, since the extension of railways into Mexico, largely increased in quantity. To ascertain the quantity of silver extracted from these products is exceedingly difficult, and the effort to do so has entailed considerable labor on this Bureau and has taxed to the utmost the courtesy of managers and officers of private refineries in this country.

Another fruitful source of difficulty lies in the different values given to silver, occasioned largely by the fluctuations in the commercial price. As the value only, and not the quantity, of silver imported and exported is registered at the custom-houses, the quantity actually brought into and taken out of the country must be somewhat uncertain. Any estimate of the product of silver from our own mines, as distinguished from the product of our smelting and refining works, is at the best but a close approximation.

All the reports and data in the possession of this Bureau indicate an increased product of silver from our mines for the calendar year 1889. The amount of our own product was approximately **50,000,000** fine ounces, of the commercial value, at the average price of silver during the calendar year ($0.93½ per ounce fine) of **$46,750,000**, and of the coining value in silver dollars of **$64,646,464**, against an estimated product for the calendar year 1888 of 45,783,632 fine ounces, of the commercial value of $43,020,000, and of the coining value of $59,195,000, an increase over 1888 of about 4,216,368 fine ounces of the commercial value of $3,730,000.

The coining value of the silver bullion deposited at the mints and assay offices of the United States, during the last calendar year, classi-

fied as domestic bullion, was $38,929,228.78, containing 30,109,325 ounces of fine silver.

The custom-house valuation of silver bars of domestic production exported during the year, exclusive of a small amount of silver bars bearing the stamp of a United States mint or assay office, was $26,301,754, corresponding at the average price of silver during the year ($0.93½ per ounce fine), to 28,130,000 ounces of fine silver.

In addition to the exportation of silver in fine bars, odd quantities of silver which escaped registration at the custom-house were contained in copper matte and pigs exported. Through the assiduous efforts of the superintendent of the assay office of the United States at New York, and the co-operation of the collector of customs at that port, it has been ascertained that the quantity of silver exported in copper matte and other furnace products during the year approximated 677,941 fine ounces, of which 48,500 ounces were contained in copper matte produced in Canada, leaving as the quantity of our own silver known to have been exported in copper products approximately 629,000 fine ounces.

The following letter from the superintendent of the assay office in New York City exhibits in detail the exports during the year of copper matte and bars containing silver:

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY,
Superintendent's Office, March 5, 1890.

SIR: In response to your letter of the 20th ultimo, asking me to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the quantity of gold and silver which left the United States in the shape of copper matte and other furnace products, and was not included in the reports of the collector of customs at New York of exports of gold and silver coin, bullion, and ore, the following estimate is respectfully submitted:

Shippers.	Copper matte.	Silver per ton.	Silver contents.
	Pounds.	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*
Abbott & Co	428,000	.....	6,678.34
American Metal Company	500,000	25	6,250.00
Do	4,850,000	20	48,500.00
Ammerman & Patterson	1,671,000	30	25,065.00
W. A. Clark	879,000	75	32,962.50
F. Herriott	5,493,000	25	68,662.50
Lowisohn Brothers	1,842,000	25	23,025.00
Oelrichs & Co	266,000	50	6,650.00
Williams & Terhune	21,036,000	25	262,950.00
Do	1,750,000	90	78,750.00
Total copper matte	38,715,000	.....	559,493.34
COPPER.			
Abbott & Co	1,126,000	.....	4,452.61
American Metal Company	950,000	90	42,750.00
Sundry persons	14,249,000	10	71,245.00
Total	55,040,000	.....	677,940.95

Of the above amount 48,500 ounces of silver (shipped by the American Metal Company) were contained in matte from Canada. The remainder was chiefly from Montana.

The amount of gold thus exported was very small, the great bulk of the exports containing little, if any. The only estimates obtainable were from the American Metal Company and Messrs. Abbott & Co. The former estimated that 950,000 pounds of their copper exported carried 1 ounce per ton, or 475 ounces; the latter reported 36.811 ounces, also in copper; a total of 511.811 ounces.

Owing to the greatly improved facilities for smelting and refining now offered in this country, the export of ores containing gold and silver, has practically ceased. Since July 1, 1889, it has comprised only a few hundred dollars' worth, understood to be sample assays of ores. The custom-house valuation of these exports was $12,256 for the entire year (probably silver).

Very respectfully,

ANDREW MASON,
Superintendent.

E. O. LEECH,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

From reports courteously furnished by twenty-six private firms in the United States engaged in the business of preparing bars for manufacturers and jewelers, it is known that there was used, during the year, of domestic siver bullion, other than United States mint or assay office bars, in the preparation of bars furnished directly to manufacturers, 2,918,929 fine ounces of silver.

The amount of domestic silver thus accounted for aggregates 61,787,254 fine ounces.

From this, however, must be deducted the amount of foreign silver smelted and refined in the United States.

The commercial value of the foreign silver bullion imported into the United States during the year, as registered at the custom-houses, was $5,453,534, corresponding at the average price of silver during the year (0.93½) to 5,833,000 ounces.

Foreign silver ores were imported of the value, as registered at the custom-houses, of $7,584,715.

The value of the silver contents of these ores, according to custom-house valuation, was $6,722,086, which, at the average valuation accorded silver in ores according to Treasury regulation (95 per cent. of New York price), something less than 93 cents per ounce, corresponds to approximately 7,000,000 ounces of fine silver.

The quanity, therefore, of foreign silver contained in bars and in ores imported into this country during the last calendar year, was approximately 12,833,000 fine ounces.

Of the foreign silver bullion imported into the United States, there was deposited at the mints and assay offices, 926,558 fine ounces.

The remainder, 11,906,442 ounces, went to private refineries and is included in the bars of fine silver turned out at those works and classified, at the mints and in export statements, as domestic bars. Deducting this from the aggregate of 61,787,254 fine ounces shown above, we have 49,880,812 fine ounces as approximately representing the product of silver from our own mines.

The following table presents the data upon which the estimate of the silver product of the country is based:

Estimate of Silver Product of Mines of the United States, 1889.		
Sources.		Fine ounces.
Bullion deposited at mints and assay offices, classified as of domestic production		30,109,325
Bullion (other than United States mint or assay office bars), classified as of domestic production, exported from the United States (custom-house rating at commercial value $26,301,754, corresponding at average price of silver during the year, $0.93½ per fine ounce)		28,130,000
Contained in copper matte and ore exported from the United States, silver contents not registered (approximate)		629,000
Bullion of domestic production reported by private refineries in the United States as having been made into bars for industrial use		2,918,929
Total		61,787,254
Deduct:	*Fine ounces.*	
Foreign silver bullion imported into the United States (approximate)	5,833,000	
Silver in ores imported into the United States (approximate)	7,000,000	
Total imported	12,833,000	
Less: Foreign silver bullion deposited at mints and assay offices	926,558	
Foreign silver included in fine bars manufactured by private refineries in the United States and classified at the mints and custom-house as domestic (approximate)		11,906,442
Estimated silver product for 1889		49,880,812

As confirmatory of the above estimate of the silver yield of our mines, the following table, exhibiting the product of private and Government refineries, together with the silver exported in furnace products, is here presented:

Estimate of Silver Product of Mines of the United States, 1889.	
Sources.	Fine ounces.
Domestic product of fine silver bars reported by ten private refineries of the United States, being all who manufacture fine silver bars	47,864,982
Unrefined silver of domestic production deposited at mints and assay offices	2,024,700
Silver exported in copper matte and ore	629,000
Estimated silver product for 1889	50,518,682

The total product of all the private refineries in the United States manufacturing bars of fine silver, during the last year, as reported to this Bureau, was 57,079,401 ounces of fine silver, of which 9,214,419 ounces were reported as having been obtained from foreign ores and base bullion, leaving 47,864,982 ounces as the product of ores from our own mines.

Unrefined silver bullion containing 2,024,700 fine ounces, the product

of our own mines, was deposited at the mints and assay offices during the year.

With the exception of silver contained in copper matte and pigs exported, approximately 629,000 fine ounces, the product of private and Government refineries included all the silver produced in the United States.

According to this table the product of silver from the mines of the United States was 50,518,682 fine ounces, or slightly in excess of the amount shown by the previous table. As the separation of the product of our own mines from that of foreign ores made by private refineries is not exact, something of a mean between these two estimates has been adopted as approximately representing the silver product of the United States during the calendar year, viz, **50,000,000** fine ounces.

The product of silver in the United States has steadily increased, with slight exceptions, each year since 1880, the product of 1889 being 66 per cent. greater than that of 1880.

The product for each year since 1878 is exhibited in the following table:

PRODUCTION OF SILVER FROM THE MINES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1878–1889.

Calendar years.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	Coining value.
1878	34, 960, 000	$40, 270, 000	$45, 200, 000
1879	31, 550, 000	35, 430, 000	40, 800, 000
1880	30, 320, 000	34, 720, 000	39, 200, 000
1881	33, 260, 000	37, 850, 000	43, 000, 000
1882	36, 200, 000	41, 120, 000	46, 800, 000
1883	35, 730, 000	39, 660, 000	46, 200, 000
1884	37, 800, 000	42, 070, 000	48, 800, 000
1885	39, 910, 000	42, 500, 000	51, 600, 000
1886	39, 440, 000	39, 230, 000	5 , 000, 000
1887	41, 260, 000	40, 410, 000	53, 350, 000
1888	45, 780, 000	43, 020, 000	59, 195, 000
1889	50, 000, 000	46, 750, 000	64, 646, 464

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRODUCT OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN THE UNITED STATES AMONG THE PRODUCING STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The amount of gold produced in the United States during the calendar year 1889 was, as previously stated, **1,587,000** fine ounces, of the value of **$32,800,000**; and the amount of silver, **50,000,000** fine ounces of the commercial value of **$46,750,000**, and of the coining value of **$64,646,464**. The total coining value of the product of gold and silver from the mines of the United States for the calendar year 1889, was, therefore, **$97,446,464**, against **$92,370,000** in the preceding year.

It is important, but difficult, to ascertain with accuracy what portion

of this aggregate product was obtained from the mines of each of the contributing States and Territories of the Union.

The solution of this question, as well as the collection and compilation of the statistics of the production of the precious metals in each of the contributing States and Territories, was confided to agents selected for the purpose on account of special fitness and personal acquaintance with the localities assigned them.

It may be of public interest to know how the statistics of the production of the several States and Territories were compiled for the last calendar year.

The collection of the statistics for the States of California, Oregon, and Washington, and the Territory of Alaska, was assigned to the superintendent of the mint at San Francisco; for Nevada, to the superintendent of the mint at Carson City; for Montana, to the assayer in charge of the United States assay office at Helena, Mont.; for Idaho, to the assayer in charge of the United States assay office at Boisé City, in that Territory; for Colorado, to the assayer in charge of the United States mint at Denver; for the States of the Appalachian Range, to the assayer in charge of the United States assay office located at Charlotte, N. C.

The following agents were selected for the purpose of collecting and compiling the statistics of the other producing States and Territories: Texas, Mr. Francis N. Holbrook; Arizona, John F. Blandy, M. E.; New Mexico, Mr. Walter C. Hadley; Utah, Mr. A. Hanauer, of Salt Lake City; Dakota, Prof. G. E. Bailey, Rapid City, S. Dak.

The report of each of these officers and agents on the particular States and Territories assigned him, will be found in the appropriate chapters in Part II. of this report.

The following table recapitulates the direct estimates made by the officers and agents of the Mint Service of the product of gold and silver in the several States and Territories:

AGGREGATE PRODUCTS OF GOLD AND SILVER REPORTED BY MINT OFFICERS AND AGENTS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1889.

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	
Alaska	46,077	$952,490	8,322	$10,760	$963,250
Arizona	52,828	1,092,059	2,103,630	2,719,845	3,811,904
California	666,958	13,787,252	823,928	1,065,281	14,852,533
Colorado	175,902	3,636,217	20,541,770	26,559,058	30,195,275
Dakota	140,898	2,912,625	124,263	160,663	3,073,288
Georgia	5,205	107,605	360	465	108,070
Idaho	99,445	2,055,708	3,434,331	4,440,347	6,496,055
Montana	183,535	3,794,000	15,498,814	20,038,871	23,832,871
Nevada	154,156	3,186,667	4,919,724	6,360,855	9,547,522
New Mexico	54,969	1,136,320	1,462,651	1,891,105	3,027,425
North Carolina	7,077	146,295	3,000	3,878	150,173
Oregon	65,415	1,352,249	32,166	41,589	1,393,838
South Carolina	2,266	46,852	180	232	47,084
Texas	.....	.....	310,007	400,709	400,709
Utah	24,866	514,025	7,106,885	9,188,700	9,702,725
Virginia	198	4,100	10	12	4,112
Washington	9,371	193,709	81,984	106,000	299,709
Total	1,689,166	34,918,173	56,452,025	72,988,370	107,906,543

The aggregate product reported by these officers and agents is, as usual, considerably higher, especially as to silver, than the total product of the country as estimated by this Bureau.

It has never been the practice to adopt the estimates of the agents for particular localities as correctly representing the product of such sections. However valuable these statistics may be as exhibiting in detail the product of particular mines or sections of the country and the condition of the mining industry in the various States, and however conscientiously the officers and agents selected may have performed the duties intrusted to them, the tendency to exaggeration on the part of individual producers is so great and the sources of information in many cases are so imperfect as to preclude the possibility of accepting, in all cases, the aggregate products reported as the product of the United States.

As has been explained, the gold product of the United States finds its way almost entirely, either directly or indirectly, to the mints of the United States, for coinage purposes or for manufacture into bars, so that the total gold product of the country is readily ascertained and accounted for. The silver product of our mines is, owing to the large influx of foreign ores, much more difficult to ascertain than that of gold. The estimate we make of that product is based on what is considered

more reliable data than the unverified statements of producers of crude bullion, or estimates made by parties living in, and interested in, the silver-producing districts.

The following table presents approximately the product of gold and silver in each of the States and Territories as estimated from returns to this Bureau:

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION BY PRODUCING STATES AND TERRITORIES, OF THE PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1889, AS ESTIMATED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	
Alaska	43,537	$900,000	8,000	$10,343	$910,343
Arizona	43,537	900,000	1,500,000	1,939,393	2,839,393
California	628,875	13,000,000	800,000	1,034,343	14,034,343
Colorado	169,312	3,500,000	16,000,000	20,686,868	24,186,868
Dakota	140,287	2,900,000	50,000	64,646	2,964,646
Georgia	5,176	107,000	360	465	107,465
Idaho	96,750	2,000,000	3,400,000	4,395,959	6,395,959
Michigan	3,386	70,000	60,000	77,575	147,575
Montana	169,312	3,500,000	15,000,000	19,393,939	22,893,939
Nevada	145,125	3,000,000	4,800,000	6,206,060	9,206,060
New Mexico	48,375	1,000,000	1,130,000	1,461,010	2,461,010
North Carolina	7,014	145,000	3,000	3,878	148,878
Oregon	58,050	1,200,000	30,000	38,787	1,238,787
South Carolina	2,177	45,000	180	232	45,232
Texas	.....	.....	232,031	300,000	300,000
Utah	24,187	500,000	7,000,000	9,050,505	9,550,505
Washington	8,466	175,000	80,000	103,434	278,434
Alabama, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, and Wyoming	1,209	25,000	1,000	1,293	26,293
Total	1,594,775	32,967,000	50,094,571	64,768,730	97,735,730

Colorado still maintains the first place among producing States and Territories, the product for gold and silver aggregating $24,186,868.

Montana stands next, with an aggregate product of $22,893,939.

California is by far the largest gold producer, the value of the gold produced from its mines during the last year being $13,000,000, about two-fifths of the entire gold product of the United States. The value of both the gold and silver produced in California last year was $14,034,343.

Utah shows a large increase, notably in silver, over 1888, the total product of gold and silver for 1889 being $9,550,505, against $7,290,000 in 1888.

Nevada reports a reduced product, the value of the gold and silver being $9,206,060, against $10,525,000 in 1888.

Idaho reports an increased product, the value being $6,395,959 in 1889, against $5,400,000 in 1888.

The gold product of Dakota increased from $2,600,000 in 1888 to $2,900,000 in 1889.

Arizona reports a diminished product in 1889, principally in silver.

New Mexico reports an increased product in both gold and silver, the value being $2,461,010, against $1,802,000 in 1888.

Oregon, Washington, and Alaska report increased products during the last calendar year, while the gold product of the States of the Appalachian Range shows a slight increase over 1888.

WORK OF PRIVATE REFINERIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Bureau is greatly indebted to the officers and managers of the large private refineries and smelting works in the United States, as well as to their New York agents, for very complete and valuable statistics in regard to the output of the precious metals from their works during the year, and the sources from which the ores and base bullion were obtained. Without the co-operation of private works, it would have been exceedingly difficult, indeed well-nigh impossible, to have ascertained accurately the product of the precious metals in this country, for the reason that these works handle more than half of the gold and fully nine-tenths of the silver from our mines, together with all the foreign silver ores which come to this country for reduction.

The following is a list of the refineries producing fine bars of gold or silver, or both, which have furnished the Bureau with detailed information as to the amount of their product for the year, and the sources from which obtained:

LIST OF PRIVATE REFINERIES AND REDUCTION WORKS IN THE UNITED STATES PRODUCING BARS OF FINE GOLD OR FINE SILVER, OR BOTH.

Refineries.	Location.	Refineries.	Location.
Amador and Phœnix Reduction Works	Sutter Creek, Cal.	Newark Smelting and Refining Works	Newark, N. J.
Boston and Colorado Smelting and Refining Company	Denver, Colo.	Omaha and Grant Smelting and Refining Company	Omaha, Nebr.
Chicago and Aurora Smelting and Refining Company	Chicago, Ill.	Pennsylvania Lead Company	Mansfield, Pa.
Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company	Kansas City, Mo.	C. S. Platt Refinery	New York, N. Y.
Maltman Reduction Works	Nevada City, Cal.	Thos. Price & Son	San Francisco, Cal.
		St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company	St. Louis, Mo.

The following is a list of the smelting and reduction works producing base bars, which have furnished the Bureau with information as to the amount of their product and the disposition of it.

LIST OF SMELTING AND REDUCTION WORKS IN THE UNITED STATES PRODUCING BASE BARS, MAKING REPORTS TO THE BUREAU OF THE MINT.

Names.	Location.	Names.	Location.
The Arkansas Valley Smelting Company	Leadville, Colo.	Pennsylvania Smelting and Refining Company	Philadelphia, Pa.
The Colorado Smelting Company	Pueblo, Colo.	Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company	Pueblo, Colo.
El Paso Smelting Works	El Paso, Tex.	The Rio Grande Smelting Company	Socorro, N. Mex.
The Globe Smelting and Refining Company	Denver, Colo.	San Juan Smelting and Mining Company	Durango, Colo.
Germania Lead Works	Salt Lake City, Utah.		
Harrison Reduction Works.	Leadville, Colo.		

Through the information furnished by smelting and reduction works turning out base silver bars, the Bureau has been able to trace the product of private refineries producing bars of fine gold and fine silver to the original source of production.

The reports received from these refineries are treated as confidential, and the information furnished is used mainly in assisting the Bureau to verify the estimates of its own agents as to the production of the several States and Territories, and as an additional aid in checking the total product of the United States based on deposits at Government institutions and exports of the precious metals.

The following tables exhibit the reported product of gold and silver by private refineries in the United States in the shape of fine bars, and the amount of unrefined gold and silver deposited at Government institutions for parting and refining:

GOLD PRODUCT OF REFINERIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1889.

Items.	Fine ounces (troy).		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
Reported product of private refineries in the United States.	847, 865	63, 811	911, 676
Unrefined gold deposited at Government institutions	689, 658	926, 558	1, 616, 216
Total	1, 537, 523	990, 369	2, 527, 892

SILVER PRODUCT OF REFINERIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1889.

Items.	Fine ounces (troy).		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
Reported product of private refineries in the United States.	47, 864, 982	9, 214, 419	57, 079, 401
Unrefined silver deposited at Government institutions	2, 024, 700	1, 132, 368	3, 157, 068
Total	49, 889, 682	10, 346, 787	60, 236, 469

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The value of all the gold and silver received at the mints and assay offices of the United States during the calendar year 1889 was $91,140,237.67, of which $84,576,471.17 represents new deposits and $6,563,766.50 re-deposits.

The value of the gold deposited, including gold parted from silver deposits and purchases, was $48,903,072.46, of which $42,599,206.62 were new deposits and $6,303,865.84 re-deposits. Of the re-deposits $2,839,724.17 were bars bearing the stamp of the New York assay office, and the remainder consisted mainly of deposits at the minor assay offices melted into unparted bars and shipped to the mint at Philadelphia for refining and coinage.

Of the original deposits of gold, $31,959,047.15 was classified as of domestic production, against $30,775,020.09 in the preceding year. Of the gold of domestic production deposited at the mints, $17,702,547.24 were fine gold bars bearing the stamp of private refineries in the United States and $14,256,499.91 were deposits of unrefined bullion. The distribution among producing States and Territories of the unrefined gold deposited at the mints will be found in a table in the Appendix.

Foreign gold bullion of the value of $2,340,813.56 and foreign gold coin of the value of $4,004,164.10, a total foreign product of $6,344,977.66, was deposited and melted at the mints and assay offices during the year.

Light-weight domestic gold coin was melted of the value of $662,278.32 and old jewelry, plate, etc., containing gold of the value of $3,632,903.49.

The deposits and purchases of silver, including silver parted from gold deposits, aggregated during the year 36,297,564.01 standard ounces of the coining value of $42,237,165.21, of which 36,074,211.86 standard ounces, of the coining value of $41,977,264.55, consisted of new deposits and 223,352.15 standard ounces, of the coining value of $259,900.66, of re-deposits.

Of the original deposits of silver, 33,454,806.10 standard ounces, of the coining value of $38,929,228.78, were classified as of domestic production. Of this amount, 31,205,139.25 standard ounces, of the coining value of $36,311,434.70, consisted of fine bars of silver bearing the stamps of private refineries in the United States. As these refineries handle the product of all the foreign silver ores reduced in the United States, and the bulk of the foreign silver bullion imported, their fine bars, although classified in registers of deposits at Government institutions as "domestic silver bullion," contain large quantities of foreign silver.

Of the silver deposited at the mints, 2,249,666.85 standard ounces, of the coining value of $2,617,794.08, consisted of unrefined silver of domestic production, the distribution of which among producing States and Territories is exhibited in a table in the Appendix.

Of the deposits of silver at the mints during the calendar year 1,029,509.65 standard ounces, of the value of $1,197.974.87, was foreign bullion, distinctively known as such, and 376,715.53 standard ounces, of the coining value of $438,359.88, foreign silver coins.

Worn and uncurrent silver coins of the United States, mostly subsidiary pieces unfit for circulation received at the Treasury and its branches and transferred to the mints at San Francisco and Philadelphia for recoinage, were melted during the year, containing after melting, 626,438.18 standard ounces of silver of the value of $728,946.25.

Trade dollars were purchased as bullion containing 5,345.34 standard ounces of silver of the value of $6,220.03.

Silver jewelry, plate, etc., was purchased containing 581,397.06 standard ounces, of the value of $676,534.74.

The value of the gold and silver (not including re-deposits) received at the mints and assay offices of the United States each calendar year since 1880 is here shown:

GOLD AND SILVER (NOT INCLUDING RE-DEPOSITS) RECEIVED AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1880–1889.

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Total.
1880	$100, 278, 703	$35, 103, 825	$135, 382, 528
1881	98, 763, 426	30, 326, 848	129, 090, 274
1882	41, 921, 263	35, 161, 254	77, 082, 517
1883	51, 089, 456	36, 978, 184	88, 067, 640
1884	50, 518, 179	36, 670, 731	87, 188, 910
1885	44, 714, 052	35, 836, 725	80, 550, 777
1886	66, 422, 088	39, 086, 070	105, 508, 158
1887	74, 724, 077	46, 381, 333	121, 105, 410
1888	41, 496, 410	41, 323, 973	82, 820, 383
1889	42, 599, 206	41, 977, 265	84, 576, 471

The usual tables exhibiting, by weight and value, the deposits and purchases of gold and silver at each of the mints and assay offices of the United States will be found in the Appendix.

COINAGE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1889.

Coinage at the mint at Carson, which was suspended March 8, 1885, was resumed in October, 1889.

The coinage executed during the calendar year 1889 at the four coinage mints of the United States, viz, at Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans, and Carson City aggregated 109,140,917 pieces, of the face value of $58,194,022.64.

The coinage is exhibited in the following table:

COINAGE, CALENDAR YEAR 1889.

Description.	Pieces.	Valne.
Gold	1, 338, 012	$21, 413, 931. 00
Silver dollars	34, 651, 811	34, 651, 811. 00
Subsidiary silver coins	8, 378, 811	844, 872. 15
Minor coins	64, 772, 283	1, 283, 408. 49
Total	109, 140, 917	58, 194, 022. 64

For the purpose of comparison the coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the preceding calendar year is here presented:

COINAGE, CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

Description.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold	2, 238, 562	$31, 380, 808. 00
Silver dollars	31, 990, 833	31, 990, 833. 00
Subsidiary silver coins	8, 456, 153	1, 034, 773. 45
Minor coins	48, 255, 980	912, 200. 78
Total	90, 941, 528	65, 318, 615. 23

In the Appendix will be found the usual tables showing, by institutions and by denominations of pieces, the coinage of the calendar year 1889.

A table will also be found exhibiting the coinage of the mints, by denominations of pieces, each calendar year since the establishment of the mint in 1792.

GOLD AND SILVER BARS MANUFACTURED.

In addition to the coinage executed, bars of gold and silver were manufactured at the mints and assay offices of the value of $28,572,502.37, as follows:

BARS MANUFACTURED, CALENDAR YEAR 1889.

Metals.	Value.
Gold	$22, 349, 752. 28
Silver	6, 222, 751. 09
Total	28, 572, 503. 37

For the purpose of comparison the value of the bars manufactured during the preceding calendar year is here presented:

BARS MANUFACTURED, CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

Metals.	Value.
Gold	$22,650,798.47
Silver	7,635,490.71
Total	30,286,289.18

With the exception of unparted bars of gold and silver, representing the deposits at minor assay offices, the bulk of the gold and silver bars was manufactured at the assay office of the United States at New York.

GOLD BARS EXCHANGED FOR GOLD COIN.

Under the provisions of the act of May 26, 1882, gold bars were exchanged for gold coin during the calendar year 1889, free of charge, of the value of $46,913,753.55.

The value of the gold bars exchanged for gold coin each month at the assay office at New York and the mint at Philadelphia, which are the only institutions at which advantage was taken of this law, is exhibited in the following table:

GOLD BARS EXCHANGED FOR GOLD COIN FROM JANUARY 1, 1889, TO DECEMBER 31, 1889.

Months.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Total.
January	$55,232.56	$1,329,326.15	$1,384,558.71
February	55,137.96	1,024,695.80	1,079,833.76
March	55,185.49	2,843,860.67	2,899,046.16
April	55,209.65	1,440,127.33	1,495,336.98
May	50,207.51	12,964,489.94	13,014,697.45
June	70,264.77	17,308,849.09	17,379,113.86
July	30,144.94	5,017,680.02	5,047,824.96
August	50,185.01	539,924.36	590,109.37
September	40,153.52	649,020.91	689,174.43
October	70,326.71	2,230,781.30	2,301,108.01
November	45,222.53	575,598.04	620,820.57
December	35,205.05	376,924.24	412,129.29
Total	612,475.70	46,301,277.85	46,913,753.55

SILVER PURCHASES.

The quantity of silver delivered during the calendar year 1889 on purchases for the coinage of the standard silver dollar was 27,125,357.61 fine ounces, costing $25,379,510.60, an average cost of $0.935637 per fine ounce.

The amount of silver offered the Treasury Department for sale during the year aggregated 47,965,700 fine ounces, an average of 452,506 ounces for each purchase day, Mondays and Thursdays of each week. The semi-weekly offers are presented in the following table:

OFFERS OF SILVER TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1889.

Date.	Fine ounces.	Date.	Fine ounces.	Date.	Fine ounces.
Jan'y 2	705,000	May 2	975,000	Sept. 2	850,000
4	225,000	6	750,000	5	175,000
8	490,000	9	690,000	9	626,000
11	470,000	13	450,000	12	870,000
15	470,000	16	460,000	16	705,000
18	456,000	20	310,000	19	347,000
22	395,000	23	400,000	23	400,000
25	350,000	27	200,000	26	318,000
29	200,000	29	100,000	30	100,000
Total	3,761,000	Total	4,335,000	Total	4,391,000
Feb'y 1	810,000	June 1	100,000	Oct. 3	816,000
5	416,000	3	730,000	7	594,000
8	255,000	6	850,000	10	717,000
12	275,000	10	478,000	14	599,000
15	500,000	13	494,000	17	450,000
19	620,000	17	545,000	21	341,000
21	445,000	20	597,000	24	64,000
26	260,000	24	330,000	28	430,000
Total	3,581,000	27	310,000	31	60,700
March 1	690,000	Total	4,434,000	Total	4,062,700
5	255,000	July 1	577,000	Nov. 4	524,000
8	345,000	3	500,000	7	375,000
12	300,000	8	875,000	11	510,000
15	520,000	11	500,000	14	508,000
19	465,000	15	600,000	18	80,000
22	205,000	18	377,000	21	494,000
25	240,000	22	417,000	25	70,000
28	465,000	25	285,000	29	510,000
Total	3,485,000	29	180,000	Total	3,071,000
April 1	590,000	Total	4,311,000	Dec. 2	447,000
4	500,000	Aug. 1	1,165,000	5	391,000
8	529,000	5	728,000	9	487,000
11	410,000	8	579,000	12	425,000
15	450,000	12	150,000	16	697,000
18	475,000	15	480,000	19	622,000
22	370,000	19	485,000	23	407,000
25	355,000	22	457,000	26	124,000
29	225,000	26	505,000	30	200,000
Total	3,911,000	29	274,000	Total	3,800,000
		Total	4,823,000		

OFFERS OF SILVER TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ETC.—CONTINUED.

RECAPITULATION.

Months.	Fine ounces.	Months.	Fine ounces.
1889.		1889.	
January	3,761,000	August	4,823,000
February	3,58[illegible],000	September	4,391,000
March	3,485,000	October	4,062,700
April	3,911,000	November	3,071,000
May	4,335,000	December	3,800,000
June	4,434,000	Total	47,965,700
July	4,311,000		

An average of 452,506 fine ounces each purchase day.

The total amount of silver purchased under the requirements of the act of February 28, 1878, from March 1, 1878 to December 31, 1889, was 274,632,503.20 fine ounces, costing $291,470,956.16, an average cost of $1.06,1312 per fine ounce.

At the average cost of silver for the whole period, the commercial, or bullion, value of the silver dollar is $0.82,085.

The coinage of silver dollars for the same period has aggregated 349,938,001 pieces.

THE COURSE OF SILVER.

The average price of silver in London for the calendar year 1889, based on daily cablegrams to the bureau of the mint, was 42.659 pence per ounce, British standard [.925], equivalent at the par of exchange to $0.93,533 per fine ounce, or at the average rate of exchange to $0.93,695. The average price of fine bar silver in New York during the same year was $0.93,631.

At the commencement of the year, silver was quoted at $42\frac{9}{16}$ pence. The price remained almost constant during the first nine months of the calendar year, not exceeding $42\frac{3}{4}$ pence, nor falling below 42 pence, except one day, May 29, when it fell to $41\frac{15}{16}$ pence. About the middle of October an advance commenced which continued almost without interruption until the highest point, $44\frac{3}{8}$ pence, was reached on November 25th. The price declined, slightly recovering, however, on December 2. During the month of December the price ranged a little below 44 pence, closing at 44 pence on the last day of December, an advance of $1\frac{7}{16}$ pence over the opening price of the year.

Among the causes which have been assigned for the enchanced price of silver during the last quarter of the year, may be enumerated the large shipments of silver to India, amounting for the year to about $40,000,000, or $12,000,000 more than the preceding year, while the sale of council bills realized £15,800,000, about $77,000,000, an excess of $10,000,000 over the preceding year. The market was also materially assisted by large purchases of silver by the English Government for domestic and colonial coinages, estimated at about $8,000,000.

The following table exhibits the highest, lowest, and mean price of silver in London each month during the calendar year 1889, according to daily cablegrams to this Bureau, and the equivalent value of an ounce of fine silver at the par of exchange, and at the average rate of exchange, and also the average price of fine bar silver in New York:

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE PRICE IN LONDON OF SILVER BULLION 925 THOUSANDTHS FINE, AND VALUE OF A FINE OUNCE EACH MONTH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1889.

Months.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average price per ounce, British standard, .925.	Equivalent value of a fine ounce with exchange at par, $4.8665.	Average monthly price at New York of exchange on London.	Equivalent value of a fine ounce, based on average monthly price and average rate of exchange.	Average monthly New York price of fine bar silver.
1889.	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*				
January	42 11/16	42 3/8	42.544	$0.93261	$4.8810	$0.93616	$0.93644
February	42 3/4	42 1/2	42.594	0.93371	4.8872	0.93752	0.93750
March	42 5/8	42 1/4	42.521	0.93211	4.8894	0.93652	0.93769
April	42 5/16	42 1/8	42.185	0.92474	4.8895	0.92918	0.92865
May	42 1/4	41 15/16	42.162	0.92424	4.8900	0.92893	0.92865
June	42 3/16	42	42.034	0.92143	4.8879	0.92547	0.92595
July	42 5/16	42	42.159	0.92417	4.8776	0.92638	0.92558
August	42 3/16	42 1/4	42.349	0.92834	4.8731	0.92959	0.92843
September	42 11/16	42 3/8	42.522	0.93213	4.8798	0.93477	0.92589
October	43 1/2	42 5/8	42.944	0.94382	4.8612	0.94036	0.94120
November	44 3/8	43 5/8	43.923	0.96284	4.8500	0.95956	0.96100
December	44 3/8	43 3/4	43.967	0.96381	4.8419	0.95894	0.95880
Average			42.659—	0.93533—	4.8757+	0.93695—	0.93631+

The following table, extracted from the annual circular of Messrs. Pixley & Abell, exhibits the value of the imports and exports of bullion, gold and silver, to and from London during the year 1889:

IMPORTS OF BULLION INTO LONDON.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Belgium	£450, 222	£127, 139	£577, 361
France	1, 672, 651	2, 280, 522	3, 953, 173
Germany	186, 443	257, 349	443, 792
Holland	2, 250, 934	3, 113	2, 254, 067
Sweden and Denmark	7, 379	22	7, 401
Russia			
Spain, Portugal, etc	46, 915	161, 314	208, 229
Gibraltar	17, 252	2, 325	19, 577
Malta	5, 440	1, 293	6, 733
Alexandria			
Aden			
Ceylon			
Bombay			
Madras	990, 796	149, 388	1, 140, 184
Calcutta			
Singapore			
Penang			
Manilla			

IMPORTS OF BULLION INTO LONDON– Continued.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Foo-chow-foo, Yokohama	£658,150	£63	£658,213
Cape of Good Hope, Cape Verd, Sierra Leone, etc	1,611,564	29,311	1,640,875
United States	2,568,966	3,975,943	6,544,909
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), West Indies, etc	2,723,559	2,137,160	4,860,719
Brazil	77,608	9,092	86,700
British North America	44,938	580	45,518
Australia, New Zealand	4,168,729	28,209	4,196,938
Other countries	204,628	22,137	226,765
Total imports	17,686,174	9,184,980	26,871,154

EXPORTS OF BULLION FROM LONDON.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Belgium	£271,282	£810	£272,092
France	1,692,156	126,411	1,818,567
Germany	334,476	39,257	373,733
Holland	183,910	6,651	190,561
Sweden and Denmark	203,000	75	203,075
Russia	.....	.....	.....
Spain, Portugal, etc	2,369,328	43,569	2,412,897
Gibraltar	24,470	7,386	31,856
Malta	40,000	900	40,900
Alexandria, Aden, Mauritius, Ceylon, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Penang, Manilla	2,319,486	8,171,002	10,490,488
Hong-Kong, Fow-chow-foo	.....	404,711	404,711
Yokohama	.....	1,045,000	1,045,000
Cape of Good Hope, Cape Verd, Sierra Leone, etc	2,409,392	323,929	2,733,321
United States	10,300	31,150	41,450
Mexico, South America, etc. (except Brazil)	748,528	259,692	1,008,220
Brazil	3,348,462	62,404	3,410,866
British North America	14,938	20,319	35,257
Australia	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand	297	47,781	48,078
Other countries	485,293	75,265	560,558
Total exports	14,455,318	10,666,312	25,121,630

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

GOLD.—The value of the foreign gold bullion imported into the United States during the calendar year 1889 was $1,679,999.

Of this, $490,336 came from the British possessions in North America, $185,560 from Australasia, and the balance from South and Central American countries.

In addition to imports of foreign gold bullion, gold ores of the invoiced value of $56,888 were brought into this country for reduction, all except a small amount coming from Mexico and Colombia.

Foreign gold coins were imported of the value of $8,387,933, of which $3,767,392 were from Australia, $1,459,861 from France, $1,630,073 from Germany, $370,828 from England, $318,832 from Mexico, $607,508 from Cuba, $141,247 from Colombia, and the remainder from various countries, principally of South America.

Our own gold coins were imported during the year of the value of $1,936,700.

The total imports of gold into the United States during the calendar year may be summed up as follows:

GOLD IMPORTS 1889.

Classes.	Value.
Foreign bullion	$1,679,999
Foreign coin	8,387,933
Foreign ores	56,888
Total foreign	10,124,820
United States coin	1,936,700
Total imports	12,061,520

There was exported from the United States, during the calendar year, domestic gold bullion of the value of $40,518,521, of which $39,402,004 consisted of United States bars and $1,116,517 of other bars and bullion.

Of the gold bars exported, $27,692,855 went to France, $12,795,575 to England, $17,800 to Germany, and $12,291 to Hong-Kong.

Foreign gold bullion of the value of $12,600 was re-exported to England, and foreign gold ores of the value of $1,952 to Germany and England, while domestic gold ores were exported of the value of $12,861, mostly to Germany.

The export of domestic ores for reduction has practically ceased, and the small quantity exported last year was principally samples of ores for assay.

Our own gold coin was exported to the value of $4,784,976, of which $2,528,326 went to Venezuela, the remainder going to Hong-Kong, Hayti,

San Domingo, the Hawaiian Islands, and other countries, principally of South and Central America, but a trifling amount going to Europe.

Foreign gold coins were re-exported of the value of $5,617,363, of which $4,367,312 went to Cuba, $886,307 to England, $258,790 to Brazil, and the remainder to various countries, principally of South America.

The movement of gold from the United States during the calendar year 1889 may be summarized as follows:

GOLD EXPORTS, 1889.

Classes.		Values.
United States bars		$39,402,004
Other domestic bullion		1,116,517
Domestic coin		4,784,976
Domestic ores		12,861
Total domestic		45,316,358
Foreign bullion re-exported	$12,600	
Foreign coin re-exported	5,617,363	
Foreign ores re-exported	1,952	
Total foreign		5,631,915
Total gold exports		50,948,273

From the above totals, it will be seen that there was a net loss of gold to the United States during the year by excess of exports over imports of the value of $38,886,753.

SILVER.—The commercial value of the foreign silver bullion imported into the United States during the calendar year, as registered at the custom-houses, was $5,453,534.

This bullion consisted of unparted bars, the bulk of it, $4,636,174, coming from Mexico, $736,304 from Colombia, $16,623 from the British Possessions in North America, and the remainder principally from States of Central America.

In addition to the imports of foreign silver bars, silver ores were imported into the United States for reduction of the invoiced value of $7,584,715.

The bulk of these ores also came from Mexico, the invoiced value from that country being $7,381,513; $161,084 from the British Possessions in North America, and the remainder principally from countries of South and Central America.

Most of these ores were what are known as silver-lead ores, containing in addition to silver large quantities of metallic lead, with some little gold and copper.

The following table has been compiled from statements kindly furnished by collectors of customs at frontier ports, for the purpose of exhibiting, approximately, the quantity and value of the metals contained in these ores:

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF SILVER ORES IMPORTED INTO EACH CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1889, WITH THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF LEAD, COPPER, SILVER, AND GOLD CONTAINED IN THESE ORES, AS FAR AS COULD BE ASCERTAINED.

Customs districts.	Total ore.	Lead contained.		Copper contained.		Commercial value of silver contained.	Value of gold contained.	Total value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*		*Pounds*				
Boston and Charlestown, Mass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,000	.....	$2,000
Corpus Christi, Tex.	44,506,698	6,221,390	$52,253	.....	.....	1,125,506	$33,179	1,210,938
Duluth, Minn	28,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,800	.....	7,800
Minnesota, Minn	27,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	15,000
New Orleans, La	1,076,764	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,161	5,800	47,961
New York, N. Y	.....	27,569	.....	.....	.....	497,685	.....	497,685
Omaha, Nebr	33,644	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,750	.....	1,750
Oswegatchie, N. Y.	161,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,230	.....	118,230
Paso del Norte, Tex. and N. Mex	140,116,091	32,622,256	761,322	280,573	$14,273	3,729,591	2,901	4,508,087
Saluria, Tex	55,543,040	14,295,587	187,898	.....	.....	626,644	17,526	832,068
San Francisco, Cal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	555,719	.....	555,719
	241,494,307	53,166,802	1,001,473	280,573	14,273	6,722,086	59,406	7,797,238

NOTE.—Where the information is not given, it was impracticable to obtain it.
The collectors of the customs districts of Minnesota, Oswegatchie, and San Francisco report that the ores returned by them did not contain any appreciable quantity of lead.

From this table it will be seen that the invoiced value of the silver in these ores, so far as can be ascertained with accuracy, was $6,722,086, and that they contained 53,166,802 pounds of metallic lead, of the custom-house valuation of $1,001,473.

Foreign silver coins were imported into the United States of the value of $13,579,782, of which $12,637,296 were Mexican dollars, the remainder coming from various countries, mainly South and Central America.

United States silver coins, principally subsidiary pieces, were imported of the value of $185,946.

The total imports of silver into the United States during the year may be recapitulated as follows:

IMPORTS OF SILVER, 1889.

Classes.	Value.
Foreign bullion (commercial value)	$5,453,534
Silver in foreign ores (commercial value)	6,722,086
Foreign silver coin	13,579,782
Total foreign	25,755,402
United States silver coin (subsidiary)	185,946
Total silver imports	25,941,348

There was exported from the United States during the calendar year domestic silver bullion of the commercial value of $27,068,531, of which $766,777 consisted of bars bearing the stamp of a United States mint or assay office, the remainder being bars of private refineries.

Of the silver bullion exported from the United States $18,092,735 went to London, $3,422,500 to Hong-Kong, $3,394,900 to Japan, $1,324,784 to the East Indies, $221,660 (for refining) to Germany, and the remainder principally to South and Central America.

Foreign silver bullion was re-exported of the value of $116,684, all going to London, and foreign silver ores of the value of $35,784, together with domestic silver ores of the value of $12,861.

Foreign silver coin was re-exported of the value of $13,385,867, most of which consisted of Mexican dollars, of which $9,281,871 went to Hong-Kong, $2,471,949 to London, and the remainder to other countries.

Our own silver coin of the value of $123,148 was exported.

The exports of silver during the year may be recapitulated as follows:

EXPORTS OF SILVER, 1889.

Classes.		Value.
United States bars (commercial value)		$766,777
Domestic bullion (commercial value)		26,301,754
United States silver coin		123,148
Total domestic		27,191,679
Foreign silver coin, re-exported	$13,385,867	
Silver, in foreign ores, re-exported	35,784	
Foreign silver bullion re-exported	116,684	
Total foreign		13,538,335
Total silver exports		40,730,014

From the above totals it will be seen that there was a net loss of silver to the United States during the year of $14,788,666. The total

loss of gold and silver during the year, being the excess of exports over imports, was as follows:

LOSS OF GOLD AND SILVER TO THE UNITED STATES, 1889.

Metals.	Value.
Gold	$38,886,753
Silver	14,788,666
Total	53,675,419

In the Appendix will be found the usual tables showing, by customs districts, the movement of the precious metals to and from the United States, each month during the calendar year 1889.

The following table, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, shows the countries from which the precious metals were shipped to the United, States, during the year and the amount received from each:

STATEMENT, BY COUNTRIES, OF THE IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER ORE, BULLION, AND COIN INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

GOLD.

Countries from which imported.	Ore.	Bullion.	Coin.	
			United States.	Foreign.
Central American States:				
Costa Rica	.....	$2,700	$15,610	$298
Guatemala	.....	.....	1,555	.....
Honduras	$50	7,281	390	.....
Nicaragua	.....	52,432	16,960	1,800
San Salvador	44	.....	400	.....
Chili	25	.....	.....	.....
China	.....	.....	.....	7,700
Danish West Indies	.....	.....	14,820	103
France	.....	.....	194,943	1,459,861
French Possessions	.....	.....	.....	8,695
Germany	.....	21	96,643	1,630,073
England	49	.....	96,573	370,828
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territory	2,660	575	151,629	6,500
British Columbia	100	489,761	.....	.....
British West Indies	.....	5,300	151,344	32,709
British Honduras	.....	15,869	4,870	340
British East Indies	.....	.....	435	16
British Possessions in Africa and adjacent islands	.....	.....	.....	973
British Possessions in Australasia	.....	185,560	12,246	3,767,392
Hawaiian Islands	.....	.....	15,784	7,786
Hayti	.....	544	13,864	.....
Japan	.....	.....	32,000	.....
Mexico	34,483	586,098	190,122	318,832
Netherlands	.....	.....	4,000	.....
Dutch West Indies	.....	130	23,868	484
Dutch Guiana	500	1,116	1,500	.....

STATEMENT, BY COUNTRIES, OF THE IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER ORE, BULLION, AND COIN INTO THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

GOLD—Continued.

Countries from which imported.	Ore.	Bullion.	Coin.	
			United States.	Foreign.
Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verd Islands	.....	.....	$70,095	$5,072
San Domingo	.....	.....	76,973	600
Cuba	.....	$3,000	141,138	607,508
Porto Rico	.....	.....	4,510	1,259
Turkey in Eurore	.....	24	.....	.....
United States of Colombia	$18,977	323,259	540,585	141,247
Venezuela	.....	1,329	63,843	17,857
Total	56,888	1,679,999	1,936,700	8,387,933

SILVER.

Bolivia	$28	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	$1,151
Central American States:				
Costa Rica	.....	$1,781	$147	4,728
Guatemala	.....	44,201	.....	.....
Honduras	1,539	13,912	.....	35,940
Nicaragua	.....	.....	648	1,471
San Salvador	.....	1,784	600	.....
Chili	5,110	.....	.....	.....
China	498	.....	50	22
Danish West Indies	.....	.....	5,338	5,134
France	.....	.....	.....	598
French Possessions	.....	.....	.....	24,740
Germany	.....	.....	4,400	973
England	.....	9	9,733	123,611
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territory	141,030	16,623	19,748	.....
British Columbia	18,054	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies	.....	160	22,610	37,791
British Honduras	.....	.....	.....	362,849
British East Indies	.....	.....	.....	1,527
British Possessions in Australasia	243	.....	.....	16,138
Hawaiian Islands	.....	.....	1,009	.....
Hayti	.....	.....	3,906	31,898
Japan	73	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	7,381,513	4,636,174	13,352	12,637,296
Netherlands	.....	.....	1,060	464
Dutch West Indies	.....	.....	12,368	36,406
Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verd Islands	.....	.....	438	5,261
San Domingo	.....	2,586	26,077	7,084
Cuba	.....	.....	20,713	102,627
Porto Rico	.....	.....	3,723	2,104
United States of Colombia	34,627	736,304	38,973	131,710
Venezuela	.....	.....	1,053	.....
All other islands and ports	.....	.....	.....	8,259
Total	7,584,715	5,453,534	185,946	13,579,782

STATEMENT, BY COUNTRIES, OF THE IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER ORE, BULLION, AND COIN INTO THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

SUMMARY OF TOTALS.

Bolivia	$28	British East Indies	$1,978
Brazil	1,151	British Possessions in Africa and adjacent islands	973
Central American States:		British Possessions in Australasia	3,981,579
Costa Rica	25,264	Hawaiian Islands	24,579
Guatemala	45,756	Hayti	50,212
Honduras	59,112	Japan	32,073
Nicaragua	73,311	Mexico	25,797,870
San Salvador	2,828	Netherlands	5,524
Chili	5,135	Dutch West Indies	73,256
China	8,270	Dutch Guiana	8,116
Danish West Indies	25,395	Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verd Islands	80,866
France	1,655,402	San Domingo	113,320
French Possessions	33,435	Cuba	874,986
Germany	1,732,110	Porto Rico	11,596
England	600,803	Turkey in Europe	24
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island	2,000	United States of Colombia	1,965,682
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territory	338,765	Venezuela	84,082
British Columbia	507,915	All other islands and ports	8,259
British West Indies	249,914	Total	38,865,497
British Honduras	383,928		

The following tables, compiled from returns to the Bureau of Statistics, exhibit the different classes of specie exported from the United States during the year, and the countries to which consigned:

STATEMENT, BY COUNTRIES, OF THE EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AND SILVER ORE, BULLION, AND COIN FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

Countries to which exported.	Gold.			Silver.			
	Bullion.		Coin.	Ore, gold and silver bearing.	Bullion.		Coin.
	United States mint or assay office bars.	Other bullion.			United States mint or assay office bars.	Other bullion.	
Brazil	.....	.....	$3,080	.....	$142,000	$80,000	.....
Central American States:							
Costa Rica	.....	.....	8,345	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guatemala	.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....	19,000	.....
Honduras	.....	.....	8,353	.....	.....	.....	$1,000
Nicaragua	.....	.....	5,520	.....	.....	.....	8,988
San Salvador	.....	.....	1,540	.....	.....	.....	1,550
Chili	.....	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370,452	.....
Ecuador	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	$27,692,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	221,660	2,000
Germany	.....	$17,800	.....	$11,164	.....	.....	.....
England	11,709,149	1,086,426	2,940	1,097	173,477	17,919,258	67,234
Scotland	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and N. W. Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,319
British West Indies	.....	.....	3,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
British East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	192,000	1,132,784	.....
Hong-Kong	.....	12,291	353,477	.....	3,300	3,419,200	.....
Hawaiian Islands	.....	.....	721,445	.....	.....	.....	1,150
Hayti	.....	.....	841,046	.....	.....	.....	3,432
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,000	3,138,900	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	39,000	.....	.....	.....	28,956
Dutch West Indies	.....	.....	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Domingo	.....	.....	1,692	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	.....	.....	123,850	.....	.....	.....	1,750
Porto Rico	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	3,650
United States of Colombia	.....	.....	102,852	.....	.....	.....	1,119
Venezuela	.....	.....	2,528,326	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	39,402,004	1,116,517	4,784,976	12,861	766,777	26,301,754	123,148

STATEMENT, BY COUNTRIES, OF THE EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AND SILVER ORE, BULLION, AND COIN FROM THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

SUMMARY OF TOTALS.

Brazil	$225,080	British Columbia	$2,319
Central American States:		British West Indies	3,750
Costa Rica	8,345	British East Indies	1,324,784
Guatemala	25,000	Hong-Kong	3,788,268
Honduras	9,353	Hawaiian Islands	722,595
Nicaragua	14,508	Hayti	844,478
San Salvador	3,090	Japan	3,394,900
Chili	260	Mexico	67,956
China	370,452	Dutch West Indies	16,000
Ecuador	2,500	San Domingo	1,692
France	27,916,515	Cuba	125,600
Germany	28,964	Porto Rico	18,650
England	30,959,581	United States of Colombia	103,971
Scotland	600	Venezuela	2,528,326
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and N. W. Territory	500	Total	72,508,037

STATEMENT, BY COUNTRIES, OF THE EXPORTS OF FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER ORE, BULLION, AND COIN FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

Countries to which exported.	Gold.			Silver.			Total.
	Ore.	Bullion.	Coin.	Ore.	Bullion.	Coin.	
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$11,483	$11,483
Brazil	.....	.....	$258,790	.....	.....	3,643	262,433
Central American States:							
Guatemala	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	340
Honduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,574	66,574
Nicaragua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167,452	167,452
San Salvador	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,772	35,772
Chili	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,578	2,578
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291,000	291,000
Danish West Indies	.....	.....	29,846	.....	.....	.....	29,846
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000	22,000
Germany	$1,000	.....	4,473	.....	.....	33,287	38,760
England	952	$12,600	886,307	$17,496	$116,684	2,471,949	3,505,988
British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	18,288	.....	.....	18,288
British West Indies	.....	.....	3,848	.....	.....	735	4,583
British Honduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	750
Hong-Kong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,281,871	9,281,871
Hayti	.....	.....	4,566	.....	.....	4,243	8,809
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	515,000	515,000
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,250	98,250
Dutch West Indies	.....	.....	13,085	.....	.....	1,749	14,834
San Domingo	.....	.....	236	.....	.....	278,592	278,828
Cuba	.....	.....	4,367,312	.....	.....	600	4,367,912
United States of Colombia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,594	22,594
Venezuela	.....	.....	48,900	.....	.....	75,405	124,305
Total	1,952	12,600	5,617,363	35,784	116,684	13,385,867	19,170,250

The following table exhibits the value of the imports and exports of gold and silver at the port of San Francisco during the calendar year 1889, and the countries to which and from which the metals were consigned:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AT SAN FRANCISCO DURING YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

IMPORTS.

Countries.	Silver bullion.	Silver coin.	Gold bullion.	Gold coin.	Total.
British Columbia	.....	.....	$489, 761	.....	$489, 761
Hawaiian Islands	.....	$1, 009	.....	$23, 570	24, 579
Mexico	$2, 150, 657	691, 028	20, 365	67, 262	2, 929, 312
French Possessions	.....	24, 740	.....	8, 695	33, 435
British Possessions in Australia	.....	16, 138	185, 560	3, 779, 638	3, 981, 336
All other islands and ports	.....	8, 259	.....	.....	8, 259
San Salvador	1, 784	600	.....	400	2, 784
Japan	.....	.....	.....	32, 000	32, 000
Costa Rica	1, 781	.....	.....	1, 365	3, 146
China	.....	72	.....	7, 700	7, 772
Guatemala	44, 201	.....	.....	1, 555	45, 756
Total	2, 198, 423	741, 846	695, 686	3, 922, 185	7, 558, 140

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AT SAN FRANCISCO DURING YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Countries.	Silver bullion.	Foreign silver coin.	Silver coin.	Gold bullion.	Gold coin.	Total.
Guatemala	$19, 000	.....	.....	.....	$6, 000	$25, 000
San Salvador	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 345	8, 345
Chili	.....	$9, 935	.....	.....	.....	9, 935
British East Indies	1, 282, 900	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 282, 900
Hong Kong	3, 422, 500	7, 377, 302	$1,904,569	$12, 291	353, 477	13, 070, 139
Hawaiian Islands	.....	1, 150	.....	.....	721, 445	722, 595
Japan	3, 391, 900	515, 000	.....	.....	.....	3, 909, 900
Mexico	.....	5, 000	.....	.....	8, 700	13, 700
Costa Rica	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 345	8, 345
China	360, 452	291, 000	.....	.....	.....	651, 452
Total	8, 479, 752	8, 199, 387	1,904,569	12, 291	1, 106, 312	19, 702, 311

The following table exhibits the imports of gold and silver at the port of New Orleans during the calendar year 1889:

IMPORTS INTO THE CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1889.

Countries.	Gold.			Silver.			Total value.
	Foreign bullion.	Coin.		Foreign bullion.	Coin.		
		American.	Foreign.		American.	Foreign.	
Costa Rica	$1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	$4,573	$6,173
Honduras	8,310	$730	.....	$2,074	.....	106,042	117,156
Nicaragua	.....	.....	.....	.....	$476	1,350	1,826
British Honduras	10,149	530	.....	.....	.....	287,094	297,773
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,651	6,651
Cuba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
Colombia	.....	267	.....	.....	.....	.....	267
Total	20,059	1,527	.....	2,074	476	406,710	430,846

GOLD AND SILVER USED IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Inquiry has been prosecuted, as heretofore, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount and value of the precious metals used in the industrial arts in this country during the calendar year 1889.

These inquiries have been confined to ascertaining from Government institutions and from private refineries the amount and value of the bars of gold and silver furnished to jewelers and manufacturers for industrial use. The mints and assay offices of the United States are required to ascertain the use for which gold and silver bars paid out are intended, and the books of these institutions are so kept as to show not only the amount and value of the bars furnished manufacturers during the year, but the character of the precious metals used in their composition, that is whether they are made from new bullion, from melted coins, or from old material.

The following table exhibits the value of the gold and silver bars furnished manufacturers and jewelers by the United States assay office at New York during the calendar year:

VALUE AND COMPOSITION OF BARS MANUFACTURED FOR USE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS, ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

Material used.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
Domestic bullion	389, 930. 624	$8, 060, 581	3, 171, 567. 81	$3, 523, 964
United States coin	.....	.....	797. 80	887
Foreign material	13, 966. 163	288, 706	589, 579. 38	655, 088
Old plate, jewelry, etc	90, 892. 418	1, 878, 914	268, 996. 49	298, 884
Total	494, 789. 205	10, 228, 201	4, 030, 941. 48	4, 478, 823

The following table exhibits the value and material employed in the manufacture of bars of gold and silver for use in the industrial arts by the mint at Philadelphia during the calendar year 1889:

VALUE AND COMPOSITION OF BARS MANUFACTURED FOR USE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS BY THE UNITED STATES MINT AT PHILADELPHIA DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

Material used.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
United States coin	908. 471	$18, 779. 00	.....	.....
Domestic bullion	28, 661. 009	592, 476. 00	.....	.....
Old plate, jewelry, etc	4, 199. 785	86, 817. 00	$10, 849. 86	$12, 055. 00
Foreign material	4. 645	96. 00	.....	.....
Total	33, 773. 910	698, 168. 00	10, 849. 86	12, 055. 00

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of gold and silver contained in bars furnished by private refineries in the United States, for industrial use, a circular letter, inclosing a form of report, was addressed to forty-seven firms, believed to comprise all the firms in the United States engaged in the business of making bars of gold and silver. Replies have been received from thirty-eight of the firms addressed, of which twelve reported that no bars were manufactured by them during the year, while twenty-six furnished the Bureau with statements in detail showing the value and composition of the bars they made. It is thought that the nine not replying made no bars during

the year for industrial use, and that the returns on the part of private works may be said to be complete.

The result of this inquiry is exhibited in the following tables:

COMPOSITION OF BARS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE FURNISHED GOLDSMITHS AND OTHERS BY PRIVATE REFINERIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1889.

Material used.	Gold bars manufactured.		Silver bars manufactured.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
United States coin	19,742	$408,100	1,149	$1,486
United States bars	81,159	1,677,715	372,105	481,105
Domestic bullion, other than United States bars	50,009	1,033,770	2,918,929	3,773,969
Foreign coin and bullion	119	2,456	2,249	2,909
Old plate, jewelry, and other old material	60,625	1,253,240	232,090	300,076
Total	211,654	4,375,281	3,526,522	4,559,545

Number of firms addressed	47	Number not manufacturing	12
Number replying	38	Number manufacturing	26

It will be noticed that "United States bars" were furnished by private refiners to goldsmiths and others during the year containing gold $1,677,715, and silver $481,105.

As these bars are included in those issued by the United States Assay Office at New York for use in the arts, they should be deducted from the amount reported by private refineries to prevent duplication.

Eliminating, therefore, "United States bars," the following table exhibits the work of private refineries in this line:

COMPOSITION OF BARS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE FURNISHED GOLDSMITHS AND OTHERS BY PRIVATE REFINERIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1889.

Material used.	Gold bars manufactured.		Silver bars manufactured.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
United States coin	19,742	$408,100	1,149	$1,486
Domestic bullion other than United States bars	50,009	1,033,770	2,918,929	3,773,969
Foreign coin and bullion	119	2,456	2,249	2,909
Old plate, jewelry, and other old materia.	60,625	1,253,240	232,090	300,076
Total	130,495	2,697,566	3,154,417	4,078,440

The following table is a summary of the work of Government and private institutions in the preparation of bars for industrial use during the calendar year 1889:

RECAPITULATION OF THE VALUE OF THE GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1889 BY GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL USED.

Material.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
United States coin	$426,879	$2,373	$429,252
Domestic bullion	9,686,827	7,297,933	16,984,760
Foreign coin and bullion	291,258	657,997	949,255
Old material	3,218,971	611,015	3,829,986
Total	13,623,935	8,569,318	22,193,253

For the purpose of comparison a table exhibiting the work of Government institutions and private refineries in this line during the calendar year 1888 is here presented:

GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL USED.

Material.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
United States coin	$309,183.97	$6,259.77	$315,443.74
Domestic bullion	9,893,057.06	6,477,856.94	16,370,914.00
Foreign coin and bullion	718,808.70	771,985.39	1,490,794.09
Old material	2,402,975.73	652,046.69	3,055,022.42
Total	13,324,025.46	7,908,148.79	21,232,174.25

It will be noticed that there is a slight increase in the value of the precious metals employed in the industrial arts in the United States last year over the year before, such employment being for the calendar year 1889: Gold, $13,623,935, against $13,324,025 in 1888; silver, $8,569,318, against $7,908,148 in 1888.

The amount of domestic bullion used in the composition of jewelers' bars was: Gold, $9,686,827; silver, $7,297,933; the latter corresponding to 6,090,496 fine ounces of silver, worth, at the average price of silver for the calendar year, about $5,695,000.

The amount of United States gold coin reported as having been melted for use in the manufacture of bars for industrial purposes during the calendar year 1889 was $426,879, against an estimated annual melting down of United States gold coin for industrial use, based on four censuses of actual consumption taken by this Bureau, of $3,500,000.

Unless, therefore, there has been a decided falling off in the melting

down of coin for industrial purposes by jewelers and others, the value of the precious metals used in the industrial arts in the United States during the calendar year 1889 approximated $16,697,000 gold and $8,766,000 silver [coining value].

STOCK OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

In continuation of the official tables presented from year to year in the reports of this Bureau of the stock of United States coin in the country, the following estimate, based upon previous tables, is presented for the date January 1, 1890.

OFFICIAL TABLE OF STOCK OF COIN IN THE UNITED STATES JANUARY 1, 1890.

Items.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Estimated stock of coin January 1, 1889	$607, 605, 686	$392, 161, 422	$999, 767, 108
Coinage, calendar year 1889	21, 413, 931	35, 496, 683	56, 910, 614
Net imports of United States coin, calendar year 1389	.....	62, 798	62, 798
Total	629, 019, 617	427, 720, 903	1, 056, 740, 520
Loss:			
Net exports of United States coin, calendar year 1889.	2, 848, 276	.....	2, 848, 276
United States coin melted for recoinage, calendar year 1889	662, 278	758, 674	1, 420, 952
United States coin estimated to have been used in the arts, calendar year 1889	3, 500, 000	200, 000	3, 700, 000
Total	7, 010, 554	958, 674	7, 969, 228
Estimated stock of United States coin January 1, 1890.	622, 009, 063	426, 762, 229	1, 048, 771, 292

The amount of silver coin deducted in the foregoing table as melted for recoinage, represents the face value of worn and abraded subsidiary silver coins transferred from the Treasury to the mints, and of mutilated and defaced pieces of the same class of coin sold the mint by individuals.

In addition, 50,158 silver dollars, most of them bearing date of coinage prior to 1873, were melted during the year, and 7,275 trade-dollars.

The silver dollars melted during the year have not been deducted from the stock in the country for the reason that, as the estimated stock of silver dollars represents only the number coined since the passage of the act of February 28, 1878, and no account by way of estimate was taken of any silver dollars which may have been in the country at the date of the passage of that act, the melting of silver dollars of dates of coinage anterior to 1878 does not affect the estimated stock.

All of the trade-dollars in the country were deducted from the stock of silver coin some years ago because not circulating as money.

In addition to the stock of our own coin in the country January 1, 1890, the value of the gold and silver bullion in the mints and assay offices belonging to the Government at that date was as follows:

Gold and Silver Bullion in Mints and Assay Offices, January 1, 1890.	
Metals.	Value.
Gold	$67, 265, 944
Silver (cost)	11, 626, 395
Total	78, 892, 339

Adding the bullion to the coin, the total metallic stock of the United States January 1, 1890, was as follows:

Total Metallic Stock, January 1, 1890.	
Coin and bullion.	Value.
Gold	$689, 275, 007
Silver	438, 388, 624
Total	1, 127, 663, 631

The estimated metallic stock at the commencement of the calendar year 1889 was as follows:

Total Metallic Stock January 1, 1889.	
Metals.	Value.
Gold	$705, 061, 975
Silver	403, 516, 756
Total	1, 108, 578, 731

From a comparison of these totals it will be seen that the stock of gold in the United States was reduced during the last calendar year $15,786,968, while the stock of silver was increased $34,871,868.

The reduction in the stock of gold is worthy of note for the reason that, since 1875, there has been an uninterrupted accumulation of gold in the United States, and the past year is the first to note a diminution.

The *ownership*, as distinguished from the location, of the estimated stock of United States gold and silver coin in the country and of the bullion in the mints and assay offices, is exhibited in the following table:

OWNERSHIP OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1890.

Ownership.	Gold coin and bullion.	Silver coin and bullion.				Total gold and silver coin and bullion.
		Silver dollars.	Subsidiary silver coin.	Silver bullion.	Total silver.	
United States Treasury	*$190,682,006	†$5,586,427	$21,927,927	$11,626,395	$39,140,749	$229,822,755
National banks (Dec. 11, 1889)...	‡149,318,727	§17,681,487	4,089,243	.....	21,770,730	171,089,457
Banks other than National (gold-coin holdings reported to Director of the Mint).....	31,212,417	326,670,087	50,807,058	.....	377,477,145	726,751,419
Banks other than National (not reporting) and in private hands.	318,061,857					
Total	689,275,007	349,938,001	76,824,228	11,626,395	438,388,624	1,127,663,631

*Gold coin in the Treasury and gold bullion in the mints and assay offices, exclusive of $122,985,889 gold certificates outstanding.
†Silver dollars in the Treasury, exclusive of $282,949,073 silver certificates outstanding.
‡Includes Treasury and clearing-house gold certificates, $77,408,260.
§Includes Treasury silver certificates, $11,222,004.

The following table exhibits the estimated stock of metallic and representative money in the United States, and the location of the same, January 1, 1890:

LOCATION OF THE MONEYS OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1890.

Moneys.	In Treasury.	In national banks (December 11, 1889).	In other banks and general circulation.	Total.
METALLIC.				
Gold bullion	$67,265,944			$67,265,944
Silver bullion	11,626,395			11,626,395
Gold coin	246,401,951	$71,916,467	$303,696,645	622,009,063
Silver dollars	288,535,500	6,459,483	54,943,018	349,938,001
Subsidiary silver coin	21,927,927	4,089,243	50,807,058	76,824,228
Total	635,757,717	82,459,193	409,446,721	1,127,663,631
PAPER.				
Legal tender notes	*15,673,925	84,490,894	246,516,197	346,681,016
Old demand notes			56,442	56,442
Certificates of deposit	570,000	9,000,000		9,570,000
Gold certificates	31,316,100	77,408,260	45,577,629	154,301,989
Silver certificates	2,252,966	11,422,004	271,527,069	285,202,039
National-bank notes	†4,500,355	‡22,780,071	169,949,979	197,230,405
Total	54,313,346	205,101,229	733,627,316	993,041,891

* Includes $9,000,000 held for the redemption of certificates of deposit for legal tender notes, act of June 8, 1872.
† Includes $4,367,102 in process of redemption.
‡ Includes $2,391,264 of their own notes held by the different national banks.

For the purpose of comparison, a similar table is presented for January 1, 1889.

LOCATION OF THE MONEYS OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1889.

Moneys.	In Treasury.	In national banks (December 12, 1888).	In other banks and general circulation.	Total.
METALLIC.				
Gold bullion	$97,456,289			$97,456,289
Silver bullion	11,355,334			11,355,334
Gold coin	227,854,212	*$78,224,188	$301,527,286	607,605,686
Silver dollars	254,406,869	7,086,626	53,792,695	315,286,190
Subsidiary silver coin	23,655,458	3,276,200	49,943,574	76,875,232
Total	614,728,162	88,587,014	405,263,555	1,108,578,731
PAPER.				
Legal-tender notes	†41,125,859	82,555,060	223,000,097	346,681,016
Old demand notes			56,807	56,807
Certificates of deposit	470,000	9,220,000	1,030,000	10,720,000
Gold certificates	36,127,702	75,334,420	45,554,028	157,016,150
Silver certificates	3,958,567	8,812,844	237,407,155	250,178,566
National-bank notes	‡4,068,046	§24,212,370	205,379,611	233,660,027
Total	85,750,174	200,134,694	712,427,698	998,312,566

* Includes $7,399,000 clearing-house gold certificates.
† Includes $10,250,000 held for redemption of certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes, act of June 8, 1872.
‡ Includes $3,724,723 in process of redemption.
§ Includes $2,484,132 of their own notes held by the different national banks.

Of the stock of our own gold coin shown by official statements to have been in the United States on January 1, 1890, the Treasury and its branches held $246,401,951, in addition to $67,265,944 of gold bullion, a total gold-holding by the Treasury of $313,667,895.

The national banks held $71,910,467, leaving $303,696,645 as the amount of gold coin outside the Treasury and national banks, presumably held by private and State banks, in active circulation among the people and in private savings.

The number of silver dollars in actual circulation, that is, outside of the Treasury vaults, was $61,402,501, against $60,879,321 in circulation at the commencement of the year, while the number of silver dollars *owned* by the people, that is, silver dollars and silver certificates in actual circulation, aggregated $344,351,574, against $307,099,320 on January 1, 1889.

As gold coin is rarely seen in circulation outside the States of the Pacific slope, it is not surprising that grave doubts exist as to the presence of so large an amount in the country.

As throwing some light on this subject, a systematic effort was inaugurated under the auspices of this Bureau for the first time, about the commencement of the present calendar year, to ascertain the actual amount of gold coin held by private and State banks.

According to the Bankers' Almanac of July, 1889, the number of banks in the United States, the addresses of which are given, was as follows:

BANKS AND BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES (JULY, 1889).

Character.	Number.
National	3,236
State	2,394
Savings*	613
Private†	4,336
Total	10,579

*These are savings banks *proper*, organized for the benefit of *depositors*. In other States it is impossible to separate them from those benefiting *stockholders*.

† Brokers are not included in this list.

A circular letter signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with a confidential form of report, was addressed to all of these (and other) banks and bankers, except national banks (which are required by law to report their holdings to the Comptroller of the Currency), requesting that they would report to this Bureau the single item of the amount of gold coin in the vaults of each at the close of business December 31, 1889.

The following is a copy of the circular and of the report asked for:

[Circular letter.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1889.

SIR: For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of gold held at a given date by banks other than national in the United States, it is respectfully requested that you will communicate to the Director of the Mint on the accompanying blank, in the official envelope herewith inclosed, the amount of gold coin held by your bank at the close of the present calendar year.

If favored with a reply, the information will be used only for the composition of aggregates, and will otherwise be treated as confidential.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary.

Confidential report of the gold holdings of the bank ——, city of ——, State of ——, on the 31st day of December, 1889. Gold coin, $——.

—— ——,
—— ——.

The DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

The replies received have been tabulated by States as follows:

TABLE OF THE GOLD COIN HOLDINGS OF BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL IN THE UNITED STATES DECEMBER 31, 1889.

States and Territories.	State banks, private banks, and bankers.							
	Number addressed	Number replying.	No coin held by those replying.	Merged into national banks.	Out of business.	Returned by post-office as unclaimed	Unanswered.	Gold coin held December 31, 1889.
Alabama	60	38	6	.....	.....	.....	22	$149,186.00
Arizona	11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	71,295.00
Arkansas	51	37	2	.....	1	.....	14	59,005.00
California	165	153	5	2	2	1	11	8,862,673.50
Colorado	96	88	7	.....	4	1	7	310,218.50
Connecticut	30	17	4	.....	.....	1	12	99,699.50
Dakota	278	258	24	.....	7	1	19	172,942.00
Delaware	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	2	11,605.50
District of Columbia	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9,659.50
Florida	27	24	5	.....	.....	.....	3	32,793.00
Georgia	96	49	8	.....	.....	.....	47	178,227.00
Idaho	16	10	.....	.....	1	.....	6	47,141.50
Illinois	494	445	46	4	6	2	47	985,675.00
Indiana	197	186	17	.....	2	1	10	432,810.50
Indian Territory	5	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	19,358.00
Iowa	526	505	47	.....	6	1	20	703,159.00
Kansas	583	530	67	3	21	14	39	470,794.00
Kentucky	137	125	5	.....	1	1	11	369,139.00
Louisiana	24	13	2	.....	.....	.....	11	49,911.00
Maine	16	13	6	.....	.....	.....	3	1,078.56
Maryland	51	34	16	.....	.....	.....	17	25,953.50

TABLE OF THE GOLD COIN HOLDINGS OF BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL IN THE UNITED STATES DECEMBER 31, 1889—Continued.

States and Territories.	State banks, private banks, and bankers.							
	Number addressed.	Number replying.	No coin held by those replying.	Merged into national banks.	Out of business.	Returned by post-office as unclaimed	Unanswered.	Gold coin held December 31, 1889.
Massachusetts	83	50	38	.....	.....	.....	33	$3,812.50
Michigan	267	253	30	.....	4	3	11	418,290.50
Minnesota	234	220	16	1	1	2	12	729,034.50
Mississippi	36	32	4	.....	.....	.....	4	49,188.00
Missouri	347	329	19	3	6	.....	18	1,060,004.00
Montana	21	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	256,580.00
Nebraska	486	450	19	5	12	4	32	349,006.50
Nevada	13	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	324,067.50
New Hampshire	10	6	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1,850.00
New Jersey	22	15	2	.....	.....	.....	7	23,020.00
New Mexico	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7,380.00
New York	394	337	48	.....	6	3	56	2,274,513.50
North Carolina	39	31	5	.....	.....	.....	8	42,885.50
Ohio	286	260	36	.....	.....	.....	24	535,339.50
Oregon	30	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	703,425.00
Pennsylvania	276	240	40	.....	.....	1	35	1,108,628.50
Rhode Island	18	15	7	.....	.....	.....	3	3,716.50
South Carolina	43	29	5	.....	.....	.....	14	18,814.50
Tennessee	78	75	5	.....	3	.....	3	157,012.50
Texas	147	129	13	6	3	.....	18	541,807.50
Utah	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	192,772.50
Vermont	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.50
Virginia	76	62	10	.....	.....	.....	14	82,363.00
West Virginia	31	28	1	.....	.....	.....	3	82,180.00
Washington	31	27	2	3	1	.....	4	506,407.50
Wisconsin	172	168	6	1	2	.....	4	728,919.50
Wyoming	11	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,655.50
Total	6,053	5,386	*579	*28	*90	36	631	23,337,119.50
State and private banks	6,053	5,386	579	28	90	36	631	23,337,119.50
Savings-banks, etc.	1,419	1,307	434	8	5	2	110	7,875,297.50
Total	7,472	6,693	1,013	36	95	38	741	31,212,417.00

* Included in number replying.

TABLE OF THE GOLD COIN HOLDINGS OF BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL IN THE UNITED STATES, DECEMBER 31, 1889—Continued.

States and Territories.	Savings-banks, trust, deposit, and guaranty companies, and clearing-house associations.								Total gold coin held by banks other than national December 31, 1889.
	Number addressed.	Number replying.	No coin held by those replying.	Merged into national banks.	Out of business.	Returned by post-office as unclaimed.	Unanswered.	Gold coin held December 31, 1889.	
Alabama	11	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	$49,280.50	$198,466.50
Arizona	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,175.00	72,470.00
Arkansas	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	405.00	59,410.00
California	42	41	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2,611,743.00	11,474,416.50
Colorado	7	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,960.00	347.178.50
Connecticut	102	93	39	1	1	.....	9	76,312.50	176,012.00
Dakota	29	22	13	.....	1	1	6	10,217.50	183,159.50
Delaware	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	390.00	11,995.50
District of Columbia	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	450.00	10,109.50
Florida	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	342.50	33,135.50
Georgia	13	9	1	.....	.....	.....	4	9,363.00	187,590.00
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,141.50
Illinois	25	24	7	1	.....	.....	1	412,920.50	1,398,595.50
Indiana	9	6	.....	.....	.....	1	2	10,272.50	443,083.00
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,358.00
Iowa	79	65	17	.....	.....	.....	14	172,774.00	875,933.00
Kansas	51	44	29	.....	.....	.....	7	24,010.50	494,804.50
Kentucky	12	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,295.00	473,434.00
Louisiana	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6,867.50	56,778.50
Maine	62	62	18	1	.....	.....	.....	19,517.50	20,596.00
Maryland	25	18	9	.....	.....	.....	7	4,997.00	30,950.50
Massachusetts	200	199	92	1	1	.....	1	251,598.50	255,411.00
Michigan	52	52	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	285,768.00	704,058.50
Minnesota	12	9	4	.....	.....	.....	3	16,130.00	745,164.50
Mississippi	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,578.00	52,766.00
Missouri	73	69	12	.....	.....	.....	4	401,380.00	1,461,384.00
Montana	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,136.00	294,716.00
Nebraska	22	18	4	.....	.....	.....	4	8,587.50	357,594.00
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	324,067.50
New Hampshire	70	69	29	2	.....	.....	1	22,273.00	24,123.00
New Jersey	34	32	11	.....	.....	.....	2	36,419.50	59,439.50
New Mexico	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,380.00
New York	175	162	62	2	1	.....	13	553,292.00	2,827,805.50
North Carolina	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	767.50	43,653.00
Ohio	43	43	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,376.00	643,715.50
Oregon	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276,900.00	980,325.00
Pennsylvania	93	88	10	.....	.....	.....	5	1,976,086.00	3,084,714.50
Rhode Island	36	35	25	.....	.....	.....	1	34,562,00	38,278.50
South Carolina	12	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,258.50	56,073.00
Tennessee	21	14	3	.....	.....	.....	7	29,848.50	186,861.00
Texas	9	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	6,750.00	548,557.50
Utah	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00	242,772.50
Vermont	33	29	10	.....	.....	.....	4	10,406.50	10,527.00
Virginia	16	13	5	.....	.....	.....	3	13,342.00	95,705.00
West Virginia	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,445.00	88,625.00
Washington	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,835.00	552,242.50
Wisconsin	10	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	109,264.50	838,184.00
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,655.50
Total	1,419	1,307	*434	*8	*5	2	110	7,875,297.50	31,212,417.00

*Included in number replying.

From an examination of the results of this inquiry, it will be seen that out of 7,472 banks addressed, including all the state banks, savings-banks, trust, deposit, and guaranty companies, and private banks and bankers in the United States, reports were received from 6,693, of which number 1,013 reported "No gold coin held."

Of the banks addressed, 36 had been merged into national banks, 95 had gone out of business, and the letters to 38 were returned by postmasters as unclaimed, leaving 741 as the number of banks reached which did not favor the bureau with the information sought.

The largest gold coin holdings reported by the banks of any single State or Territory was by California, aggregating $11,474,416.50, and the smallest by the banks of New Mexico, aggregating $7,380.

The amount of gold coin reported by the banks of New York City aggregated $1,936,822.*

The largest amount of gold coin held by any single bank was $1,180,386, and the lowest amount held by any bank reporting any gold holdings was $2.50.

It is a matter of congratulation that the responses to this circular letter were so general, and that out of 7,473 banks addressed all that were reached, except 741, courteously furnished the information sought.

The thanks of the Department are due, and are most gratefully extended to the banks and bankers of the United States for their prompt response to the circular letter addressed them.

If the gold holdings of the banks which reported are a fair indication, proportionately, of the gold coin held by the banks which did not

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*It will be remembered that the New York clearing-house association ceased issuing certificates for gold coin some time in 1888, the last of its certificates outstanding having been canceled in July, 1888.

The gold coin used for clearing-house purposes was formerly kept in the Bank of North America, but since the issue of clearing-house certificates ceased, the gold coin has been kept on deposit with the assistant treasurer at New York.

Gold Treasury certificates payable to order are now used to a considerable extent by national banks at financial centers for clearing-house purposes. They were first issued November 27, 1888.

On June 30, 1889, the following denominations and amounts of these certificates (payable to order) were outstanding, viz:

$5,000 certificates	$16,735,000
$10,000 certificates	28,680,000
Total certificates payable to order	45,415,000

The clearing-house association of Philadelphia still issues certificates for gold deposited with it, the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of that city being the depository for such gold.

On February 28, 1890 (date of last call for reports of condition from national banks), the Philadelphia banks reported that they held gold clearing-house certificates amounting to $4,915,000, although the clearing-house association reports $5,085,000 as actually outstanding at the same date.

In addition to the $4,915,000 reported as held by the Philadelphia banks on February 28, 1890, the banks at Los Angeles, Cal., reported $43,000 gold clearing-house certificates held by them at same date, and these two items make up the total of $4,958,000 "gold clearing-house certificates" appearing in abstract of reports of condition of all national banks on February 28, 1890.

report, the amount of gold coin held by all the banks in the United States, exclusive of National, may be placed at $34,000,000.

It may be interesting to present by way of comparison the official tables of the stock of United States gold coin in the country side by side with the visible stock at the same date.

METALLIC STOCK JANUARY 1, 1890 (OFFICIAL TABLES).

United States gold coin	$622,009,063	
Gold bullion in mints and assay offices	67,265,944	
Total estimated metallic stock		$689,275,007

VISIBLE STOCK.

In United States Treasury and branches:		
Gold coin	$246,401,951	
Gold bullion	67,265,944	
Total in the Treasury	313,667,895	
In national banks	71,910,467	
In other banks	34,000,000	
Total visible stock		419,578,362
Difference		269,696,645

From this it will be seen that the excess of our gold coin estimated to be in the United States above the *visible* stock was $269,696,645.

In view of this wide difference between the estimated and visible stock of gold coin it may not be inappropriate to briefly explain the methods which have been employed by this bureau in preparing the estimates which have been put forth from year to year, commencing with 1873, as to the stock of gold coin in the country.

The foundation on which these estimates were built was the actual amount of gold in the Treasury and in national banks on June 30, 1872, with an addition of $20,000,000 as an estimate of the minimum amount of gold coin in circulation in the States of the Pacific slope.

According to the official reports of the Treasurer of the United States and the Comptroller of the Currency, there were held by the Treasury and its branches and by national banks on June 30, 1872, $98,389,864 in gold coin and $15,669,981 in gold bullion, the latter being in the mints and assay offices at that date.

No account was taken, in the stock of 1873, of the amount of coin held by banks other than national, nor of the amount in the possession of the people, aside from the Pacific coast, so that the initial estimate was *below* the actual amount.

The time selected for the commencement of these official tables was favorable, for the reason that the United States was then, and had been for over twelve years, on a paper basis, and the visible stock of coin, aside from the amount in circulation in the States and Territories of the Pacific slope, where paper money had not been accepted, was in the Treasury and in banks.

Since that date, the official tables presented from year to year have been compiled by adding to the actual stock June 30, 1872, the annual coinage of our mints less the amount of our own coins melted down for recoinage, and the gain (or loss) by import and export of our gold coin, with an annual allowance for melting of United States coin for use in the arts and industries.

So far as the coinage of the mints is concerned and the amount melted for recoinage, the figures employed are beyond question.

How accurate the record at the custom-houses of the movement of our coins, by way of import or export, has been, it is difficult to say, but it is believed that, for recent years at least, the movements of coin have been so carefully recorded that no error of any considerable magnitude can have crept in.

The elements of uncertainty in these official tables have been, first, the actual consumption of coin in the industrial arts, and second, the amount of coin which finds its way out of the country without being recorded.

In regard to the first it may be said that the annual allowance of $3,500,000 as the amount of our own gold coin used in the industrial arts, is based upon four special censuses taken by the Bureau of the Mint as to the direct employment of the precious metals by goldsmiths, jewelers, and others. The melting of *coin* for industrial use is principally by jewelers for the manufacture of small articles of ornament and for repairs, and it is believed that the sum of $3,500,000 is above rather than below the amount annually employed for the purpose.

With respect to the second item, the specie withdrawn from the country without being made a matter of record, it may be said, that it is impossible to form any correct estimate as to the amount.

Dr. Henry R. Linderman, the first Director of the Mint, thought that it would be safe to assume that the amount of our coin taken out by private hands was fully offset by the amount brought into the country in the same way. On this subject he said:

> The amount carried out of the country by persons visiting Europe is, there are reasons to believe, generally estimated too high, especially since the system of letters of credit has become so widely extended, and which, with bills of exchange, have rendered the carrying of coin from one country to another entirely unnecessary, particularly as respects the several countries which are associated in modern civilization.
>
> On the other hand, the amount of coin brought into the United States by emigrants is probably underrated. That class of people are always disposed to carry a portion of their effects in the form of gold and silver coin, with the value of which they are familiar, and with the knowledge that the same will be freely received everywhere in exchange for any article they may require.
>
> This opinion has been entertained by my predecessors, and, possibly in view of the impracticability of forming any correct idea as to the loss or gain in this way, it has been arbitrarily assumed that the amount of United States gold coin carried out of the country by travelers is fully offset by the amount brought in by immigrants and others.
>
> It is a well-known fact, however, that most of the gold exchanged by immigrants arriving at Castle Garden is *foreign* coin.

It is also a fact known to every one that the number of travelers leaving the United States is yearly growing larger.

In my last fiscal report I endeavored to show that the large shipments of gold from this country to Europe during that year were occasioned by unusual expenditures by Americans abroad, principally on account of the Paris Exposition, and that most, if not all, of the gold which left us went to the Bank of France.

From information kindly furnished by leading bankers of New York City, it was ascertained that the average amount used on letters of credit issued by eight leading banking houses of that city to Americans going abroad was $1,500.

Allowing $1,000 as the average amount expended by cabin passengers and $150 by third-class passengers departing at the port of New York alone during that year, it was estimated that the expenditures by passengers from New York to Europe during the last fiscal year aggregated $92,000,000.

Since the publication of that report, I have been able to obtain from the Bureau of Statistics additional information as to the number of passengers departed during last year from ports other than New York, showing the total number of passengers who departed for Europe during the last fiscal year to have been 204,839, of whom 82,019 were cabin passengers and 122,820 passengers other than cabin. So that the estimate of $92,000,000 as approximating the amount expended by Americans abroad during that year, based upon the number leaving the port of New York alone, fell short of the actual fact.

The following table, compiled from data furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, shows the number of persons arriving and departing from the United States during each of the fiscal years 1873–'89:

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ARRIVING IN, AND DEPARTING FROM, THE UNITED STATES, 1873–'89.

Fiscal years.	United States citizens returning.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Immigrants.	Total passengers arrived.	Total passengers departed.
1873	47,744	13,338	459,803	520,885	119,154
1874	47,730	14,610	313,339	375,679	134,686
1875	50,898	17,134	227,498	295,530	160,786
1876	48,000	20,005	169,986	237,991	131,618
1877	41,484	23,162	141,857	206,503	136,549
1878	41,671	19,307	138,469	199,447	125,533
1879	55,256	20,128	177,826	253,210	117,385
1880	50,269	26,939	457,257	534,465	109,007
1881	48,549	25,732	669,481	743,712	112,072
1882	52,872	27,280	788,992	869,144	133,496
1883	67,283	41,910	603,322	712,515	157,954
1884	88,928	41,971	518,592	649,491	187,706
1885	97,251	42,412	395,346	535,009	243,890
1886	86,380	23,720	334,203	444,303	201,293
1887	92,347	22,929	490,109	605 385	193,897
1888	95,529	20,621	546,889	663,039	211,212
1889	81,241	20,845	444,427	546,513	239,557

From a comparison of the years 1873 and 1889, it will be seen that the number of passengers who left this country last year was more than double the number in 1873.

What amount of our own gold was taken out by these travelers, it is impossible to say, but it seems probable that it must have been very considerable, and that the loss of gold in this way must be an item of no little magnitude.

It has been thought that our gold may have left us through Canada or the adjoining countries of this continent, by railroads, of which no record was obtained. The recorded movement of specie, as well as the movement indicated by data furnished by prominent banks of New York having large dealings with the Dominion of Canada, shows, however, that the exchange of gold with Canada is largely in favor of the United States.

The South American Republics being almost exclusively silver-using countries, it is not believed that any considerable amount of gold has gone thither without being recorded.

The presumption, therefore, is almost conclusive that either gold coin has left the country without being recorded, or a very large amount is hoarded by the people of the United States, in the shape of keepsakes and private savings.

The following table has been compiled from the latest data attainable, for the purpose of exhibiting by way of comparison the stock of gold, silver, and paper money *in circulation* in the United States and in the three principal countries of Europe:

ESTIMATDE AMOUNT OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Population.	Gold circulation.	Silver circulation.	Notes outstanding.	Total metallic and paper.	Per capita circulation.			
						Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
France.....	38, 250, 000	$900, 000, 000	$700, 000, 000	$594, 000, 000	$2, 194, 000, 000	$23. 53	$18 30	$15. 53	$57. 36
United Kingdom.....	38, 165, 000	550, 000, 000	100, 000, 000	190, 000, 000	840, 000, 000	14. 41	2. 62	4. 98	22. 01
Germany....	48, 000, 000	500, 000, 000	215, 000, 000	275, 000, 000	990, 000, 000	10. 42	4. 48	5. 73	20. 63
United States	64, 000, 000	375, 607, 112	116, 298, 802	938, 728, 545	1, 430, 634, 459	5. 87	1. 82	14. 67	22. 36

In compiling this table the metallic reserves of the Banks of the United Kingdom, the Bank of France, and the Imperial Bank of Germany have been included in the amount of gold and silver in circulation, and the total bank notes outstanding in the amount of paper money in circulation, whereas in the United States the entire amount of gold and silver in the Treasury has been deducted.

This is an important fact to be considered in making comparisons between the amount of money in circulation in this and European countries.

In European statistics of circulation it is customary to deduct from the bank-notes in circulation the metallic reserves held by the banks for their redemption against which the notes are issued, and to class as in circulation only the "uncovered" notes.

This is done to prevent double employment, as both the notes issued and the specie held for their redemption do not perform the duty of a circulating medium at the same time.

Following this method, which is that used by Dr. Soetbeer and other European statisticians, the following table has been compiled showing the amount of metallic money and "uncovered" notes in three of the principal countries of Europe and in the United States:

STOCK OF GOLD, SILVER, AND UNCOVERED NOTES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, GERMANY, AND UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Population.	Gold stock.	Silver stock.	Uncovered notes.	Total metallic and uncovered stock.	Per capita.			
						Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
France	38, 250, 000	$900, 000, 000	$700, 000, 000	$104, 000, 000	$1, 704, 000, 000	$23. 53	$18. 30	$2. 72	$44. 55
United Kingdom	38, 165, 000	550, 000, 000	100, 000, 000	60, 000, 000	710, 000, 000	14. 41	2. 62	1. 57	18. 60
Germany	48, 000, 000	500, 000, 000	215, 000, 000	150, 000, 000	865, 000, 000	10. 42	4. 48	3. 12	18. 02
United States	64, 000, 000	689, 275, 007	438, 388, 624	432, 793, 583	1, 560, 457, 214	10. 77	6. 85	6. 76	24. 38

In this table the gold certificates outstanding are embraced in the gold stock and the silver certificates in the silver stock, and both amounts have been deducted from the amount of paper money outstanding.

From the legal-tender notes outstanding has been deducted $100,000,000 of gold coin held in the Treasury for their redemption, leaving as the amount of "uncovered" paper money in the United States $231,007,091 legal-tender notes, $192,730,050 national bank notes, $9,000,000 certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes, and $56,442 "old demand" notes, a total of $432,793,583.

THE WORLD'S COINAGE.

The coinage of gold and silver executed during the calendar years 1887 and 1888, by each of the nations of the world, is exhibited in a table in the Appendix, and is believed to contain the coining value of all the gold and silver coinages executed during those years.

The coinages executed by different nations during the calendar year 1889, so far as reported, are presented in the same table, but the statistics of coinage for that year are not complete.

The following summary is presented:

WORLD'S COINAGE.

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver, coining value.
1887	$124,992,465	$163,411,397
1888	134,827,740	134,922,344
1889	167,731,286	132,280,659

The aggregate amount of coinage each year does not correctly represent the value of the annual product of gold and silver employed in coinage, for the reason that the coinages reported include recoinages of both domestic and foreign coin, as well as old material employed in coinage.

The data covering the recoinages of the calendar year 1889 are not sufficiently complete to afford any fair presentation of the amount of old coins melted down.

The following *revised* table of recoinages for the calendar year 1888 has been compiled from information furnished by foreign governments:

RECOINAGES REPORTED BY CERTAIN COUNTRIES, 1888.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$507,916	$460,300
Great Britain	8,163,388	1,146,941
Canada	.....	17,174
Australia	483,433	....
India	2,848	2,949,848
France	.....	1,112,379
Switzerland	16,984	.....
Spain	.....	4,436,804
Portugal	.....	1,036,800
Germany	16,321,492	989,127
Denmark	.....	8,040
Turkey	66,000	74,448
Egypt	.....	81,483
Mexico	.....	337,558
Colombia	.....	663,069
Brazil	.....	202,278
Total	25,562,061	13,516,249

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

In the Appendix will be found a table compiled from information furnished by foreign governments and from reliable statistical authorities, exhibiting the product of gold and silver in the principal countries of the world for the calendar years 1887, 1888, and 1889.

The product is expressed in weight and value. Mainly for the purposes of comparison the value of the silver product has been given at its coining value.

A summary of the product of gold and silver in the world for each year, 1873–'89, is here presented, both the commercial and coining value of the silver:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN THE WORLD FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1873–1889.

Calendar years.	Value.	Calendar years.	Value.
1873	$96,200,000	1882	$102,000,000
1874	90,750,000	1883	95,400,000
1875	97,500,000	1884	101,700,000
1876	103,700,000	1885	108,400,000
1877	114,000,000	1886	106,000,000
1878	119,000,000	1887	105,302,000
1879	109,000,000	1888	109,928,000
1880	106,500,000	1889	118,832,000
1881	103,000,000		

PRODUCTION OF SILVER IN THE WORLD FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1873–1889.

Calendar years.	Fine ounces (Troy).	Commercial value.	Coining value.
1873	63,267,000	$82,120,000	$81,800,000
1874	55,300,000	70,673,000	71,500,000
1875	62,262,000	77,578,000	80,500,000
1876	67,753,000	78,322,000	87,600,000
1877	62,648,000	75,240,000	81,000,000
1878	73,476,000	84,644,000	95,000,000
1879	74,250,000	83,383,000	96,000,000
1880	74,791,000	85,636,000	96,700,000
1881	78,890,000	89,777,000	102,000,000
1882	86,470,000	98,230,000	111,800,000
1883	89,177,000	98,986,000	115,300,000
1884	81,597,000	90,817,000	105,500,000
1885	91,652,000	97,564,000	118,500,000
1886	93,276,000	92,772,000	120,600,000
1887	96,189,000	94,265,000	124,366,000
1888	110,086,453	103,481,000	142,334,000
1889	126,000,000	117,810,000	162,915,000

AUSTRALASIA.

Through the kindness of Mr. George Anderson, deputy master of the Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint, I am enabled to present the statistics of the product of the precious metals in Australia and New Zealand for the calendar years 1888 and 1889:

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND DURING THE YEAR 1888, FROM RETURNS KINDLY FORWARDED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF EACH COLONY.

Colony.	Gold.	Silver.
	Ounces.	*Ounces.*
New South Wales	87,503	*375,063
New Zealand	201,219	403
Queensland	481,643	(†)
Tasmania	39,610	.....
South Australia	‡16,763	.....
Victoria	625,026	27,331
West Australia	§50,000	.....
Total	1,501,764	402,797

*In addition 29,841 tons of silver and lead.
†1,190 tons of silver and lead.
‡No reliable information obtainable. Amount here given shows the quantity received at the mints in Australia.
§Approximate.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND DURING THE YEAR 1889, FROM RETURNS KINDLY FORWARDED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF EACH COLONY.

Colony.	Gold.	Silver.
	Ounces.	*Ounces.*
New South Wales	112,948	*416,845
New Zealand	203,211	24,105
Queensland	740,209	(†)
South Australia	‡20,000	.....
Tasmania	33,050	12,000
Victoria	614,839	(†)
West Australia	15,493	.....
Total	1,739,750	453,000

*In addition 81,544 tons of silver-lead and silver ore of the value of £1,899,197.
†Returns not yet complete.
‡No reliable information obtainable; approximate only.

As has been explained in previous reports of this series, in the case of gold the ounces in these statements are *gross* ounces, that is, the weight of the alluvial or retorted gold as obtained from the mines.

This bullion runs about 95 per cent. of pure gold, based on an average of assays at the Melbourne mint, and there is an average loss of from 2½ to 3 per cent. in the melting of alluvial or machine gold; so that a de-

duction of about 8 per cent. is necessary to be made from the *gross* weight in order to obtain the amount of *pure* gold actually produced in Australasia. Making these deductions, the product for the calendar years 1888 and 1889, as reported by Mr. Anderson, was as follows:

REPORTED PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN AUSTRALASIA.

Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces.	Value.	Ounces.	Coining value.
1888	1,381,622	$28,560,661	402,797	$520,788
1889	1,600,570	33,086,716	453,000	585,697

The large increase in the production of silver in Australasia, during the last two years, is noteworthy, but scarcely a matter of surprise to those who have followed closely the mineral development of that part of the world. Greater attention would probably have been earlier paid to the development of the silver mines known to exist in that region, were it not that the more remunerative working of the many gold mines absorbed nearly all the capital and energy that took the direction of the mining of the precious metals in Australasia.

The production of silver, properly speaking, began in Australia in 1881, but has suffered a great many interruptions. At present, the most important silver mine, that of Broken Hill, belongs, from a geographical point of view, to New South Wales, but is economically and from a business point of view entirely dependent on Adelaide, in South Australia, and accordingly the latter reaps the advantages of its silver industry. The value of the silver obtained in Australia up to the end of 1887 amounted to:

In New South Wales	£1,806,349
In Queensland	314,557
In South Australia	201,043
In Victoria	64,893
Total	2,386,842

From the Australian Handbook for 1890 we extract the following additional data.

The total quantity of silver exported from New Zealand up to December 31, 1888, was 497,868 ounces, valued at £124,792. Silver has been found in that colony in various localities, and occurs mixed with the gold from the Te Aroha, Thames, and Coromandel fields. During 1888, 403 ounces, of the value of £71, were exported.

In Queensland the total value of the silver ore produced up to December 31, 1888, was £358,572, representing 18,950 tons. Silver is found in the Herberton, Ravenswood, Burketown, and Gayndah districts.

In New South Wales, silver was not found in any great quantity until recently, when rich fields were discovered at the Barrier Ranges in the

Albert district, and Sunny Corner, in the western district, where extensive works are now in progress, and indications of silver have been found in nearly all parts of the colony. The result of operations there, in 1888, showed a considerable increase over the preceding year. The results obtained by the Broken Hill proprietary company have induced a considerable amount of prospecting. During that year this proprietary company raised and treated 94,125 tons of ore. The bullion obtained therefrom was 16,779 tons, yielding 3,924,192 ounces of silver, and 16,658 tons of lead, the gross value being £927,877. The quantity raised from all [other] mines during 1888 alone was 375,063 ounces, valued at £66,668.

There are silver mines in Victoria, at St. Arnaud and Bethanga. During 1888, there were extracted from gold at the mint 27,331 ounces of silver, and 2,000 ounces were exported.

In South Australia the silver-lead mines are mostly situated in the southern part of the colony, near Cape Jervis. Silver-lead has also been found near Kapunda. Several years ago, the metal was found in various places, in the hills about 20 miles to the southeast of Adelaide; but all these mines, including the Alexandria, which yielded a considerable quantity of silver, have long been abandoned. Silver mines recently resumed working at Glen Osmond, 5 miles southeast of Adelaide.

Lastly, in Tasmania, discoveries of silver have been made at Whyte River and Mount Zeehan, on the west coast. At Mount Zeehan, no less than 24,000 acres have been applied for, for silver mining, and the deposit of the metals is described as very considerable. At Whyte River the claim known as Godkins has been thoroughly tested and a high average return obtained.*

It will be noticed that in the statement of the production of Australia for 1888, furnished by Mr. Anderson, in addition to the silver bullion, 402,797 gross ounces, reported for that year, 29,841 tons of silver and lead were produced in the province of New South Wales, and 1,190 tons of silver and lead in Queensland.

So for the calendar year 1889, in addition to the silver bullion reported, 453,000 gross ounces, 81,544 tons of silver-lead and silver ores of the value of £1,899,197 ($9,242,442) were produced inNew South Wales.

From the report of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company of the Barrier Range, New South Wales, the largest silver-lead producing property in Australasia,† the silver extracted from 67,741 net tons of lead ore was 2,677,686 ounces, an average of 39.38 ounces of silver per ton. If this percentage holds good for the ores produced in New South Wales in 1889, the silver contents of the 81,544 tons of silver-lead ore produced during the calendar year 1889, reported by the governor of that province, was 3,211,202 ounces of silver, which amount is additional to the silver bullion reported.

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* Compare Australian Handbook, 1890.

† Engineering and Mining Journal, New York, October 5, 1889.

The returns from the Broken Hills Proprietary Company of Australia for the first half of the calendar year 1889 show a production of 2,677,686 ounces of silver. In the second half of the same year the production was larger, but the report is not at hand. For the month of January of the present year (1890) the returns from the same property show a product of 701,281 ounces of silver.

The other mines in the Broken Hills district are producing about 140,000 ounces of silver a month, according to official returns. The production of the three leading companies in the Broken Hills district in the month of July last was 721,412 ounces of silver, at which rate the product of the year would have aggregated 8,656,944 ounces.

From these figures it would seem as if the production of silver in Australasia during the calendar year 1889 was not less than 8,500,000 ounces.*

The silver product of Australasia for the calendar year 1888 was placed at $5,000,000.

As it is known that the product increased largely last year, in the absence of definite statistics it has been placed at $6,000,000, which is believed to be below the actual product.

MEXICO.

The following dispatch from our minister to Mexico, in response to an inquiry from the Secretary of State, places the product of silver in Mexico during the calendar year 1889 at 42,939,156 fine ounces, considerably larger than for any previous year—nearly 11,000,000 ounces more than in 1888:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., April 24, 1890.

E. O. LEECH,
Director of the Mint:

Following telegram received from American minister at Mexico to-day:

"The best approximation attainable of the Mexican product of silver in the calendar year 1889, 42,939,156 fine ounces (inclusive of the silver exported in ores). This does not include silver wrought into the arts, nor silver bars retained in the possession of producers, deposited with banks, nor silver clandestinely exported. Extraction and mint charges, in the aggregate 4½ per cent., are said to be the incentive for the surreptitious exportation of large quantities. * * *

"The best data obtainable is indefinite and unsatisfactory.

"RYAN."

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary.

The following letter from our minister to Mexico, inclosing a communication from Mr. Javier Stavoli, chief of the bureau of statistics

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* The statistics in the first three paragraphs on this page have been furnished by Mr. R. P. Rothwell, of the Engineering and Mining Journal, New York. While I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the data, in the absence of direct returns to the Bureau indicating so large a product of silver, I have not felt justified in placing that product, for the calendar year 1889, at over $6,000,000.

of the treasury department of the Mexican Government, explains in detail the foregoing estimate of the product of silver from the mines of Mexico for the last calendar year:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, April 23, 1890.

SIR: Upon receipt of your telegram of the 19th instant, to wit: "Ascertain from Mexican Government, for statistical use by Director of the Mint, the total product in round ounces of fine silver in Mexico in 1889," I sent a member of this legation at once to the Mexican treasury department for the information.

Mr. Javier Stavoli, chief of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department, stated that on the next day he would send the data to this legation, and I have the honor herewith to inclose copy and translation of his reply of the 22d instant.

Mr. Stavoli stated to Mr. Butler that his calculations were at best only approximative, and that there did not exist in his department the statistics necessary to a specification of the precise proportion in the estimate of fine silver, silver in ore, or in any other form as exported from Mexico during the calendar year 1889, for it was of different grades and classes; also that such approximation, in fine ounces, could only be reached by calculations on a basis of $39.109 as an average value per kilogram, the silver being valued at $40.915. This yielded, according to Mr. Stavoli's values, an approximate estimate of 42,939,156 fine ounces as the declared Mexican product of silver during the calendar year 1889. * * *

Speaking of the silver product of Mexico during said period, which is unaccounted for, to wit, the amount consumed in the arts; that reserved by mine owners for themselves; ingots deposited in the banks, and silver smuggled out of the country, Mr. Stavoli states that, in his opinion, it would aggregate quite as much, if not more, than the declared Mexican product given above. * * *

I am, etc.,

THOMAS R. RYAN.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Stavoli to Mr. Butler, April 22, 1890.

MEXICO, *April* 22, 1890.

Mr. E. C. BUTLER, etc.,

MY DEAR SIR: The only data available in my possession to supply the information you were pleased to request of me yesterday is as follows: The exportation of silver effected in the year 1889, reached $40,657,604.82.

The silver entered at the mints of the Republic during the same year 1889 was 657,055.886 kilograms, valued at $25,756,642.21.

There is included herein 33,135.965 kilograms, designed for exportation and valued at $1,355,758.02, on a basis of $40.915.

I should inform you that this data is very far from indicating the exact production of silver during the said year because of various reasons. We do not know the amount consumed, especially in Mexico City, in the arts and industries. We do not know the amount of bullion which the mine owners reserve for themselves; nor the value of that deposited, as has been the practice during some years past, in the banks; and finally, and especially because it is impossible to calculate what is exported and taken out of the country clandestinely.

You are at liberty to make whatever use you please of the data in this letter.

I remain etc.,

J. STAVOLI

While this product is a very large increase over the product of the Mexican mines for 1888, which was officially reported as 32,000,000 fine ounces, in lieu of accurate statistics it has been adopted for the purposes of this report.

The coining value in United States silver dollars of this product was $55,517,000.

The exports of the precious metals from Mexico during the fiscal years 1887–'88 and 1888–'89 were as follows:

EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1887–'88 AND 1888–'89, ENDED JUNE 30, 1888 AND 1889.*

Metals.	1887–'88.	1888–'89.
Silver ore	$5, 928, 303. 97	$7, 623, 589. 07
Foreign silver	52, 833. 83	154, 347. 02
Mexican silver coins	16, 841, 117. 86	22, 686, 337. 29
Silver for smelting fluxes	8, 102. 00	11, 957. 69
Auriferous silver	184, 807. 22	233, 247. 23
Silver bars	6, 504, 251. 23	6, 629, 262. 75
Sulphide of silver	827, 769. 51	798, 556. 64
Argentiferous lead	51, 772. 00	19, 789. 27
Total silver	30, 398, 957. 62	38, 157, 086. 96
Foreign gold coin	21, 578. 85	25, 426. 00
Mexican gold coin	238, 104. 00	253, 255. 00
Gold bars	347, 547. 24	349, 507. 53
Total gold	607, 230. 09	628, 188. 53
Total gold and silver	31, 006, 187. 71	38, 785, 275. 49

The destination of the exports was as follows:

EXPORTS OF PRECIOUS METALS.

To—	1887–'88.	1888–'89.
United States	$17, 915, 000	$23, 648, 000
Great Britain	7, 936, 000	10, 459, 000
France	3, 626, 000	2, 729, 000
Germany	1, 327, 000	1, 282, 000
Other countries	202, 000	667, 000
Total	31, 006, 000	38, 785, 000

GERMANY.

The bulk of the silver product of Germany is extracted from foreign ores and other foreign material.

The same is true of the gold product of the smelting works of Germany, but the gold obtained in Germany from foreign products occurs in such minute quantities, principally in copper matte and other furnace products which are shipped to Germany for smelting and refining and the incidental recovery of the precious metals, that this product is not reported to the Bureau of the Mint by the exporting countries, so that

* Mexico.—From the Mexican Financial Review of January 10, 1890, cited by the Handels-Archiv, April, 1890, p. 231.

if omitted from Germany's product it would escape record altogether. The gold product, therefore, credited Germany is the product of its smelting works, and not of its mines.

The silver product credited Germany, however, is the product of its own mines, as shown by its statistical publications. The value of silver contained in exported ores is reported to this Bureau by the exporting countries as part of the annual product of their mines, and is credited the producing countries rather than the smelting works of Germany.

The mining statistics of Germany are not lacking in data to enable us to distinguish between the product of foreign and domestic ores, and to ascertain, at least approximately, how much of the metal extracted should be credited to Germany itself, and how much to other countries. They embrace not only the returns of smelting works, but also detailed commercial statistics.

The following table exhibits the production of gold and silver ore in Germany each year from 1879 to 1889:

PRODUCT OF SILVER ORES (INCLUDING GOLD ORES) IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE FROM 1879 TO 1889.

[Tons of 1,000 kilograms.]

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	*Marks.*		*Tons.*	*Marks.*
1879	22,313	3,908,352	1885	24,560	4,289,875
1880	20,578	3,811,663	1886	21,230	4,478,431
1881	26,787	4,275,437	1887	25,725	4,177,720
1882	22,977	4,331,244	1888	20,389	4,069,000
1883	25,302	4,400,466	1889	22,205	4,046,000
1884	25,186	4,818,960			

The following table shows the product of gold and silver by the smelting works of Germany from domestic and foreign ores and furnace products during the years 1888 and 1889:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER BY THE SMELTING WORKS OF GERMANY IN 1888 AND 1889.*

States.	Weight.		Value.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
SILVER.				
I. In Prussia:	*Kgs. fine.*	*Kgs. fine.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
District of Breslau	10,902.750	8,885.000	1,380,243	1,119,946
District of Halle	78,767.410	86,795.790	9,955,102	10,936,235
District of Clausthal	49,767.790	51,994.980	6,339,255	6,590,416
District of Bonn	116,183.280	104,965.010	14,689,202	13,168,057
Total Prussia	255,621.230	252,640.780	32,363,802	31,814,654
II. Saxony	93,077.220	81,326.510	11,765,508	10,238,476
III. All other German states	57,904.200	69,069.600	7,346,928	8,759,598
Total silver	406,602.650	403,036.890	51,476,238	50,812,728
GOLD.				
German Empire	1,792.650	1,958.120	5,003,813	5,465,508

* Monatshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, 1890, Februar-Heft, II, 5.

The following table exhibits the importation into Germany of gold and silver, and of gold and silver ores, for the years 1887, 1888, and 1889:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, AND OF GOLD AND SILVER ORES, INTO THE GERMAN EMPIRE (EXCLUSIVE OF COIN).*

[In 100 Kilograms.]

Metals.	1889.		1888.		1887.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Gold, silver, and platinum ores	108,531	,902	141,973	,134	158,594	,164
Gold, unwrought and in bars	23.24	25.99	298.43	86.71	72.51	28.89
Pagament; broken gold and silver	494.01	0.49	317.90	0.71	257.25	0.07
Silver, unwrought and in bars	341.70	2895.41	792.44	622.43	330.42	562.90
Precious metals not named above, unwrought, broken, and in bars	8.33	19.32	53.43	24.39	1.85	1.19

The following tables exhibit the product of gold and silver by the smelting works of Germany, from domestic and foreign ores and furnace products, each year from 1876 to 1889:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD BY SMELTING WORKS IN GERMANY.

[Monatshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs.]

Year.	Gold production.	Year.	Gold production.
	Kilograms.		*Kilograms.*
1876	281.3	1883	457.3
1877	307.9	1884	555.0
1878	378.5	1885	1,378.5
1879	466.7	1886	1,064.9
1880	463.0	1887	2,250.7
1881	380.6	1888	1,792.65
1882	376.1	1889	1,958.12

PRODUCTION OF SILVER BY SMELTING WORKS IN GERMANY.

[Monatshefte zur Statistik des Deuschen Reichs.]

Year.	Fine silver.	Value.	Year.	Fine silver.	Value.
	Kilos.	*Marks.*		*Kilos.*	*Marks.*
1876	139,779	21,969,415	1883	235,063	35,087,897
1877	147,612	23,812,056	1884	248,116	37,055,861
1878	167,660	25,390,332	1885	309,418	44,137,793
1879	177,507	26,518,123	1886	319,598	42,707,549
1880	186,011	28,607,561	1887	367,634	48,157,480
1881	186,990	28,514,081	1888	406,602	51,476,238
1882	214,982	32,763,057	1889	403,036	50,813,000

* Monatshefte, January, 1890, pp. I, 34 and 35.

SPAIN.

The silver product of Spain, for recent years, has been confined to the silver obtained by the desilverization of rich argentiferous galena ores. It is produced almost entirely from Murcia, Guipuzcoa Jaen, Cordova, Almeria, Ciudad Real and Guadalajara.

Through the kindness of Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, our minister at Madrid, the following statement of the value of the silver (presumed to be commercial value) produced annually in Spain for the years 1883 to 1887, furnished by the director of public works, is presented:

VALUE OF THE SILVER PRODUCED ANNUALLY IN SPAIN.

Years.	Pesetas.	Years.	Pesetas.
1883	9, 843, 527	1886	6, 635, 055
1884	4, 787, 806	1887	9, 737, 789
1885	5, 522, 812		

The product reported for 1888 was 51,502 kilograms, of the value of $2,140,400. In the absence of statistics for 1889 the product of 1888 has been used by way of estimate.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The product of the mines of the United Kingdom is officially reported as follows:

Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Pounds sterling.	Value.	Pounds sterling.	Value.
1888	29, 982	$146, 000	56, 519	$275, 000
1889	13, 227	64, 370	54, 453	265, 000

The value of silver in the above computations is stated to have been at the average price during the year.

The coining value of the same was approximately as follows:

1888	$376, 000
1889	363, 000

CANADA.

According to the annual report of the mining and mineral statistics of Canada for the year 1887 by Eugene Coste, M. E., published in the annual report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, the total product of gold in the provinces of Canada during the calendar year 1887 was 66,271 ounces, of the value of $1,178,637.

Compared with the product of 1886 this shows a decrease of 10,608 ounces, valued at $151,805, about 11 per cent., principally due to the falling off in British Columbia of about 23 per cent.

The production by provinces is exhibited in the following table:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1887.*

Provinces.	Quantity.			Value.
	Oz.	*Dwt.*	*Grs.*	
British Columbia	40,856	8	5	(a) $694,559
Nova Scotia	21,211	17	18	413,614
Ontario	450	7	0	6,760
Northwest territory (including Yukon district)	3,660	5	0	62,100
Quebec	90	18	10	1,604
Total	66,270	16	9	1,178,637

a A small amount of bullion obtained at one of the quartz mines is added to the total $693,709 given in the minister of mines' annual report.

According to the same report, the silver product of Canada for the calendar year 1887 approximated 349,330 ounces of silver contained in silver ores and bullion shipped from Canada during the year. The commercial value of the silver product is placed at $349,330.

Compared with 1886 this is an increase of $140,240.

Of the silver product of Canada it is estimated that 146,898 ounces of silver were extracted from copper pyrites shipped to the United States from the mines of Capelton, Eastern Township, Quebec.

The following table, taken from the books of the customs department, exhibits the exports of silver ore in 1886 and 1887 from the provinces where the outward shipments were made at the customs offices.

EXPORTS OF SILVER ORE.*

Province.	1886.		1887.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Ontario	29¼	$16,505	234	$184,763
Quebec	17½	8,000	.....	450
Manitoba	11	1,452	⅛	3,741
British Columbia	.....	.....	237	17,331
Total	.....	25,957	.....	206,285

* From the Annual Report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada. Vol. 3, Part 2, 1887–'88.

The following tables bearing upon the production of the precious metals in provinces of Canada are extracted from the same report.

STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[From the annual report of the minister of mines of that province.]

VALUE OF GOLD REPORTED AT THE BANKS AT VICTORIA DURING THE YEAR 1887.*

Banks.	Value.
Bank of British Columbia	$320,794
Bank of British North America	58,774
Garesche, Green & Co	199,356
Total	578,924

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA DURING 1887, AS ESTIMATED BY THE GOLD COMMISSIONERS.*

Districts.	Divisions.	Yield of gold by divisions.	Total yield by districts.
Cariboo	Barkerville	$79,373	
	Lightning Creek	30,700	
	Quesnel Mouth	51,000	
	Keithley Creek	66,600	$227,673
Cassiar	Laketon	31,430	
	McDane Creek	23,775	
	Skeena	5,280	60,485
Kootenay	Northern	8,550	
	Southern	29,350	37,900
Lillooet		106,000	106,000
Omineca		13,000	13,000
Yale	Hope, Yale, and Lytton	20,000	
	Kamloops	5,200	
	Okanagan	5,000	
	Similkameen	128,000	158,200
Total		.....	603,258

*From the Annual Report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, Vol. 3, Part 2, 1887–'88.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA SINCE 1858.*

Year.	Amount actually known to have been exported by banks, etc.	Add one-third more, estimate of gold carried away in private hands.	Total.
1858, six months	$390 265	$130, 088	$520, 353
1859	1, 211, 304	403, 768	1, 615, 072
1860	1, 671, 410	557, 133	2, 228, 543
1861	1, 999, 589	666, 529	2, 666, 118
1862	3, 184, 700	1, 061, 566	4, 246, 266
1863			
1864	2, 801, 888	933, 962	3, 735, 850
1865	2, 618, 404	872, 801	3, 491, 205
1866	1, 996, 580	665, 526	2, 662, 106
1867	1, 860, 651	620, 217	2, 480, 868
1868	1, 779, 729	593, 243	2, 372, 972
1869	1, 331, 234	443, 744	1, 774, 978
1870	1, 002, 717	334, 239	1, 336, 956
1871	1, 349, 580	449, 860	1, 799, 440
1872	1, 208, 229	402, 743	1, 610, 972
1873	979, 312	326, 439	1, 305, 751
1874	1, 383, 464	461, 154	1, 844, 618
1875	1, 856, 178	618, 726	2, 474, 904
1876	1, 339, 986	446, 662	1, 786, 648
1877	1, 206, 136	402, 045	1, 608, 181
		One-fifth.	
1878	1, 062, 670	212, 534	1, 275, 204
1879	1, 075, 049	215, 009	1, 290, 058
1880	844, 856	168, 971	1, 013, 827
1881	872, 281	174, 456	1, 046, 737
1882	795, 071	159, 014	954, 085
1883	661, 877	132, 375	794, 252
1884	613, 304	122, 861	736, 165
1885	594, 782	118, 956	713, 738
1886	753, 042	150, 608	903, 651
1887	578, 924	115, 785	694, 709
			50, 984, 227

*From the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada (Annual Report), Vol. 3, Part 2, 1887–'88.

ONTARIO.

Very little work was done in the Ontario gold mines in 1887; only small shipments of ore for test purposes were made from three or four of the mines. A new find was made late in the fall near Sudbury, in the township of Denison, from which very good specimens were obtained.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND YUKON DISTRICT.

A small amount of gold is obtained every year from the Saskatchewan River alluvions near Edmonton.

Dr. G. M. Dawson, from conversation with the miners, estimates the production of the Yukon district to have been about $60,000.

QUEBEC.

A little gold was obtained on the Mill River, and the Gilbert River, in Beauce County, and also a small quantity at Ditton, Compton County. Some promising exploratory work was done on the Cumberland and Des Plantes Rivers.

In the report for last year the available statistics of the production of the Chaudière division in previous years was given. So far we have been unable to improve this imperfect record.

Exports.

The following table shows the exports of gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, etc., as per customs department returns:

Ontario	$6,650
Nova Scotia	321,379
British Columbia	592,300
Total	920,329

Imports.

It is impossible to give the imports of gold coin and bullion, and of the manufactures of gold, as these articles are not entered separately in the returns of the customs department, but are grouped with the same articles of silver and also with copper coins.*

According to the report of the department of mines, Nova Scotia, for the year 1889, the product of gold in Nova Scotia for the calendar year 1889 was 26,155 ounces, against 22,407 ounces in 1888.

This is the largest gold product from the mines of Nova Scotia since 1867.

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*From the annual report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, vol. 3, part 2, 1887–'88.

The following tables, extracted from the same report, exhibit the product of gold in Nova Scotia for the year 1887 and annually since 1862:

GENERAL STATEMENT OF GOLD PRODUCTION IN NOVA SCOTIA FOR THE YEAR 1887.

[From the report of Mr. Gilpin, inspector of mines of that province.]

District.	Quartz, etc., crushed.	Yield per ton.	Total yield of gold.	Maximum yield per ton.
	Tons.	*Oz. dwt. gr.*	*Oz. dwt. gr.*	*Oz. dwt. gr.*
Caribou	2,689	0 13 20	1,861 9 22	0 18 5
Oldham	2,357	1 2 1	2,599 7 9	2 10 4
Renfrew	1,234	0 12 3	750 4 14	0 17 16
Sherbrooke	2,413	0 4 20	585 3 5	0 18 7
Stormont	663	0 8 20.7	293 15 22	1 5 6
Tangier	738	0 8 10	311 10 13	1 10 0
Uniacke	689	0 3 2	107 3 1	0 4 6
Salmon River	10,602	0 6 3	3,258 0 0	0 9 1
Brookfield	1,691	0 16 18	1,418 1 15	1 3 9
Whiteburn	1,094	2 2 3	2,305 12 13	6 2 8
Lake Catcha	601	4 18 18	2,959 4 0	7 5 4
Rawdon	5,302	0 13 5.5	3,507 13 8	1 7 2
Fifteen Mile Stream	829	0 9 15	398 5 0	1 5 4
Unproclaimed, etc	1,378	0 12 10	856 6 16	1 9 0
Total	32,280	Av.0 19 11	21,211 17 18	7 5 4

From the annual report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, vol 3, part 2, 1887–'88.

TOTAL PRODUCT OF GOLD EXTRACTED IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Year.	Ounces.	Year.	Ounces.
1862	7,275	1876	12,038
1863	14,001	1877	16,882
1864	20,022	1878	12,577
1865	25,454	1879	13,801
1866	25,204	1880	13,234
1867	27,314	1881	10,756
1868	20,541	1882	14,107
1869	17,868	1883	15,446
1870	19,866	1884	16,059
1871	19,227	1885	22,203
1872	13,094	1886	23,362
1873	11,852	1887	21,211
1874	9,140	1888	22,407
1875	11,208	1889	26,155

GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS IN NOVA SCOTIA FROM 1862 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

[From the annual reports of the inspector of mines.]

District.	Total quantity of quartz crushed.	Total yields.			Average yield per ton of 2,000 pounds.
		Quantity.		Value at $19.50 per ounce.	
		Oz.	*dwt.* *gr.*		
Caribou	23,647	17,606	0 4	$343,317	$14.56
Montague	13,828	28,417	0 10	554,133	40.07
Oldham	33,528	34,059	1 18	664,153	19.80
Renfrew	43,096	30,220	8 13	589,299	13.67
Sherbrooke	161,355	118,868	17 15	2,317,943	14.36
Stormont	16,355	18,656	6 17	363,797	22.24
Tangier	28.156	18,751	10 6	365,653	12.80
Uniacke	31,920	18,215	16 5	355,209	11.12
Waverly	88,953	53,158	18 4	1,036,598	11.65
Salmon River	10,602	3,258	0 0	63,531	5.99
Brookfield	1,691	1,418	1 15	27,652	16.31
Whiteburn	1,094	2,305	12 13	44,960	41.09
Lake Catcha	601	2,959	4 0	57,705	96.00
Rawdon	5,302	3,507	13 8	68,399	12.90
Wine Harbor	38,944	27,287	16 19	532,112	13.66
Darr's Hill	39,809	18,715	19 19	364,962	9.14
Fifteen Mile Stream	1,917	958	11 23	18,693	9.75
Unproclaimed	44,171	35,262	10 15	687,620	15.56
Total	585,069	433,627	10 12	8,455,736	14.45

From the annual report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, vol. 3, part 2, 1887-'88.

The statistics for the other provinces of Canada for 1888 and 1889 are not at hand.

Estimating the product of British Columbia and the other provinces, except Nova Scotia, to have been the same in 1888 and 1889 as in 1887, the product of gold in the different provinces of the Dominion of Canada for the three years may be estimated to have been as follows:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA FOR THE YEARS 1887, 1888, AND 1889.

[For 1888 and 1889 Nova Scotia only is official, the other provinces being placed the same as in 1887.]

Provinces.	1887.	1888.	1889.
British Columbia	$694,559	$694,559	$694,559
Nova Scotia	413,614	346,936	510,022
Ontario	6,760	6,760	6,760
Northwest Territory	62,100	62,100	62,100
Quebec	1,604	1,604	1,604
Total	1,178,637	1,111,959	1,275,045

The silver product of Canada for the years 1888 and 1889, in the absence of official statistics, is estimated to have been approximately the same as in 1887.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The product of the mines of the Argentine Republic for the calendar year 1888 was officially reported as—

Gold	$31,000
Silver	425,000

The gold was derived from auriferous sands, and the silver almost entirely from the Famatinas mines and in part from bars of copper containing silver.

The imports and exports of the precious metals for the years 1881–'88 are reported* to have been as follows:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS, 1881–'88.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
	Pesos (dollars).	*Pesos (dollars).*
1881	4,296,236	3,091,015
1882	2,772,776	2,999,251
1883	2,434,968	4,904,464
1884	4,910,220	4,509,954
1885	6,306,251	8,442,644
1886	20,635,662	8,358,018
1887	9,748,596	9,877,185
1888	44,810,150	8,734,500

In the absence of official statistics for 1889, the product for that year has been estimated to have been approximately the same as in the preceding year.

COLOMBIA.

The product of the precious metals in Colombia for the year 1887 is reported by our minister to have been approximately—

Gold	$3,000,000
Silver	1,000,000

The exports for the same year, upon which this estimate was based, were reported to have been as follows:

EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM COLOMBIA, 1887.

Gold.	Amount.	Silver.	Amount.
Gold dust	$177,296	Silver bars	$200,000
Gold bars	2,610,504	Silver coin	914,985
Gold coin	83,632	Total	1,114,985
Total	2,871,432		

* Handels-Archiv, February, 1890, p. 106.

For the calendar year 1888 our minister reported the exports of gold and silver to have been approximately as follows:

EXPORTS OF PRECIOUS METALS FROM COLOMBIA, 1888.

Gold dust	$421,408
Gold bars	1,063,119
Gold and silver bars	337,160
Gold, silver, and platinum dust	110,694
Silver bars	154,907
Precious metals (presumably ore)	783,215
Silver coin	1,052,368
Gold coin	46,407
Gold and silver coin	290,895
Total	4,260,173

The exports of the precious metals for 1888, exclusive of coin, are elsewhere * given as follows:

Ores	$202,234
Gold bars	1,267,802
Gold dust	223,502
Gold, silver, and platinum dust	110,695
Silver bars	154,907
Silver-gold bars	468,429
Precious metals (presumably ore)	783,065
Total	3,210,634

The value of gold and silver bars that reached Savanilla for shipment during the years 1887 and 1888 are reported † to have been:

1887	$3,548,534
1888	4,521,521

Based upon statistics of export, the product of Colombia for each of the three last years may be placed at about $4,000,000 annually, of which about three-fourths was gold and one-fourth silver.

These figures do not vary materially from the statistics of the product of the mines of Colombia, compiled by Vicente Restrepo,‡ for the years 1881–'84.

BOLIVIA.

Great uncertainty exists as to the quantity of silver extracted annually from the mines of Bolivia.

Many estimates have been put forward, which have varied greatly, owing principally to the imperfect and contradictory statistics furnished from time to time by the authorities of that Republic.

Through the efforts of Hon. S. S. Carlisle, our minister at La Paz, the following data have been obtained from the Ministry of the Treasury

* Handels-Archiv, October, 1889, p. 659.

† *Ibid.*, January, 1890, pp. 12, 13.

‡ A study of the gold and silver mines of Colombia. New York, 1886.

relative to the production, coinage, and export of the precious metals covering the calendar years 1886, 1887, and 1888.

DATA TRANSMITTED AT REQUEST OF THE MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, UPON THE PRODUCTION OF SILVER, GOLD, AND COPPER IN BOLIVIA IN THE YEARS 1886, 1887, AND 1888.

Metals.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Gold.....ounces..	*3, 850	5, 000	3, 120
Silver bullion.....marcs..	995, 197	597, 690	1, 002, 000
Copper.....quintals..	14, 900	87, 573	62, 731
Coinage.....Bolivianos..	2, 480, 000	3, 120, 000	2, 167, 000
Return of custom-houses.....do.....	1, 255, 000	1, 344, 916	2, 100, 000

*Native gold.

The item "return of custom-houses" affords no information as to the amount of ores and bullion exported, but it is believed to represent the gross amount of duties collected on imports.

Taking the gold and silver bullion reported as representing the product of the mines for these years, and the Bolivian "marco" as weighing about 230 grams, and the ounce about one-eighth of a marco, the weight and coining value of the gold and silver product for the years 1886, 1887, and 1888 was approximately as follows:

PRODUCTION OF BOLIVIA, ACCORDING TO MEMORANDUM FURNISHED THE MINISTRY OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY.

Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Kilograms.	Value.	Kilograms.	Value.
1886.....	110	$73, 000	228, 895	$9, 500, 000
1887.....	143	95, 000	137, 468	5, 713, 170
1888.....	90	59, 800	230, 460	9, 578, 000

In presenting the above statistics of the product of Bolivian mines, it is proper to say that no great value is attached to their correctness, but as they agree substantially for each year, except 1887, with the estimates heretofore made by this bureau of the silver product of Bolivia, derived from other data, they are adopted as approximately representing the product of the mines of the country.

The statistics for 1889 are not at hand as yet, and in their absence the same product as for 1888 is credited Bolivia for 1889.

CHILI.

As the product of the precious metals from the mines of Chili is either sold to the mint or exported, the annual export of bullion and coin is generally taken as approximating the amount produced by the mines.

For the year 1887 this was reported as follows:

PRODUCT OF CHILI, 1887.

Classes.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Kilograms.	Value.	Kilograms.	Value.
Bullion	572	$442,518	200,000	$8,537,360
Ore	3,437	1,148,899	.....	.....
Total	4,009	1,591,417	200,000	8,537,360

The exports for 1887 and 1888 are reported * to have been as follows:

EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM CHILI.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.
	Pesos (dollars).	*Pesos (dollars).*
1887	1,519,362	8,291,920
1888	1,962,430	7,723,957

The value of the gold and silver product of the mines of Chili has been placed for the years 1887 and 1888 at the amounts exported.

For the year 1889 no statistics are at hand and the product for 1888 has been adopted as the estimate for the year 1889.

The following table exhibiting the value of the product of silver in bars in Chili each year from 1844–'88 is taken from "Estadistica Commercial De la Republica De Chile."

PRODUCT OF SILVER IN BARS—CHILI.

Year.	Values.	Year.	Values.
1844	$1,230,458	1867	$2,906,640
1845	1,655,698	1868	3,129,551
1846	1,773,949	1869	3,300,943
1847	1,798,083	1870	1,828,409
1848	2,239,644	1871	2,409,033
1849	3,215,572	1872	1,664,599
1850	3,914,148	1873	2,917,225
1851	3,277,319	1874	2,992,818
1852	3,511,553	1875	2,938,510
1853	1,738,054	1876	1,394,565
1854	2,714,193	1877	1,724,046
1855	2,648,746	1878	1,645,935
1856	2,589,563	1879	2,408,526
1857	1,584,254	1880	3,372,740
1858	1,248,666	1881	1,593,395
1859	718,829	1882	3,909,852
1860	1,534,066	1883	3,074,842
1861	1,308,680	1884	2,989,355
1862	2,180,861	1885	6,768,902
1863	2,241,476	1886	6,566,715
1864	1,638,272	1887	8,291,920
1865	1,001,666	1888	7,723,957
1866	1,694,350	Total	123,010,578

* Handels-Archiv, Feb., 1889, p. 112.

BRAZIL.

The product of gold from the mines of Brazil deposited at the mint at Rio de Janeiro, during the calendar year 1888, was 351 kilograms, of the value of 402,808 milreis.

Large amounts of gold are exported from Brazil which do not reach the mint.

During the fiscal year 1886–'87 the value of the gold in bars and dust exported was reported to have been 1,197,684 milreis, and during the second half of the year 1887, 464,940 milreis.

During the year 1888 the exports and deposits at the mint were as follows:

	Milreis.
Gold dust exported	309,542
Gold bars melted by individuals	145,068
Gold bars melted at the mint	360,949
Total	815,559

Based upon the quantity of gold melted at the mint and exported the product of Brazil for the years 1887 and 1888 was approximately:

1887	$654,000
1888	445,300

No statistics covering the year 1889 are at hand. In the absence of such statistics the product for 1888 has been used as approximately representing the product for 1889.

Small quantities of silver are produced in Brazil aggregating annually about $5,000 in value.

VENEZUELA.

Gold is found in large quantities in Venezuela, principally in the territory of Yuruari, the principal mines being those of the El Callao Mining Company.

It is said that silver exists in Bermudez, Lara, and Los Andes, but no silver product is reported.

There was a notable diminution in the gold product during the calendar year 1888, according to returns of shipments from the port of Ciudad Bolivar, the amount exported being about $386,000 less in value than in 1887.

According to returns from the trade report of Ciudad Bolivar the gold product in 1888 amounted to 74,892 troy ounces (2,130 kilograms) against 95,352 troy ounces (2,960 kilograms) in 1887.

During the year 1888 there were deposited at the mint at Caracas 48,468 ounces of gold and there were exported 24,934 ounces, the latter being valued at 2,393,664 bolivars (francs).

Gold and silver coins valued at 722,031 bolivars were exported from the port of Ciudad Bolivar in 1888.

*The following table gives the quantities of gold shipped from Yuruari to Ciudad Bolivar in 1887 and 1888, according to the report of the inspector of mines, from each of the existing companies:

Companies.	1887.		1888.		Total.	
	Kilograms.	Grams.	Kilograms.	Grams.	Kilograms.	Grams.
El Callao	2,154	130	1,643	706	3,797	836
Chile	292	643	70	348	362	996
La Union	201	608	195	457	397	065
El Callao Bis	.....	.....	21	351	21	351
Cicapra	.....	893	.....	.....	.....	893
El Choco	.....	.....	3	155	3	155
Venezuela Austin Limitada	1	882	154	431	156	313
Various companies	33	887	186	344	220	231
Wash-gold and Amalgam	45	475	69	608	115	083
Total	2,730	523	2,344	400	5,074	923

*Since the beginning of mining in the territory of Yuruari, in the year 1866, up to 1888 (inclusive), the exportation of gold from that region amounted to 60,936 kilograms, showing the total production of the Yuruari gold region up to and including 1888 to have been $40,500,000.

The product of gold in all Venezuela has been placed at:

Years.	Kilograms.	Value.
1887	2,960	$1,967,216
1888	2,130	1,415,598

The statistics for 1889 are not at hand, so the product of 1888 has been used by way of estimate for 1889.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The production of gold in British Guiana has largely increased.

During the first half of the year 1888 there were exported 5,897 ounces of gold, valued at $107,264, and in the first half of the year 1889, 12,167 ounces, valued at $228,517.

The exports of gold at the port of Georgetown during the calendar years 1887 and 1888 are reported† to have been:

	Ounces.
1887	11,960
1888	14,570

The product of gold for the last three years, based upon exports of gold, was approximately as follows:

	Kilograms.
1887	370
1888	450
1889	687

* Handels-Archiv, March, 1890, p. 63.

† *Ibid.*, September, 1889, p. 606.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

There are no statistics of the product of gold and silver in the States of Central America. Any estimate of the product must be based upon the exports of gold and silver bullion.

In 1887 the value of the gold and silver bullion exported from Honduras was $600,600. The silver bullion exported from Salvador the same year was valued at $230,000.

During the fiscal year 1887–'88 the exports of the precious metals from Honduras were reported to have been in value:

	Pesos.
Silver in bars	1,583,000
Gold, ingots and melted	78,800

In 1888 the exports from Salvador of gold and silver were as follows:

Metals.	Gold.	Silver.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*
Gold	38,000	.....
Silver bullion	.....	171,313
Silver ore	.....	5,342
Silver, coined	.....	97,150
Total	38,000	273,805

As a rough estimate of the annual product of gold and silver in Central America based upon exports of bullion and ore, the value has been placed at:

Gold	$150,000
Silver	2,000,000

SOUTH AFRICA.

The total product of gold in the South African Republic or the Transvaal, during the calendar year 1889, approximated £1,660,000, or $8,078,000.

This embraces only the aggregate value of the products of the leading districts. Odd quantities from other mining districts, in regard to which statistics are not at hand, would doubtless increase the product above the figures given.

The product in 1889 was nearly double the product of South Africa for the preceding year and more than quadruple the product in 1887, making South Africa now the fourth largest gold-producing country in the world.

The Witwatersrandt district heads the list of mining districts with an aggregate product of 383,544 gross ounces, including about 3,000 ounces produced in the neighboring districts of Klerksdorp and Potscheftstroom.

According to the report of the Johannesberg chamber of commerce, the monthly yield of the Witwatersrandt district during the calendar years 1888 and 1889 was as follows:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN THE WITWATERSRANDT DISTRICT, SOUTH AFRICA, DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1888 AND 1889.

Months.	1888.	1889.
	Gross ounces.	*Gross ounces.*
January	11,269	24,986
February	12,161	25,800
March	14,706	28,705
April	15,853	27,131
May	19,002	38,298
June	16,328	31,272
July	19,966	32,407
August	19,877	32,142
September	20,219	34,369
October	27,775	31,914
November	27,336	36,116
December	26,148	40,404
Total	230,640	383,544

This gold is valued at about $18.25 per ounce, which would give a total value for the product of this district for the last calendar year of about $7,000,000, against $4,216,000 in the preceding year, an increase of $2,784,000, or about 66 per cent.

Reports from the De Kaap district show a product of 34,148 gross ounces of gold, and from the Lydenburg district about 25,000 ounces, in 1889.

These three disiricts, therefore, report an aggregate product of the value of about $8,078,000 corresponding to 390,800 fine ounces of gold.

INDIA.

The production of gold in India in 1889 was greater than in any previous year.

The mines of the companies operating in the Colar gold fields of Mysore produced 78,292 gross ounces of gold, valued at $1,477,525, as compared with 31,330 ounces in 1888, valued at $651,720. The product of the Mysore groups of mines was larger last year than the total product from the same mines during the five preceding years.

The returns from the gold mines of British India are complete for the first quarter of the calendar year 1890, so far as the Nundygroog and Mysore companies operating in the Colar gold fields are concerned, and they may be compared with the product of the same companies for the first quarter of the calendar year 1889. During the first three months of the calendar year 1889, the mines operated by the Mysore company yielded 8,633 gross ounces of gold; during the same period of 1890 they yielded 16,755 ounces of gold, an increase of 93

per cent. The Nundygroog product is no less striking. The mines of this company yielded, during the first three months of 1889, 1,489 ounces of gold, while for the same period of 1890 they have produced 3,447 ounces, an increase of 133 per cent.

Practically all the gold produced in British India comes from the Mysore province. A small quantity, however, is obtained in the Madras Presidency. This was reported for 1887 to have been about $34,000 in value. The statistics for the Madras Presidency since 1887 are not at hand.

The following table exhibits the distribution of the product of the Mysore province in 1889:

PRODUCTION OF COLAR GOLD-FIELDS, 1889.

Months.	Mysore Company.		Nundydroog Company.		Nine Reefs Company.		Indian Consolidated Company.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Ounces.	£ *s. d.*	*Ounces.*	£ *s. d.*	*Ounces.*	£	*Ounces.*	£ *s. d.*
January	2,376	9,283 17 5	581	2,178 0 8	130	†520	115	435 2 6
February	3,038	11,957 10 7	394	1,461 4 1	91	364	98¾	378 18 7
March	3,249	12,640 11 5	514	1,897 13 5	72	288	94	376 0 0
April	3,872	15,078 15 10	485	1,804 12 7	116	464	83	332 0 0
May	3,869	15,209 0 0	520	1,916 0 0	151	584	61	244 0 0
June	4,275	16,801 15 2	498	1,841 10 10	157	604	60	240 0 0
July	4,527	16,543 0 0	497	1,926 0 0	147	570	99	396 0 0
August	4,739	18,620 5 0	491	1,848 14 7	166	644	101	365 11 1
September	4,879	19,361 0 0	324	1,229 0 0	120	480	141	564 0 0
October	4,424	17,414 12 0	363	1,360 13 11	(?)	(?)	180	720 0 0
November	5,157	20,354 14 2	709	2,578 6 11	101	404	232	928 0 0
December	4,829	*18,713 0 0	751	*2,911 0 0	83	332	176	704 0 0
Total	49,234	191,977 13 7	6,127	22,952 16 2	1,334	5,254	1,440¾	6,379 12 2

Months.	Balaghat Mysore Company.		Ooregum Company.		Mysore Reefs Company.		Southeast Mysore Company.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Ounces.	£ *s. d.*	*Ounces.*	£ *s. d.*	*Ounces.*	£	*Ounces.*	£
January	196	707 0 7	839	3,142 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	258	984 5 11	927	3,483 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	342	1,300 0 4	1,132	4,254 1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	143	554 0 0	1,255	4,715 14 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	218	845 0 0	1,353	*5,243 0 0	.....	.....	60	240
June	175	678 0 0	1,427	5,407 12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	218	845 0 0	1,467	5,556 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	262	989 0 6	1,506	5,696 18 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	371	*1,484 0 0	1,563	5,913 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	430	1,662 16 5	1,640	6,132 12 8	32½	130	.....	.....
November	505	1,957 4 2	1,662	6,317 6 8	45	180	.....	.....
December	469	*1,818 0 0	1,683	*6,522 0 0	58	232	.....	.....
Total	3,587	13,824 7 11	16,454	62,384 7 3	135½	542	60	240

* Estimated at 3⅞ l. per ounce.

† All the yields of Nine Reefs, Mysore Reefs, and South-East M ysore; all but those for the months of January, February, and August of the Indian Consolidated Company; and all but those of April, May, June, and July of the Balaghat Mysore are estimated at 4 l. per ounce.

The following table shows the value, by mines, of the output each year since 1884 up to and including 1889:

PRODUCT OF COLAR GOLD-FIELDS, 1884 TO 1889.

	Full list of gold-mining companies in the Colar field of Mysore, India.	Amount of capital in £1 shares.	Value of gold produced.		
			1884.	1885.	1886.
		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Mysore	175,000	4,431 1 8	23,988 11 9	62,308 18 7
2	Ooregum	125,000			
	Do	120,000			
3	Nundydroog	150,000			
4	Mysore Reefs	150,000			
5	Nine Reefs	150,000			
6	Indian Consolidated	605,000			
7	Mysore West	125,000			
8	Balaghat-Mysore	150,000			
9	Mysore-Wynaad	250,000			
10	Gold-field of Mysore	220,000			
11	South-East Mysore	130,000			
12	Colar Central	200,000			
13	Champion Reefs	200,000			
	Total	2,750,000	4,431 1 8	23,988 11 9	62,308 18 7

	Full list of gold-mining companies in the Colar field of Mysore, India.	Value of gold produced.			
		1887.	1888.	1889.	June, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1889.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Mysore	50,827 17 5	73,973 13 8	191,977 13 7	407,507 16 8
2	Ooregum		15,290 19 11	62,384 7 3	77,675 7 2
	Do				
3	Nundydroog	5,737 18 10	26,522 19 0	22,952 16 2	55,213 14 0
4	Mysore Reefs			542 0 0	542 0 0
5	Nine Reefs	549 18 9	3,071 3 1½	5,254 0 0	8,875 0 0
6	Indian Consolidated	420 0 0	4,139 13 1½	6,379 12 2	10,939 5 3½
7	Mysore West				
8	Balaghat-Mysore	682 0 0	10,538 19 2	13,824 7 11	25,045 7 1
9	Mysore-Wynaad				
10	Gold-field of Mysore				
11	South-East Mysore		386 0 0	298 0 0	684 0 0
12	Colar Central				
13	Champion Reefs				
	Total	58,217 15 0	133,923 8 0	303,612 17 1	586,482 10 2½

The product of gold in British India for each of the last three calendar years was as follows:

GOLD PRODUCT OF BRITISH INDIA, 1887, 1888, AND 1889.

Provinces.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Mysore	$286,000	$651,720	$1,477,525
Madras Presidency	34,000	*34,000	*34,000
Total	320,000	685,720	1,511,525

*Estimated same as 1887.

PART II.

PRODUCTION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

CHAPTER I.

ALASKA.

The product of the precious metals in the Territory of Alaska for the calendar year 1889 is estimated by Mr. W. H. Dimond, Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco, to have been of the value of $963,250, of which $952,490 was gold and $10,760 silver.

This estimate is based on the manifested values of the precious metals transported from Alaska to San Francisco.

As no facilities exist in Alaska for refining the precious metals, the above estimate is presumed to cover the whole product of the Territory.

BULLION PRODUCTION OF MINES (ESTIMATED) IN ALASKA FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1889.

Mines.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Superintendent, manager, or secretary.
All mines in Territory.....	$952, 490. 00	$10, 760. 00	$963, 250. 00	
Alaska mill (on Douglas Island)...	652, 490. 78	.....	652, 490. 78	A. T. Corbus, secretary.
Omilak gold and silver (at Juneau)	.....	7, 760. 00	7, 760. 00	J. C. Green.
Total	652, 490. 78	7, 760. 00	660, 250. 78	

CHAPTER II.

ARIZONA.

By JOHN F. BLANDY, M. E.,

Prescott, Arizona.

In reviewing the production of the precious metals in Arizona for the year 1889 there are but few features calling for special notice. There has been some increase in the production of gold, due more especially to the developments of the Congress mine, in Yavapai County, and to the Harqua Hala District, in Yuma County. At the "Congress," the 20-stamp concentrating mill was started the 1st of November, giving a large increase in the marketable ore, although throughout the year much difficulty was experienced in providing teams to haul away the assorted ore.

The ore is pure pyrites, with an almost imperceptible amount of "free gold." Many veins are known in that district of a similar character, though none of such a high grade, viz, 7 to 9 ounces per ton. The success of the company is likely to lead to much larger developments of the district, and we can look for a steady increase from that source. Especially will this be the case if the projected railroad from Prescott to Phœnix is built, as it will pass through the heart of that gold region.

We may look for quite an increase from two new mills in the Bradshaw Mountains. Mohave County will have the addition of two mills in 1890. A very promising group of gold claims have been discovered in the Araripa district, on the border of Graham County, and are being energetically exploited.

There has been a large decrease in the production of silver, due to the suspension of large mines, in the Tombstone district. This is to be attributed to the decrease in value of silver and increase in the cost of mining below water level. Should the recent rise in the value of silver be maintained these mines will undoubtedly be re-opened. The failure of the ore-bodies in the Silver King Mine, in Pinal County, has also caused a large decrease from that source. From Mohave County we fortunately have a large increase both in gold and silver. This has resulted from the facilities offered the miners to dispose of their ores by the Sampling Works at Kingman.

Mining in Yuma County has fallen off very much of late, a total of only 475 tons of silver-lead ores were sent by the Colorado River during the year, of an average value of 75 ounces in silver, and 60 per cent. lead. Three hundred tons of this amount were concentrated from the old dumps of the Red Cloud mine.

When we consider that this last amount was recovered by a pneumatic concentrator, it becomes an item of great interest to Arizona. It is well known that the deficiency of water is the greatest drawback to mining in this Territory, and further, that there are immense quantities of low grade ores to be found in every mining district. This fact of the *practical* application of the pneumatic principle is, therefore, of the highest importance, and it is to be expected that the practice will soon be widely extended.

In making my estimates I have allowed a loss of 5 per cent. from assay value in smelting the gold and silver ores, which have been sent through samplers, and have taken 94 cents per ounce for an average value of silver.

PRODUCTION OF ARIZONA BY COUNTIES, 1889.

Counties.	Ores.		Concentrates.		Bullion.		Total gold.	Total commercial value silver.	Grand total.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.			
Mohave	$55,850	$495,289	$5,812	$8,485	$74,063	$5,177	$135,725	$508,951	$644,676
Yavapai	376,941	154,147	.....	.....	84,763	8,614	461,704	162,761	624,465
Yuma	.....	33,605	.....	.....	85,295	.....	85,295	33,605	118,900
Maricopa	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,510	170	43,510	170	43,680
Pima	6,711	327,563	.....	.....	56,871	280,810	63,582	608,373	671,955
Pinal	125	31,965	.....	.....	500	154,780	625	186,745	187,370
Cochise	47,955	164,926	.....	.....	10,000	30,000	57,955	194,926	252,881
Graham	241	2,298	.....	.....	1,015	.....	1,256	2,298	3,554
Gila	.....	15,720	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,000	15,720	16,720
Total	487,823	1,225,513	5,812	8,485	357,017	479,551	850,652	1,713,549	2,564,201
Returns from smelters and express, not included above							241,407	263,864	505,271
Grand total							1,092,059	1,977,413	3,069,472

PRODUCT OF MOHAVE COUNTY FOR 1889.

Name of mine.	Ores.		Concentrates.		Bullion.		Total gold.	Total silver.	Grand total.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.			
Old Timer	$262	$456	.....	.....	.....	.....	$262	$456	$718
Silver King	.....	.....	.....	$6,665	.....	.....	.....	6,665	6,665
Rustler	1,218	1,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,218	1,370	2,588
Infallible	2,294	940	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,294	940	3,234
Tuckahoe	486	1,573	.....	1,632	.....	.....	486	3,205	3,691
Flores	.....	.....	$5,812	188	$23,248	$752	29,060	940	30,000
Tintic	5,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,250	.....	5,250
Empire	.....	6,359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,359	6,359
Signal	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250	.....	1,250	.....	1,250
J. M. Cross	1,808	2,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,808	2,796	4,604
Sampling Works	35,532	357,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,532	357,570	393,102
Sundries, per express company	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,565	4,425	49,565	4,425	53,990
C. O. D. Mine	.....	61,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,100	61,100
Sundry mines	9,000	63,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	63,125	72,125
Total	55,850	495,289	5,812	8,485	74,063	5,177	135,725	508,951	644,676

PRODUCT OF YAVAPAI COUNTY FOR 1889.

Name of mine.	Ores.		Concentrates.		Bullion.		Total gold.	Total silver.	Grand total.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.			
Congress	$333,000	$7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	$333,000	$7,000	$340,000
Hillside	21,872	47,793	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,872	47,793	69,665
Catochin	627	4,856	.....	.....	.....	.....	627	4,856	5,483
Amulet	.....	6,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,744	6,744
Oro Bella	.....	.....	.....	.....	$16,000	$1,128	16,000	1,128	17,128
Italian	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	.....	3,500	.....	3,500
Howard	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	330	6,000	330	6,330
Middleton	.....	2,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,820	2,820
Belle	3,800	3,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,800	3,706	7,506
Old Reliable	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,469	47	6,469	47	6,516
Boggs	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,344	601	1,344	601	1,945
Scotch Lassie	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	188
Tip-Top District	2,848	32,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,848	32,825	35,673
Prescott Sampling Works	14,794	48,214	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,794	48,214	63,009
Sundries, per express company	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,721	2,545	34,721	2,545	37,266
Sundry mines	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,729	3,962	16,729	3,962	20,691
United Verde Copper Company	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	376,941	154,146	.....	.....	84,763	8,613	461,704	162,759	624,464

PRODUCT OF PIMA COUNTY, FOR 1889.

St. Patrick	.....	$84,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$84,600	$84,600
Harshaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$86,211	.....	86,211	86,211
Horn silver	.....	940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940	940
Mammoth	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,400	.....	$1,400	.....	1,400
Owl Head	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,838	.....	25,838	25,838
Nonpareil	$1,437	4,211	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,437	4,211	5,649
Nogales Station	138	28,451	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	28,451	28,589
Crittenden Station	.....	77,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,000	77,000
Tucson Station	4,994	125,708	.....	.....	52,486	102,922	57,480	228,630	286,110
Pantano Station	142	4,848	.....	.....	2,985	.....	3,127	4,848	7,975
Sundry mines	.....	1,804	.....	.....	.....	65,838	.....	67,642	67,642
Total	6,711	327,562	.....	.....	56,871	280,809	63,582	608,371	671,954

CHAPTER III.

CALIFORNIA.

By W. H. DIMOND.

Superintendent of United States Mint at San Francisco, Cal.

The product of the precious metals in the State of California for the calendar year 1889 is estimated to have been $14,852,533, of which $13,787,252 was gold and $1,065,281 silver.

County.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Amador	$1,560,975	$6,398	$1,567,373
Butte	696,628	518	697,146
Calaveras	592,243	1,071	593,314
Colusa	12,592	1,034	13,626
Del Norte	21,800	.....	21,800
El Dorado	427,638	408	428,046
Fresno	185,988	4,629	190,617
Humboldt	143,701	274	143,975
Inyo	193,957	30,706	224,663
Kern	242,676	7,517	250,193
Lassen	97,503	215	97,718
Los Angeles	30,203	6,597	36,800
Mariposa	145,819	210	146,029
Merced	4,843	.....	4,843
Monterey	3,500	500	4,000
Mona	193,264	86,827	280,091
Napa	55,000	40,000	95,000
Nevada	2,249,335	5,633	2,254,968
Orange	6,262	9,273	15,535
Placer	1,365,490	3,965	1,369,455
Plumas	796,754	235	796,989
Sacramento	210,075	.....	210,075
San Bernardino	19,737	824,820	844,557
Santa Barbara	42,423	175	42,598
San Diego	275,440	25,740	301,180
San Luis Obispo	6,260	.....	6,260
Shasta	415,631	5,396	421,027
Sierra	1,446,486	1,222	1,447,708
Siskiyou	915,294	370	915,664
Stanislaus	20,410	.....	20,410
Tulare	39,340	250	39,590
Trinity	811,632	640	812,272
Tuolumne	446,300	543	446,843
Yuba	112,053	115	112,168
Total	13,787,252	1,065,281	14,852,533

RETURNS FROM MINING COMPANIES BY COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 1889.

Mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
AMADOR COUNTY.				
Gover Improvement	Amador City	$50,646.19		$50,646.19
Keystone Consolidated	do	69,190.21		69,190.21
South Spring Hill Gold	do	150,000.00	$1,500.00	151,500.00
Forest Home	Forest Home	500.00		500.00
Arroyo Seco	Ione	7,441.20		7,441.20
Small mines	do	3,100.50		3,100.50
Chinese and Indians	do	12,000.00		12,000.00
Chinese Company	do	5,000.00		5,000.00
Irish Hill Gravel	do	6,740.50		6,740.50
Kennedy Milling and	Jackson	150,104.15	1,017.75	151,121.90
River gold	do	22,741.75		22,741.75
Amador Tunnel Mill	do	205.83		205.83
Small quartz mines	do	25,820.00		25,820.00
Small placer mines	do	5,000.00		5,000.00
Zeile	do	103,895.85	1,253.60	105,149.45
Purington Ditch	Oleta	75,000.00		75,000.00
Small mines	Pine Grove	7,976.00		7,976.00
Anaconda	do	450.00		450.00
Granger	do	301.60	11.00	312.60
Ludekens	do	1,892.61	13.10	1,905.71
Lowry	do	500.00		500.00
Grass Valley Flume and Hydraulic	do	13,000.00		13,000.00
Small mine	do	200.00		200.00
Plymouth Consolidated Gold	Plymouth	136,296.00		136,296.00
Small mines	do	9,667.00		9,667.00
Chinese	do	2,000.00		2,000.00
Little Creek	Sutter Creek	6,000.00		6,000.00
Amador and Phœnix Red. Works	do	197,263.72		197,263.72
Chinese	do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Small mines	do	5,000.00		5,000.00
Wildman Gold	do	69,256.00	603.00	69,859.00
Sutter Creek or Iowa	do	16,536.00		16,536.00
Lincoln Gold	do	3,750.87		3,750.87
Katz	do	2,500.00		2,500.00
Total		1,160,975.98	4,398.45	1,165,374.43
BUTTE COUNTY.				
South Horncut	Bangor	600.00		600.00
Small mines	do	2,000.00		2,000.00
Best	Berdan	6,500.00		6,500.00
Green	do	1,800.00		1,800.00
Thompson & Peale	do	750.00		750.00
Scribner	do	425.00		425.00
Union Tunnel	do	575.00		575.00
Holben	do	600.00		600.00
Small mines	do	2,000.00		2,000.00
Chinese	do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Dix	do	8,384.00		8,384.00
Wild Yankee	Berry Creek	300.00		300.00
Berry Creek mines	do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Small mines	Bidwell's Bar	1,860.00		1,860.00
Indians	do	344.10		344.10
Big Bend Tunnel	Big Bend	11,538.86		11,538.86

RETURNS FROM MINING COMPANIES BY COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
BUTTE COUNTY—continued.				
Small mines	Big Bend	2,000.00		2,000.00
Bean Creek	Brush Creek	550.00		550.00
Kentuck	do	1,200.00		1,200.00
Bush	do	2,300.00		2,300.00
Slate	do	400.00		400.00
Vieux	do	900.00		900.00
Ah Foon & Co	do	3,600.00		3,600.00
Kellogg Gulch	do	1,800.00		1,800.00
Sky High	do	200.00		200.00
Pea Vine	do	300.00		300.00
Berry Creek	do	900.00		900.00
Gravel Range diggings	do	1,700.00		1,700.00
Poop Ravine	do	300.00		300.00
Ram Creek	do	400.00		400.00
Jacks	do	700.00		700.00
Moody's	do	1,300.00		1,300.00
Martin & Co	do	300.00		300.00
Sly Creek	do	200.00		200.00
Sunken Bar	do	1,300.00		1,300.00
French Creek	do	1,700.00		1,700.00
Wild Yankee Creek	do	400.00		400.00
Chinese	do	7,500.00		7,500.00
Small mines	do	8,000.00		8,000.00
Spring Valley Gold	Cherokee	95,500.00		95,500.00
Chinese	do	500.00		500.00
Small mines	do	10,000.00		10,000.00
Chinese	Clipper Mills	300.00		300.00
Wright Placer	Con Cow		7.76	7.76
Duensing	do	516.75		516.75
Farley	do	3,100.50		3,100.50
Freese & Trumble	do	435.00		435.00
Gramps & Ginder	do	350.00		350.00
Little Kimshew	do	500.00		500.00
Simmons	do	140.00		140.00
Richards	do	50.00		50.00
Wright	do	45.00		45.00
Taylor & Wildprett	do	75.00		75.00
Murphy Lake	do	35.00		35.00
Gold Bank	Forbestown	16,356.00	194.00	16,550.00
Roberts & Kendall	do	1,937.82		1,937.82
Portuguese Mining Co	Inskip	4,200.00		4,200.00
Carr Gravel	do	14,000.00		14,000.00
Caffey	do	480.00		480.00
Wild Yankee	do	210.00		210.00
Nicholl & Longley	John Adams	372.06		372.06
Small mines	do	17,507.09		17,507.09
Daly	do	3,500.00		3,500.00
Toad Town	Lovelock	16.00	17.00	33.00
Gold Ledge Quartz	do	400.00		400.00
Josephine	do	300.00		300.00
Snow & Kendall	do	2,800.00		2,800.00
Merrimac mines	Merrimac	25,640.00		25,640.00
Chinese	Magalia	5,407.40		5,407.40

RETURNS FROM MINING COMPANIES BY COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 1889—Continued.

Mining Company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
BUTTE COUNTY—continued.				
West Branch	Magalia	$248.04		$248.04
Indian King Drift	Nimshew	2,051.09		2,051.09
Oro Fino	....do	6,630.22		6,630.22
Chinese	Oroville	45,340.00		45,340.00
Small mines	....do	24,989.50		24,989.50
Carr	Powelton	6,614.40		6,614.40
Eagle Gulch	Strawberry Valley, Yuba County.	452.50		452.50
Gardner	....do	80.00		80.00
Emerson	....do	125.00		125.00
Mexican Company	....do	200.00		200.00
Chinese Company	....do	400.00		400.00
Humbug	....do	125.00		125.00
Larimir	....do	125.00		125.00
Dodson	....do	200.00		200.00
Purchase	....do	100.00		100.00
Chinese Company	....do	200.00		200.00
Klepple	....do	200.00		200.00
Bochem	....do	100.00		100.00
Nichols	Yankee Hill	8,000.00		8,000.00
Buchanan Hill	....do	1,200.00		1,200.00
Rainbow Quartz	....do	1,446.90		1,446.90
Chinese (19 mines)	....do	3,000.00		3,000.00
Small mines	....do	12,000.00		12,000.00
Dutch Boy	Strawberry Valley, Yuba County.	500.00		500.00
Total		396,628.23	$218.76	396,846.99
CALAVERAS COUNTY.				
Utica	Angel's	$272,061.00		$272,061.00
Other sources prospecting	....do	12,710.00		12,710.00
Smyth	....do	1,285.00		1,285.00
Ewicka and Black Wonder	....do	13,000.00	368.60	13,368.60
Suffolk Gold	... do	223.00		223.00
Whittle	....do	7,000.00		7,000.00
Small mines	....do	5,000.00		5,000.00
Chinese	Copperopolis	610.00		610.00
Small mines	....do	1,032.00		1,032.00
Lucas	Campo Seco	809.75		809.75
Small mines	Douglas Flat	200.00		200.00
Norfolk	Murphy's	4,960.80	202.73	5,163.53
Roble	....do	1,350.00		1,350.00
Small mines	....do	850.00		850.00
Cuneo	Mountain Ranch	424.25		424.25
Riley	....do	1,240.20		1,240.20
Chinese	....do	300.00		300.00
Small mines	....do	1,550.00		1,550.00
Gopher claim	Mokelumne Hill	75.00		75.00
Green Mountain	....do	2,500.00		2,500.00
Spokane Quartz	....do	13.50		13.50
Calaveras Blue Gravel	....do	3,286.42		3,286.42
Happy Valley	....do	4,766.00		4,766.00
Small mines	....do	3,000.00		3,000.00

RETURNS FROM MINING COMPANIES BY COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 1889—Continued.

Mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
CALAVERAS COUNTY—continued.				
Union Shaft Gold	North Branch	$2,207.75		$2,207.75
Benson	....do	24,000.00		24,000.00
Ah Oug & Co	....do	6,000.00		6,000.00
Chinese	....do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Small mines	....do	500.00		500.00
Last Chance	Robinson's Ferry	1,240.73		1,240.73
Adelaide	....do	1,500.00		1,500.00
Chinese	Railroad Flat	1,500.00		1,500.00
Small mines	....do	20,000.00		20,000.00
Do	Sheep Ranch	500.00		500.00
Union Gravel shaft	San Andreas	4,300.00		4,300.00
Hendrick	....do	1,225.00		1,225.00
Chinese	....do	1,744.00		1,744.00
Small mines	....do	7,475.00		7,475.00
Do	Telegraph City	500.00		500.00
Chinese	Valley Springs	8,000.00		8,000.00
Small mines	....do	10,000.00		10,000.00
Do	Vallecito	10,000.00		10,000.00
Russell Reduction Works	West Point	30,000.00		30,000.00
Rowe & Jenkins	....do	3,000.00		3,000.00
Keltz	....do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Cook	....do	6,000.00		6,000.00
Riverside	....do	1,000.00		1,000.00
All others	....do	19,000.00		19,000.00
Blazing Star	....do	25,000.00		25,000.00
Chinese	....do	500.00		500.00
Small mines	....do	6,000.00		6,000.00
Tom Paine	....do	804.06		804.06
Total		532,243.46	$571.33	532,814.79
COLUSA OOUNTY.				
Mawzanita Gold	Sulphur Creek	4,060.73	94.64	4,155.37
Small mines	....do	4,532.00		4,532.00
Clyde	Williams	3,000.00	750.00	3,750.00
Total		11,592.73	844.64	12,437.37
DEL NORTE COUNTY.				
Big Flat	Crescent City	12,000.00		12,000.00
Gasquet Mines	Gasquet	4,800.00		4,800.00
Total		16,800.00		16,800.00
EL DORADO COUNTY.				
Chinese	Coloma	$9,000.00		$9,000.00
Peterson	... do	420.00		420.00
Small mines	Clarksville	3,000.00		3,000.00
Everett	....do	230.00		230.00
Small mine	Diamond Springs	380.00		380.00
Church Gold	El Dorado	8,000.00		8,000.00
Idle Wild Gold	Garden Valley	4,000.00		4,000.00
Dividend Placer	Green Valley	700.00		700.00
Small Placer Mines	....do	49,975.50		49,975.50
Skinner	...do	55.00		55.00
Friedman	....do	500.00		500.00
Bryant	Georgetown	671.77		671.77
Small Placer Mines	....do	2,750.00		2,750.00

RETURNS FROM MINING COMPANIES BY COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 1889—Continued.

Mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
EL DORADO COUNTY—continued.				
Chinese	Georgetown	$7,000.00		$7,000.00
Flora Drift Gravel	do	1,550.25	$6.00	1,556.25
Odlin	Grizzly Flat	570.00		570.00
Oak Consolidated	do	96.46	2.49	98.95
Chinese Company	do	939.00		939.00
Small Mines	do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Armstrong	do	1,565.00		1,565.00
Roberts	do	1,878.00		1,878.00
Chinese	do	4,000.00		4,000.00
Big Sandy	Kelsey	9,783.00		9,783.00
Chinese	Mud Springs	8,000.00		8,000.00
Louis Padrie	Nashville	364.97		364.97
Marguerite	do	200.27		200.27
Mountain Boy	do	290.00		290.00
Harvey Quartz	do	270.00		270.00
Inez Gold	do	600.00		600.00
Adam's Gulch	do	3,750.00		3,750.00
Cumberland Mill	do	800.00		800.00
Gold Mountain	do	400.00		400.00
Chinese	do	5,000.00		5,000.00
Small mines	do	12,000.00		12,000.00
Zantgraf	New Castle	14,000.00		14,000.00
Glen Dolan Gravel	Orno Ranch	400.00		400.00
Welker	Placerville	1,116.00		1,116.00
Barnes	do	850.00		850.00
Rogers Gravel	do	9,000.00		9,000.00
Pacific	do	6,000.00		6,000.00
Texas Hill (Gignac)	do	80.00		80.00
Tokey	do	80.00		80.00
Green Mountain Tunnel	do	1,189.00		1,189.00
Pietra Rivera	do	1,500.00		1,500.00
Chinese	do	15,000.00		15,000.00
Small mines	do	5,000.00		5,000.00
Lynden	do	23,043.00		23,043.00
Vulture	do	141.50		141.50
Chinese	Shingle Springs	6,000.00		6,000.00
Potts	Smith's Flat	4,500.00		4,500.00
Total		227,638.72	8.49	227,647.21
FRESNO COUNTY.				
Harron	Auberry	$5,699.39		$5,699.39
San Francisco	Bates	600.00		600.00
Rattle Snake	do	580.00		580.00
Small mines	Berenda	1,800.00		1,800.00
Samson	Dunlap	100.00		100.00
Chinese	Coarse Gold Gulch	300.00		300.00
Small mines	do	3,500.00	50.00	3,550.00
Josephine	Grub Gulch	69,100.65		69,100.65
Gambetta	do	10,000.00		10,000.00
Small mines	do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Abbey	Hildreth	46,108.07	4,079.78	50,187.85
Small mines	do	2,200.00		2,200.00
Total		140,988.11	4,129.78	145,117.89

RETURNS FROM MINING COMPANIES BY COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 1889—Continued.

Mining Company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
HUMBOLDT COUNTY.				
Small Mines	Arcata	$35,000.00		$35,000.00
China Flat Placer	China Flat	268.71		268.71
Humboldt	....do	2,067.00		2,067.00
Small mines	Eureka	6,000.00		6,000.00
Croton Bar	Orleans	1,695.94		1,695.94
Thompson Bar	....do	289.00		289.00
Saints' Rest	....do	1,377.00		1,377.00
Big Bar	....do	2,800.00		2,800.00
French Bar	....do	408.00		408.00
Red Cap Bar	....do	204.00		204.00
Bristol	....do	560.00		560.00
Ferris	....do	895.70		895.70
Orleans Bar (limited)	....do	12,725.25	$74.33	12,799.58
Pearch	....do	3,410.55		3,410.55
Chinese	....do	10.000.00		10,000.00
Small mines	....do	8,000.00		8,000.00
Lower Gold Bluffs	Trinidad	28,000.00		28,000.00
Upper Gold Bluffs	....do	19,000.00		19,000.00
Total		132,701.15	74.33	132,775.48
INYO COUNTY.				
Sacramento	Bishop Creek	1,172.56	670.00	1,842.56
Baltic	Big Pine	5,276.54		5,276.54
Cometti	....do	11,074.26		11,074.26
Small mines	....do	2,985.00	3,000.00	5,985.00
Small mines	Cerro Gordo		10,000.00	10,000,00
Modock Consolidated Mines	Darwin	1,136.85	241.92	1,378.77
Small mines	....do		8,220.00	8,220.00
Phœnix	....do	486.00		486.00
French	....do		2,516.32	2,516.32
Irish Hill Gravel	Ione		184.30	184.30
Brown Monster	Independence	22,848.00	298.08	23,146.08
White Hill	....do	3,000.00		3,000.00
Union	....do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Maxim Mill and	....do	2,000.00		2,000.00
Coal Burner	Lone Pine	92,721.62	379.06	93,100.68
Big Treasure	....do		195.12	195.12
Flagstaff	....do	25.85	300.70	326.55
Keynote	....do	4,580.00		4,580.00
Small mines	....do	3,300.00		3,300.00
Surprise	Panamint		1,746.00	1,746.00
Hemlock	....do	2,350.40	954.50	3,304.90
Total		153,957.08	28.706.00	182,663.08
KERN COUNTY.				
Sherman	Bakersfield	75,000.00	2,500.00	77,500.00
Long Tom	....do	3,000.00		3,000.00
Chinese	Greenwich	100.00		100.00
Small mines	....do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Spar Ledge	Granite Station	1,653.60	4.85	1,658.45
Palmer	Havilah	2,714.76	13.09	2,727.85
Ophir	....do	3,600.00		3,600.00
Fame	....do	2,400.00		2,400.00

RETURNS FROM MINING COMPANIES BY COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 1889—Continued.

Mining Company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
KERN COUNTY—continued.				
Rochefort	Havilah	$126.00		$126.00
Shuter & McKay	do	3,100.00		3,100.00
Chinese	do	150.00		150.00
Small mines	do	15,000.00		15,000.00
Havilah Mines	do	7,400.00		7,400.00
Bodfish	do	18,000.00		18,000.00
Confidence	do	868.14		868.14
Robinson	Kernville	8,000.00		8,000.00
Mammoth	do	10,100.00		10,100.00
Tom Lane	Keene	9,259.96		9,259.96
Keene	do	160.00		160.00
Mann	Weldon	53,742.00		53,742.00
Gold Mountain	do	1,756.95		1,756.95
Joe Moreno	do	2,604.42		2,604.42
Clarkville Gravel	do	440.52		440.52
Chinese	do	2,500.00		2,500.00
White River Mines	White River	20,000.00		20,000.00
Total		242,676.35	$2,517.94	245,191.29
LASSEN COUNTY.				
Eclipse	Hayden Hill	1,000.00		1,000.00
Golden Eagle	do	79,334.62	15.52	79,350.14
Harbert & Lewis	do	7,168.68		7,168.68
Total		87,503.30	15.52	87,518.82
LOS ANGELES COUNTY.				
Red Rover	Acton	25,837.50	97.00	25,934.50
New York	do	7,000.00		7,000.00
Small mines	do	500.00		500.00
Mexicans	Newhall	2,047.80		2,047.80
Campton	do	2,318.00		2,318 00
Small mines	Ravenna	500.00		500.00
Total		38,203.30	97.00	38,300.30
MARIPOSA COUNTY.				
Chinese	Bear Valley	4,596.00		4,596.00
Small mines	do	4,573.00		4,573.00
Sweet Water	Coulterville	15,047.76		15,047.76
Chinese	do	4,207.50		4,207.50
Small mines	do	3,850.00		3,850.00
Hathaway Bondurant	do	32,000.00		32,000.00
Duncan	Hornitos	200.00		200.00
Enterprise Mill and	do	857.00		857.00
Blue View	do	1,800.00		1,800.00
Francis	do	10,000.00		10,000.00
Mexican	do	7,000.00		7,000.00
Comedore	do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Blaney Gravel	do	500.00		500.00
Green Valley	do	2,000.00		2,000.00
All others	do	6,408.00		6,408.00
Chinese	do	10,000.00		10,000.00
Chinese	Mariposa	2,490.00		2,490.00
Small mines	do	23,490.00		23,490.00
Spence	do	800.00		800.00
Total		130,819.26		130,819.26

RETURNS FROM MINING COMPANIES BY COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 1889—Continued.

Mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
MERCED COUNTY.				
Spencer Gravel	Merced Falls	$1,343.55		$1,343.55
Chinese	do	500.00		500.00
Small mines	do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Total		2,843.55		2,843.55
MONTEREY COUNTY.				
Mansfield mines	Mansfield	2,500.00		2,500.00
Total		2,500.00		2,500.00
MONO COUNTY.				
Standard Consolidated	Bodie	137,798.98	$11,912.59	149,711.57
Little Emily	Benton		10,000.00	10,000.00
Wai Wera Consolidated	do	15,486.06		15,486.06
Small mines	do	1,014.25	14,914.66	15,928.91
Chinese	Bridgeport	480.00		480.00
Small mines	do	520.00		520.00
Indians	do	200.00		200.00
All others	do	1,240.20		1,240.20
Small mines	Lundy	5,500.00		5,500.00
Golden Prince	do	1,025.00		1,025.00
Total		163,264.49	36,827.25	200,091.74
NAPA COUNTY.				
Palisade	Calistoga	50,205.97	39,731.20	89,937.17
Total		50,205.97	39,731.20	89,937.17
NEVADA COUNTY.				
Milton Water and	French Corral	6,061.00		6,061.00
Quong, Sing & Co	do	12,568.39		12,568.39
Slide Quartz	do	755.50		755.50
North Star and Original Empire	Grass Valley	413,199.32		413,199.32
North Banner Consolidated Tunnel	do	38,357.97		38,357.97
Omaha Consolidated Gold	do	118,799.32		118,799.32
Green Mountain	do	72.07		72.07
Empire	do	39,500.00		39,500.00
Idaho Quartz	do	479,909.07		479,909.07
Gladstone	do	3,005.60		3,005.60
Swamp Angel	Lowell Hill	5,850.00		5,850.00
Standard	Moore's Flat	300.00		300.00
Snow Point, Hydraulic, and Yuba	do	20,000.00		20,000.00
Small mines	do	800.00		800.00
North Bloomfield Gravel	North Bloomfield	45,103.39		45,103.39
Mabel Gravel	do	180,687.22	165.51	180,852.73
Waukenshaw	do	4,960.80		4,960.80
Derbec Blue Gravel	do	171,637.56	696.75	172,334.31
Gold Cañon	do	10,500.00		10,500.00
Sobrante	do	24,000.00		24,000.00
Lincoln	Nevada City	436.18		436.18
Lord	do	3,000.00		3,000.00
St. Johns	do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Montana Quartz	do	592.90		592.90
Oro Fino	do	4,000.00		4,000.00
Gray	do	8,000.00		8,000.00

RETURNS FROM MINING COMPANIES BY COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 1889--Continued.

Mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
NEVADA COUNTY—Continued.				
Original Pittsburgh	Nevada City	$11,123.47		$11,123.47
Champion	do	71,315.58	$997.44	72,313.02
Wisconsin	do	11,200.00	550.00	11,750.00
Müller & Walling	do	696.00		696.00
Lecompton	do	4,950.00	350.00	5,300.00
Gagan Quartz	do	3,823.31	95.20	3,918.51
Chinese	do	30,600.00		30,600.00
Mountaineer	do	79,035.00	753.00	79,788.00
Mayflower	do	3,947.69		3,947.69
Union Gravel	do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Manzanita Drift	do	36,869.44		36,869.44
Small mines	do	15,000.00		15,000.00
Ebaugh	do	1,518.18		1,518.18
Ragon & Dean	do	3,180.49	25.20	3,205.69
Emancipation Quartz	do	4,180.58		4,180.58
Lone Star	do	592.91		592.91
Little Doré Quartz	do	570.00		570.00
Providence	do	130,000.00		130,000.00
Chinese	Omega	600.00		600.00
Portuguese	Rough and Ready	700.00		700.00
Shuler	do	950.82		950.82
Small mines	Spenceville	1,000.00		1,000.00
Chinese	Sweetland	4,000.00		4,000.00
Small mines	do	3,500.00		3,500.00
Brown	You Bet	15,000.00		15,000.00
Small mines	Nevada County	18,334.00		18,334.00
Chinese	do	19,000.00		19,000.00
Rocky Glen Gold	do	12,503.00		12,503.00
Total		2,078,286.76	3,633.10	2,081,919.86
ORANGE COUNTY.				
Bavarian	Anaheim		4,449.45	4,449.45
Alma	Santa Ana	62.01	824.50	886.51
Total		62.01	5,273.95	5,335.96
PLACER COUNTY.				
Moore	Auburn	10,055.18		10,055.18
Mammoth Bar	do	9,443.25		9,443.25
Hathaway	do	40,000.00		40,000.00
Eclipse	do	5,000.00		5,000.00
Small mines	do	25,000.00		25,000.00
Chinese	do	2,300.00		2,300.00
Paragon	Bath	54,077.70		54,077.70
Hosmer	do	2,000.00		2,000.00
Fourth of July and Independence.	Blue Canyon	1,500.00		1,500.00
Chinese	Butcher Ranch	500.00		500.00
Indians	do	500.00		500.00
Christmas Hill	do	1,500.00		1,500.00
Whiteman Placer	do	480.00		480.00
All others	Emigrant Gap	57,857.00		57,857.00
Small mines	do	1,657.00		1,657.00
Morgan Gravel	Dutch Flat	2,000.00		2,000.00
Chinese	do	10,000.00		10,000.00

RETURNS FROM MINING COMPANIES BY COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 1889—Continued.

Mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
PLACER COUNTY—continued.				
Smith's Point	Forest Hill	$2,750.21	$7.81	$2,758.02
Chinese	....do	6,000.00		6,000.00
Small mines	....do	2,500.00		2,500.00
Small Hope	....do	300.00		300.00
Mayflower	....do	332,042.88	1,600.75	333,643.63
All others	....do	30,260.00		30,260.00
Cranage Drift	....do	2,200.00		2,200.00
Sumpter	Iowa City	1,939.06		1,939.06
Sinclair	....do	700.95		700.95
Golden River	....do	68,465.54		68,465.54
Chinese	....do	62,500.00		62,500.00
Small mines	....do	6,640.00		6,640.00
North Star	....do	50,000.00		50,000.00
Pioneer	....do	45,000.00	366.56	45,366.56
Drummond	....do	5,750.00		5,750.00
Morning Star Gravel Drift	Iowa Hill	26,769.00		26,769.00
Strawberry	....do	5,508.61		5,508.61
Strawberry Chinese Co	....do	4,500.00		4,500.00
Shelby	....do	2,730.00		2,730.00
Big Gun or Van Eman	Michigan Bluff	500.00		500.00
Hidden Treasure	....do	116,094.25		116,094.25
Bald Mountain	....do	9.00		9.00
Elk Horn	....do	2,067.00		2,067.00
Danis Placer	....do	12,000.00		12,000.00
Rainbow	....do	4,000.00		4,000.00
Lawretzon	New Castle	1,777.62		1,777.62
Hathaway	....do	124,939.82		124,939.82
Almont	Ophir	4,371.21		4,371.21
Gold Blossom	....do	6,500.00		6,500.00
Three Stars	....do	3,500.00		3,500.00
Good Friday	....do	2,082.00		2,082.00
Chinese	Pino (Loomis)	140.00		140.00
Small mines	Penryn	1,298.00		1,298.00
Chicago Phœnix	....do	1,172.25		1,172.25
Lee	Rocklyn	30,000.00		30,000.00
River Canyon Flat Mountain	Todds	2,350.00		2,350.00
Cook and Newman	....do	496.08		496.08
Pioneer Quartz	Towle (Alta)	23,800.00		23,800.00
Small mines	....do	3,500.00		3,500.00
Last Chance	Yankee Jims	800.00		800.00
Small mines	....do	5,000.00		5,000.00
Small mines	Nevada County	9,167.00		9,167.00
Chinese	....do	9,500.00		9,500.00
Total		1,245,490.61	1,975.12	1,247,465.73
PLUMAS COUNTY.				
Small mines	Beckwith	20,000.00		20,000.00
Chinese	Bucks Ranch	1,000.00		1,000.00
Small mines	....do	12,000.00		12,000.00
Bucks Ranch mines	....do	15,000.00		15,000.00
Crescent Mill	Crescent Mills	59,302.23		59,302.23
Plumas Eureka	....do	349,409.09		349,409.09

RETURNS FROM MINING COMPANIES BY COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 1889—Continued.

Mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
PLUMAS COUNTY—continued.				
Small mines	Crescent Mills	$2,207.00		$2,207.00
All others	....do	49,950.00		49,950.00
Drury	Greenville	1,123.07		1,123.07
Pacific	....do	1,267.76	$2.43	1,270.19
Small mines	....do	8,000.00		8,000.00
Chinese	Genesee	100.00		100.00
Small mines	....do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Genesee Valley Gold	....do	7,004.00		7,004.00
Green Ledge	....do	560.00		560.00
Dame & Stewart	....do	450.00		450.00
Small mines	Johnsville	29,926.00		29,926.00
Live Oak Mine	Live Oak	9.65		9.65
Barton & Stiles	Meadow Valley	1,200.00		1,200.00
Small mines	Mohawk	10,000.00		10,000.00
Chinese	....do	2,000.00		2,000.00
Young Goey Chinese Company	Nelson Point	1,033.50		1,033.50
Texas Hill	....do	826.80		826.80
Black Bear	....do	3,721.60		3,721.60
Crumpton	....do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Kendal	....do	5,014.00		5,014.00
Glazier	Prattville	69,723.81		69,723.81
Chinese	Spanish Ranch	6,716.00		6,716.00
Small mines	....do	17,633.22		17,633.22
Rush Creek Flat	....do	300.00		300.00
Plumas Water	....do	6,216.00		6,216.00
Rich Bar	....do	319.66		319.66
Taylorsville Mill	Taylorsville	1,900.00		1,900.00
Small mines	....do	1,359.00		1,359.00
Lucky Saturday	....do	1,900.00		1,900.00
Morton	....do	800.00		800.00
Brown Bear	Wash	196.10		196.10
Chinese	Plumas County	6,586.00		6,586.00
Total		696,754.49	2.43	696,756.92
SACRAMENTO COUNTY.				
Eckardt	Folsom	6,420.00		6,420.00
Chinese	....do	100,000.00		100,000.00
Small mines	....do	70,000.00		70,000.00
Consumnes Land and Water Co.	Michigan Bar	9,727.77		9,727.77
Jordan	....do	1,200.00		1,200.00
Small mines	Sacramento	9,727.77		9,727.77
Total		197,075.54		197,075.54
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.				
Bismarck	Calico		2,502.60	2,502.60
Barber mill and	....do		95,000.00	95,000.00
Young Waterman	....do		6,484.70	6,484.70
Dana	....do		5,238.00	5,238.00
Blackfoot	....do		9,506.00	9,506.00
Jesse Tay	....do		1,067.00	1,067.00
Morning Star	Daggett	50.00	48.50	98.50
Waterloo	....do		493,323.57	493,323.57
Small mines	....do		1,000.00	1,000.00

RETURNS FROM MINING COMPANIES BY COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 1889—Continued.

Mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY—cont'd.				
Sampson	Daggett	.....	$15.00	$15.00
Yellow Jacket	Grapeland	$540.00	.....	540.00
Small mines	....do	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Grapevine Placer	....do	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
Ivanpah Consolidated	Ivanpah	.....	1,214.95	1,214.95
Stonewall	....do	.....	4,669.08	4,669.08
Bryfogle	....do	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Oro Grande mines	Oro Grande	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Hall	Providence	868.14	339.50	1,207.64
Golden Queen	....do	865.00	.....	865.00
La Prieta	....do	450.00	.....	450.00
Mineral Point	....do	90.00	.....	90.00
Perseverance	....do	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Grey Hound	....do	85.00	.....	85.00
Cashier	Needles	82.68	411.10	493.78
Small mines	Victor	206.70	.....	206.70
Total	.....	10,737.52	621,820.00	632,557.52
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.				
Lompoc Beach	Lompoc	4,009.98	.....	4,009.98
Do	....do	113.69	.....	113.69
Small mines	....do	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Lanner & Spence	....do	3,871.30	.....	3,871.30
Henning & Hesser	....do	113.68	.....	113.68
Bear Creek beach mines	....do	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Lompoc	....do	1,620.00	.....	1,620.00
Beach mines	....do	25,194.50	.....	25,194.50
Small mines	Santa Ynez	500.00	.....	500.00
Total	.....	41,423.15	.....	41,423.15
SAN DIEGO COUNTY.				
Stonewall	Cuyamaca	214,000.00	.....	214,000.00
Indio mines	Indio	3,600.50	.....	3,600.50
Small mines	....do	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
Shenandoah	Mesa Grande	41,340.00	.....	41,340.00
Good Hope Consolidated Gold	Pinacate	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Total	.....	270,440.50	.....	270,440.50
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.				
Ensign	La Panza	60.00	.....	60.00
Small mines	....do	500.00	.....	500.00
Hoagland Placer	....do	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Still	....do	200.00	.....	200.00
Small mines	San Luis Obispo	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
Total	.....	5,260.00	.....	5,260.00
SHASTA COUNTY.				
Spring Creek	Copley	1,498.99	.....	1,498.99
Utah and California Gold	Buckeye	54,281.60	.....	54,281.60
Mammoth	....do	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Small placer mines	Copper City	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Chinese	Cottonwood	480.00	.....	480.00
Niagara Mill	French Gulch	31,408.45	.....	31,408.45

RETURNS FROM MINING COMPANIES BY COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 1889—Continued.

Mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
SHASTA COUNTY—continued.				
American	French Gulch	$6,454.59	$48.50	$6,503.09
Sybil Quartz	do	826.80	67.90	894.70
Texas and Georgia Consolidated	do	40,000.00	400.00	40,400.00
Mocking Bird	do	33.00	.....	33.00
Black Hawk	do	33.00	.....	33.00
Falls	do	306.38	5.30	311.68
Arastra	do	500.00	.....	500.00
Wright's	do	200.00	.....	200.00
Gladstone	do	41,000.00	150.00	41,150.00
Chicago	Igo	1,033.50	2,716.00	3,749.50
Shirland Bros	do	525.00	.....	525.00
Dixon & Cooper	do	1,800.00	.....	1,800.00
Chinese	do	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Small mines	do	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Hope	do	488.76	8.34	497.10
Uncle Sam	Kennet	50,820.24	.....	50,820.24
Summit	Oro	20,499.03	.....	20,499.03
Small mines	do	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Big Charley	do	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
Tunny Hill	do	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Williams	Stella	780.00	.....	780.00
Chinese	do	300.00	.....	300.00
Small mines	do	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
Little Nellie	Shasta	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
Small mines	Waugh	550.00	.....	550.00
Wenthrop	Ydalpom	400.00	.....	400.00
Jenny June	do	412.00	.....	412.00
Chinese	do	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
Small mines	do	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Total		315,631.34	3,396.04	319,027.38
SIERRA COUNTY.				
Buckeye Gravel	Alleghany	2,931.98	.....	2,931.98
Mariposa Quartz	do	44,330.32	.....	44,330.32
El Dorado Quartz	do	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
Sierra Quartz	do	978.50	22.50	1,001.00
Small mines	do	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Kenton	do	1,209.20	.....	1,209.20
Brandy City	Brandy City	45,186.47	.....	45,186.47
St. Clair	Camptonville, Yuba County.	5,984.27	.....	5,984.27
American Hill	Downieville	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
Mowrey & Company	do	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00
Atwood	do	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Excelsior	do	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Gold Bluff	do	20,708.38	.....	20,708.38
Scammon & Co	do	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Morse	do	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Richards	do	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Chinese	do	11,390.00	.....	11,390.00
Denmire	do	375.87	.....	375.87
Small mines	do	300.00	.....	300.00
Archambo	do	1,600.00	.....	1,600.00
Morton	do	700.00	.....	700.00

RETURNS FROM MINING COMPANIES BY COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 1889—Continued.

Mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
SIERRA COUNTY—continued.				
Maxon	Downieville	$900.00		$900.00
Van Vaulleghy	....do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Carpenter	....do	600.00		600.00
Ward	....do	800.00		800.00
Galliger	....do	400.00		400.00
Carlsen	....do	1,500.00		1,500.00
Davis	....do	500.00		500.00
Webster	....do	500.00		500.00
Shey Cañon Company	....do	1,200.00		1,200.00
Easley	....do	800.00		800.00
Lind	....do	700.00		700.00
Richardson	....do	500.00		500.00
Buse	....do	900.00		900.00
Warnemaker	....do	500.00		500.00
Kanauf	....do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Quong Fong Hi Company	....do	2,500.00		2,500.00
Fong Kee Company	....do	2,000.00		2,000.00
Ah Mow & Co	....do	1,600.00		1.600.00
Sailer Roane Chinese Company	....do	1,900.00		1,900.00
Chung Lee & Co	....do	2,000.00		2,000.00
Carney & Co	....do	800.00		800.00
Wide Awake	....do	2,096.25		2,096.25
Rattlesnake Gold	....do	534.75		534.75
Ruby Gold Gravel	Forest City	43,000.00		43,000.00
Small mines	Gibsonville	26,000.00		26,000.00
Chinese	Goodyear's Bar	6,000.00		6,000.00
Small mines	....do	9,000.00		9,000.00
Little Giant	Mountain House	2,000.00		2,000.00
Tippecanoe	Pike City	950.82		950.82
Union Consolidated Drift Mines	Port Wine	93,269.73	$199.52	93,469.25
Sierra Buttes	Sierra City	136,515.45		136,515.45
Hayes & Steelman	....do	800.00		800.00
New York	....do	3,000.00		3,000.00
Small mines	....do	8,601.00		8,601.00
Young America Consolidated Gold	....do	272,073.42		272,073.42
Marguerita	....do	18.50		18.50
Cleveland and Sierra	Scales	3,000.00		3,000.00
Fair Play	....do	16,000.00		16,000.00
Caledonia	St. Louis	15,408.00		15,408.00
Chinese	....do	5,000.00		5,000.00
Star	....do	2,480.40		2,480.40
Bruckerman	Table Rock	483.60		483.60
Chinese	Sierra County	12,000.00		12,000.00
Brandy City and Scale Diggings	Camptonville, Yuba County.	60,751.00		60,751.00
Total		925,477.91	222.02	925,699.93
SISKIYOU COUNTY.				
Cecilville mines	Cecilville	20,000,00		20,000.00
Summerville Hydraulic	Carrville (Trinity Co.)	11,443.12		11,443.12
Montezuma	Callahan's Ranch	10,000.00		10,000.00
A. B. C	....do	1,400.00		1,400.00
Foch	....do	20,000.00		20,000.00
Sugar Hill	....do	1,857.30		1,857.30

RETURNS FROM MINING COMPANIES BY COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 1889—Continued.

Mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
SISKIYOU COUNTY—continued.				
Chinese	Callahan's Ranch	$25,000.00		$25,000.00
Small mines	....do	20,000.00		20,000.00
Aubery	Cottage Grove	1,954.00		1,954.00
Rock Creek	....do	2,060.40		2,060.40
Stanshaw	....do	1,994.50		1,994.50
Pox Bar Placer	....do	2,105.00		2,105.00
Elliott	....do	2,000.00		2,000.00
Quartz Valley Placer	Etna Mills	11,000.00		11,000.00
Small mines	....do	6,910.57		6,910.57
Chinese	Forks of Salmon	6,000.00		6,000.00
Small mines	....do	10,000.00		10,000.00
Bloomer Hydraulic	....do	10,000.00		10,000.00
McNeal Hill	....do	2,000.00		2,000.00
Bennett	....do	20,000.00		20,000.00
Shumway	....do	620.10		620.10
K. N. Quartz	....do	27,368.82	$270.94	27,639.76
Crooker Bros	Fort Jones	3,472.56		3,472.56
Chinese	....do	11,082.00		11,082.00
Small mines	....do	102,825.00		102,825.00
Thomas	....do	3,000.00		3,000.00
Fort Jones mines	....do	31,500.00		31,500.00
Consolidated Siwash Placer	....do	518.35		518.35
Elk Bar	Happy Camp	2,125.00		2,125.00
Happy Camp mines	....do	90,000.00		90,000.00
Classic Hill	....do	15,500.00		15,500.00
Siskiyou	....do	7,500.40		7,500.40
Blue Gravel Hydraulic	Henley	245.00		245.00
Singleton Drift	Hamburgh	2,750.62		2,750.62
Learned	....do	9,000.00		9,000.00
Chinese	....do	9,900.00		9,900.00
Centennial	Honolulu	8,016.60		8,016.60
Poverty Pt. Placer	Oak Bar	1,000.00		1,000.00
Oak Bar mines	....do	20,000.00		20,000.00
Blind Lode	Oro Fino	1,500.00		1,500.00
S. B. H. Co	Scott River	2,645.76		2,645.76
Chinese	....do	85,000.00		85,000.00
Small mines	....do	67,000.00		67,000.00
Stelle	....do	5,000.00		5,000.00
Harris Bros	Sawyer's Bar	1,498.58		1,498.58
Olson	....do	3,000.00		3,000.00
Gold Hill Placer	....do	1,500.00		1,500.00
Mountain Laurel	....do	37,731.20		37,731.20
Nicolet	....do	1,020.00		1,020.00
Uncle Sam	....do	5,400.00		5,400.00
Fagundes	....do	12,000.00		12,000.00
White's Bar	....do	1,500.00		1,500.00
Finley	....do	1,200.00		1,200.00
Eddies Gulch	....do	350.00		350.00
Burns	....do	3,000.00		3,000.00
Anderson	....do	600.00		600.00
Casey	....do	700.00		700.00
Paradise Flat	....do	4,000.00		4,000.00
Steamboat	....do	1,100.00		1,100.00

RETURNS FROM MINING COMPANIES BY COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 1889—Continued.

Mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
SISKIYOU COUNTY—continued.				
Mohr	Sawyer's Bar	$700.00		$700.00
Red Hill or Ahlgreen	....do	4,000.00		4,000.00
Russian Hill	....do	4,000.00		4,000.00
Rundle & Barry	....do	3,000.00		3,000.00
J. Barry	....do	800.00		800.00
Deep Channel or Bigelow	....do	2,000.00		2,000.00
Small mines	.. do	100,000.00		100,000.00
Willow Bar	Seiad Valley	700.00		700.00
Woods Boy's Claim	....do	15,000.00		15,000.00
Miller, Matt & Co	Yreka	7,200.00		7,200.00
Total		905,294.88	$270.94	905,565.82
STANISLAUS COUNTY.				
La Grange Ditch, and Hydraulic	La Grange	15,410.15		15,410.15
Total		15,410.15		15,410.15
TULARE COUNTY.				
S. Cowen	Alila	101.00		101.00
Keyes	White River	6,789.26		6,789.26
Chinese	....do	700.00		700.00
Small mines	....do	25,750.00		25,750.00
Total		33,340.26		33,340.26
TRINITY COUNTY.				
Taylor's Flat	Big Bar	13,000.00		13,000.00
Big Bar Mines	....do	19,000.00		19,000.00
Trinity River Tunnel and	...do	1,300.00		1,300.00
Summerville Hydraulic	Carrville	11,443.12		11,443.12
Yellowstone	Coleridge	5,205.95		5,205.95
North Star	....do	1,800.00		1,800.00
Ozark	....do	5,000.00		5,000.00
Fountain Head	....do	2,000.00		2,000.00
Enterprise	....do	21,890.62		21,890.62
Golden Chest	....do	3,000.00		3,000.00
Mountain Boomer	Cœur	25,000.00		25,000.00
Hard Tack	....do	3,000.00		3,000.00
Tough Nut	....do	3,400.00		3,400.00
Hunter	....do	500.00		500.00
Hidden Treasury	....do	2,800.00		2,800.00
Excelsior	....do	3,300.00		3,300.00
Sherwood	....do	5,450.40		5,450.40
Small mines	Deadwood	1,000.00		1,000.00
Silcox	Douglas City	20,670.00		20,670.00
Drinkwater	Hay Fork	2,400.00		2,400.00
Sheridan Bros	Junction City	3,100.50		3,100.50
Soldiers' Bar	....do	10,128.30		10,128.30
Sturdivant Hydraulic	....do	1,800.00		1,800.00
Chinese	....do	49,000.00		49,000.00
Small mines	....do	15,000.00		15,000.00
Mammoth	....do	25,826.00		25,826.00
Chapman & Fisher	....do	11,000.00		11,000.00
Haas	....do	10,750.00		10,750.00
Hay's Gold	....do	25,000.00		25,000.00
McGilvary or Lorenz	....do	18,064.20		18,064.20
Chinese	Lewiston	3,325.00		3,325.00
Small mines	....do	11,094.50		11,094.50

RETURNS FROM MINING COMPANIES BY COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 1889—Continued.

Mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
TRINITY COUNTY—continued.				
Chinese	Minersville	$1,000.00		$1,000.00
Small mines	do	2,500.00		2,500.00
Hatchet Creek	Trinity Center	3,387.75		3,387.75
Moore	do	82.68		82.68
Trinity Gold	Weaverville	8,300.00		8,300.00
Rule Bros	do	7,067.00		7,067.00
Sowden Bros	do	446.75		446.75
West Weaver Creek	do	300.00		300.00
Taylor's Flat	do	2,000.00		2,000.00
Chinese	do	800.00		800.00
Do	do	290,000.00		290,000.00
Small mines	do	49,500.00		49,500.00
Quong Auk Hong	do	11,000.00		11,000.00
Total		711,632.77		711,632.77
TUOLUMNE COUNTY.				
Butler	Big Oak Flat	1,800.00		1,800.00
Mississippi	do	60.70		60.70
Chinese	do	3,000.00		3,000.00
Small mines	do	8,000.00		8,000.00
Longfellow	do	10,000.00		10,000.00
Empire Gravel	Columbia	1,532.00		1,532.00
Wiedekind Placer	do	1,500.00		1,500.00
Wiedekind Experimental Placer	do	200.00		200.00
Rifle	do	38.25		38.25
Small pocket mines	do	30,000.00		30,000.00
Columbia	do	15,000.00		15,000.00
Chinese	do	3,000.00		3,000.00
Captain Griffin	do	1,446.90		1,446.90
Chinese	Carters	100.00		100.00
Small mines	do	500.00		500.00
Maffitt	Chinese Camp	1,400.00		1,400.00
Benj. Harrison	do	3,100.00		3,100.00
Chinese	do	5,621.00		5,621.00
Small mines	do	7,285.00		7,285.00
Mary Ellen	Groveland	2,489.17	$42.60	2,531.77
Quartz Mountain Gold	Jamestown	7,400.65		7,400.65
Dutch	do	5,330,26		5,330.26
Chinese	do	236.00		236.00
Small mines	do	10,288.27		10,288.27
App	do	169.80		169.80
Alameda	do	1,067.00		1,067.00
Winter Quartz	Sequori	484.63	1.30	485.93
Platt & Gilson	Soulsbyville	8,844.61		8,844.61
Mother Lode Quartz	Tuolumne County	751.00		751.00
Consolidated Eureka Gold	do	40,655.00		40,655.00
Total		171,300.24	43.90	171,344.14
YUBA COUNTY.				
Chinese	Bullards Bar	500.00		500.00
Small mines	do	250.00		250.00
Joubert Hydraulic	Camptonville	7,000.00	15.00	7,015.00
Kendall	do	77,45		77.45
Chinese	do	6,330.00		6,330.00

RETURNS FROM MINING COMPANIES BY COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 1889—Continued.

Mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
YUBA COUNTY—continued.				
Small mines	Camptonville	$29,456.35		$29,456.35
Blue Point Drift Gravel	Smartsville	42,702.00		42,702.00
Eagle Gulch	Strawberry Valley	452.50		452.50
Lost Creek Chinaor	do	400.00		400.00
Deadwood	do	398.77		398.77
Small mines	do	8,755.00		8,755.00
Kickapoo	do	826.80		826.80
Loveland	do	300.00		300.00
Wilson	do	100.00		100.00
Garno	do	100.00		100.00
Dutch Boy	do	105.00		105.00
Total		97,753.87	$15.00	97,768.87

RECAPITULATION.

County.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Amador	$1,160,975.98	$4,398.45	$1,165,374.43
Butte	396,628.23	218.76	396,846.99
Calaveras	532,243.46	571.33	532,814.79
Colusa	11,592.73	844.64	12,437.37
Del Norte	16,800.00		16,800.00
El Dorado	227,638.72	8.49	227,647.21
Fresno	140,988.11	4,129.78	145,117.89
Humboldt	132,701.15	74.33	132,775.48
Inyo	153,957.08	28,706.00	182,663.08
Kern	242,676.35	2,517.94	245,194.29
Lassen	87,503.30	15.52	87,518.82
Los Angeles	38,203.30	97.00	38,300.30
Mariposa	130,819.26		130,819.26
Merced	2,843.55		2,843.55
Monterey	2,500.00		2,500.00
Mono	163,264.49	36,827.25	200,091.74
Napa	50,205.97	39,731.20	89,937.17
Nevada	2,078,286.76	3,633.10	2,081,919.86
Orange	62.01	5,273.95	5,335.96
Placer	1,245,490.61	1,975.12	1,247,465.73
Plumas	696,754.49	2.43	696,756.92
Sacramento	197,075.54		197,075.54
San Bernardino	10,737.52	621,820.00	632,557.52
Santa Barbara	41,423.15		41,423.15
San Diego	270,440.50		270,440.50
San Louis Obispo	5,260.00		5,260.00
Shasta	315,631.34	3,396.04	319,027.38
Sierra	925,477.91	222.02	925,699.93
Siskiyou	905,294.88	270.94	905,565.82
Stanislaus	15,410.15		15,410.15
Tulare	33,340.26		33,340.26
Trinity	711,632.77		711,632.77
Tuolumne	171,300.24	43.90	171,344.14
Yuba	97,753.87	15.00	97,768.87
Total	$11,212,913.68	$754,793.19	$11,967,706.87

MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

By CHARLES G. YALE.

The principal mining industry of California is that connected with the extraction of gold from quartz and gravel, and the State still continues to hold first place in the list of States and Territories in the matter of gold product, from year to year. In the earlier history of gold mining in California, the main portion of the precious metal was procured from the placers or surface washings in the gulches, cañons, and river bars and beds, and for many years an enormous yield was maintained from these sources. Gradually, however, as was to be expected, the area available for this kind of mining was narrowed as ground was worked out, and then attention was turned to other sources of gold supply.

Finding, as the miners of those days did, these auriferous deposits only at certain points, they very naturally looked near by for the source of the free placer gold. This led to the search for quartz veins and also for the large bodies of auriferous gravel which were contained in the hills of the mining counties of the State. In time the gravel deposits were found and located and the quartz ledges opened and developed. Then the character of the mining and the character of the mining population changed. It was no longer possible for a nomadic miner with pick and pan to gather a fortune in a few days from a deposit which nature had concentrated for him in a few yards of earth. It became necessary to employ capital as well as labor in the mining operations of the State. Companies took the place of the individual miner, built ditches to bring in water to the gravel claims, and mills to crush the ore from the quartz veins. The miners gradually stopped working for themselves and were employed by the companies for daily wages. They became more settled in their habits, gave up their nomadic instincts, and became permanent residents of the little mining camps and larger mining towns where they were sure of steady employment in the mines or mills. Of course there are still many prospectors in the mountain counties as well as miners who are working their own claims, but the majority of the mining population is now engaged in work for the companies, who are operating the mines on a more extensive scale than is usually possible for individuals.

The era of speculative mining incidental to newly settled mining regions has also passed by in California.

In the earlier history of gold mining in this State, some very foolish and extravagant ideas prevailed and many mistakes were made. As a result many mines had to be abandoned after more or less loss, and people came to look upon gold quartz mining as a risky business. It was found ultimately that the fault lay more with the men themselves

than with the mines. Basing the entire yield of a lode on a few assays from rich specimens of ore from a "chimney" was found to be fallacious; and experience taught the lesson that a good solid ledge of average ore was far more valuable than the mere rich pocket mine bright with specimens. It was found, too, that because a mine was a gold mine it did not follow that all sorts of extravagant expenditures could be indulged in; that its operations must be conducted on a business basis and economy be practiced in all departments, the same as in a manufacturing or other enterprise. These things are true of other States as well as California, and are here mentioned simply that the changes and advances may be noted which have gradually led to the present condition of the quartz-mining industry in California.

It may be confidently stated that the quartz industry of the State is in a better condition to-day than it has been since its inception. The appliances for saving gold which have been perfected are applied intelligently and carefully, and every effort is made to gain a large percentage of the gold that is in the ores. The sulphurets are no longer allowed to go to waste, but all mills are now supplied with concentrators for saving this valuable product for subsequent treatment. Some of the larger mills have their own chlorination works for treating sulphurets, but those which have not find no difficulty in disposing of the concentrates to establishments which make a specialty of working them. The value of the sulphurets is usually subordinate to the value of the free gold in the ores, but in the total product form an important factor. The average value of the sulphurets saved in the State may be placed at from $80 to $90 per ton of concentrates, but it, of course, may take many tons of ore to yield a ton of these concentrated sulphurets. The percentage of sulphurets will vary from 1 to 5 per cent. of the ore milled. These sulphurets are iron pyrites principally.

What are termed low-grade ores, vary in value from $3.50 to $8 per ton in gold; and high-grade ores are those yielding from $15 to $30 per ton. The average value of the ore treated at present may be stated at $10 to $12 a ton. In the low-grade ores, the gold can seldom be seen with the naked eye, but the high-grade ore often shows particles of free gold. Mineralogically the ores worked consist generally of a quartz gangue, carrying free gold and iron pyrites. Quartz is the characteristic matrix of the veins, though other matrices occur.

The milling of gold ores in California has been greatly perfected of late years, and it is now possible to work ores profitably that 10 years since were practically worthless. This has come about by the adoption of more economical methods in both mine and mill, and greater care in the handling of the ore, as well as increased knowledge of the proper way to treat the ores in the mill. Improved appliances are also important factors. The present form of stamp-mill combines durability of construction with an automatic simplicity in the manipulation of the ores. The important object in the treatment is to secure the largest

yield consistent with the least waste of the precious metals by the adoption of the most rapid, simple, and economical method of reduction and amalgamation.

The choice of a mill-site is of paramount importance, since upon its judicious selection will depend in a great degree the cost of the milling of the ore. The accessibility of wood and water, attainable fall, and contour of the ground, and distance from the source of ore supply are the most important considerations. These desiderata are generally attainable in the districts of the State. The topography of the ground chosen is usually that which provides for an arrangement of substantial floors, one below another, to permit of an automatic fall or sliding of the ores and flow of pulp in the successive stages of treatment. Therefore the mills are, where possible, built on a side-hill.

Briefly the process of treatment may be described as follows: The ore from the mine is conveyed to a chute above the rock breaker floor, where it is discharged upon a grizzly, which consists of an arrangement of iron bars, framed and inclined downward, and so set as to permit only the smaller and suitable-sized fragments to fall into the ore-feeder bin below, whilst the larger masses slide down over the grizzly to the rock-breaker, which crushes them to proper dimensions and discharges them into the ore-feeder bin and hopper. From here they are automatically fed as required to the battery stamps in the mortar, where they are pulverized, and quicksilver being introduced to the pulp, an amalgamation of the freed particles of gold is accomplished, and the resulting amalgam retained on the silver plates fitted within the mortar.

A suitable amount of water is introduced into the battery with the ore, and this, with the "swash" of the stamps, forces the ground pulp and amalgamated particles through fixed screens out of the mortar upon an inclined table or apron of such a width as to permit a thin stream of water and pulp over the silvered plates with which this apron is covered, where the stray amalgam and liberated particles of gold are caught. The remaining sands flow on concentrators, which, by their peculiar action, retain the heavy and metallic particles and discharge the lighter and worthless portion. Where water-power is abundant this waste, or "tailings," is sometimes again worked in arastras to catch anything which may have passed the appliances described. The concentrations caught in the concentrating machines are accumulated in proper receptacles and re-treated, either by further pulverization and amalgamation in grinding pans and settlers or by chlorination or other process, as the character of the chemical combinations may require.

Although some of the sulphurets obtained by the concentrators are treated at smelting works, most of them are treated in California by the Plattner chlorination process. This consists in roasting the concentrates in reverberatory furnaces to drive off the sulphur arsenic and other deleterious substances. Salt is added as the roast nears completion. The thoroughly roasted and moistened concentrates are charged

into impregnation-vats through which chlorine gas is passed. The chlorine gas in the nascent state attacks the gold, forming with it terchloride of gold. Then water is added to the vats, by which the terchloride of gold is leached out. The lixivium is run into precipitating tanks, where, by the addition of a solution of sulphate of iron, the gold is precipitated. The gold is collected upon filters, thoroughly washed, dried and melted. The chlorination gold averages from .999 to .999½ fine. If there is silver in the concentrates, as often happens, it is leached out and reduced to a metallic state.

A chlorination plant with a capacity of six tons in twenty-four hours costs from $6,000 to $7,000, and it will cost such a plant about $10 a ton to treat the concentrates. From 90 to 92 per cent. of the gold value of the concentrates is recovered. At all important mining points in the State, there are now custom chlorination works, which charge about $20 per ton for treatment and guaranty about the above-mentioned percentage of returns.

Machinery for concentrating the sulphurets has attained considerable perfection of late years, and there are many forms on the market. The most popular and generally used are those forms which employ an endless rubber belt, near the head of which the pulp is fed. The belt is slightly inclined and is given a shaking motion, so as to keep the particles in agitation. The sulphurets settle on the belt, and, adhering to it, are carried over the head of the table and deposited in a tank or box beneath. The specifically lighter particles are carried downward and pass, as "tailings," to the blanket sluices outside the mill. These are the general features of this class of machines, which, however, vary in details of construction and operation, to some extent, and each kind has its advocates.

Many mills have from 100 to 200 feet of blanket sluices with a grade of from 1 inch to 1¼ inches per foot, and the stuff after passing over the concentrators is led to and flows through these blanket sluices. The sands collected on the fibers of the blankets are usually ground in a pan used for that purpose, though essentially like those used in silver mills.

The introduction of rock-breakers and automatic ore feeders has greatly increased the effectiveness of stamp-mills, as compared with breaking rock and feeding the battery by hand. The use of the feeders is considered to have increased the capacity of the battery from 15 to 20 per cent., besides effecting a very considerable reduction in the wearing of screens, dies, shoes, etc. As to the duty of stamps, the number of tons crushed depends on several things, but chiefly upon the character of the ore. Hard ores, and those of a clayey nature, decrease the duty of the stamps. The average duty of the stamp in this State is approximately 2¼ tons of ore in twenty-four hours. Within a short time a great improvement has been made in the matter of steel shoes and dies for quartz mills. Formerly, owing to their tendency to chip and cup, their introduction met with little success. In most mills

where transportation is an important element in the cost, steel shoes have replaced the iron ones formerly used. Recently chrome steel shoes and dies have been introduced, and have proved their superiority over most other kinds of steel used. In some mills steel shoes and iron dies are used. The iron dies wear more evenly with steel shoes than the steel dies do. The life of the steel is about two and one half to three times that of iron shoes and dies, and the cost about twice as great as those of iron.

In the matter of plates for the aprons of gold mills, silver-plated copper has almost everywhere superseded the ordinary amalgamated copper plates. They are more easily kept clean, and the coating of amalgam that forms is very effective. In fact there is a constant absorption of amalgam by the plates. At the Empire mill, Grass Valley, Nevada County, notwithstanding the fact that the plates were well cleaned every day, the "sweating" of the outside battery plates and the aprons from four batteries yielded $19,000 worth of amalgam after one and a half years' run.

The loss of quicksilver per ton is variable. One ounce per 2 tons of ore (1 pound for 32 tons) is about the mean quicksilver loss for the mills of the State. The quicksilver loss occurs generally through its being "floured" and floated off with the water in extremely finely divided particles.

As to percentages saved and cost of milling gold ores, Mr. John Hays Hammond, M. E., an authority on this subject, says:

> The average value of the ore worked is the value of the gold saved, plus the value of the sulphurets saved, plus the value of the tailings lost. From these factors is calculated the percentage of gold saved by the mill. This represents the efficiency of the process. Other things being equal this will vary with the character of the ore. Where the gold is very fine and where the sulphurets are of a brittle character the percentage saved will be less than in the treatment of more favorable ores. Most of the loss occurs in the loss of sulphurets, consequently ores carrying a large percentage of rich sulphurets may have comparatively rich tailings. There are few ores in mines in operation in California from which 80 per cent. and upwards of the assay value can not be extracted by skilled millmen with good mills. The majority of mills save at least 75 to 85 per cent. of the assay value of the ores. Careful investigation at the North Star and Empire Mills, carried on for one and a half years, shows a saving of from 82 to 94 per cent. of the assay value. The usual percentage saved, according to reliable semi-monthly reports from these mills, is from 86 to 90 per cent. of the assay value of the ores. In these estimates, of course, no deduction is made for the loss of gold in the subsequent treatment of the sulphurets, usually unimportant in this connection.

Mill labor per twenty-four hours.

One man at rock breaker, at $2.50	$2.50
Two amalgamators, at $3	6.00
Three concentrators; one at $3, and two at $2.50	8.00
Total	16.50

The rock-breaker man also attends to the blanket sluices, and is employed in other tasks about the mill. Where steam-power is employed in addition to the above force, two engineers and one man to pile the wood near the boilers, etc., are required.

Cost of milling per ton in forty-stamp gold mill (water power), capacity 80 tons per twenty-four hours:

Labor—	
Mill labor	$0.20½
Assaying, retorting, and superintendence	.02½
Total	0.23
Supplies—	
Castings	$0.07 to $0.10
Quicksilver	.01½ to .04
Lubricants, screens, illuminants, machinists' time, incidentals	.04 to .08
Total	0.35½ to 0.45

To this must be added the cost of water power, which is very variable.

Where steam-power is used the above estimate should be increased about 10 cents per ton for labor. Repairs, lubricants, etc., incident to the use of steam-power plant, increase the cost about 1 cent per ton. An electric plant to illuminate the mill, the office, etc., costs about $600. The cost of producing the light is but little beyond the cost of power to run the dynamo. Good illumination is very desirable about a mill.

The charge for assaying, retorting, and superintendence is based upon the salary of $120 per month for a man to perform these duties, in addition to rendering other services, *i. e.*, clerk, time-keeper, etc., about the mine. One-half of his time is charged to the cost of milling, while the other half is charged to the cost of mining. At some works the superintendent of the mine performs these duties.

Although the ordinary stamp-mill still continues to maintain its prestige for the reduction of ores in California, it is proper to state that within the past few years various forms of roller-mills and other forms of pulverizers have been largely put into use, especially on small mines where the owners were unwilling or unable to go to the expense of erecting stamp-mills. There are several types of the pulverizers, varying more or less in principle, but forming in themselves complete ready-built mills, simply needing a foundation to be ready for work. These cost much less than stamps and have been found very effective on certain classes of ores. In fact, their use is increasing gradually, as they are well adapted for prospecting mills and for mines owned by individuals or small companies. There are some persons who advocate their use in preference to the stamp, while others do not believe in anything but the stamp for crushing ore. However, numbers are made, sold, and put into use, and in certain instances their effectiveness can not be doubted. Probably the cheapest milling of ore ever accomplished in the world was effected by the use of one of these machines at the Spanish mine, Washington Township, Nevada County, Cal. The circumstances were exceptional, it is true, but the results show what may be accomplished under similar conditions.

At this mine, the vein averages 90 feet in width. The hanging wall is a soft slate, shaly, and not well defined. The foot wall is a hard slate and well defined. The true vein is on the foot wall and consists of solid quartz about 4 feet thick. It does not pay for working and is therefore left in place. The pay is found in the soft slate on the hang-

ing-wall side, which contains many veinlets and streaks of ferruginous quartz carrying gold. Where no quartz is to be found there is no pay. The slate on this, the west, side is talcose.

The main tunnel is in 1,200 feet. The vertical distance from the surface to the end of the main tunnel is 350 feet. One of the methods of extracting ore here is as follows: There is an excavation from the tunnel to the surface which has acquired the form of an open cut with sloping sides, too steep for a man to stand on; a Chinaman, armed with a churn drill, is lowered by a rope; he drills a hole which, when deep enough, is charged with about 5 pounds of powder and fired, causing a large quantity of the soft slate to slide to the bottom, whence it is taken out through the tunnel. The mine employs a foreman, two white men, and eight Chinamen, who extract about 4,000 tons of ore a month, enough to keep the mill at work. The wages paid are: White men, $3 per day; foreman, $3.50, and Chinamen, $1.50 per day.

The ore obtained comes out of the tunnel in cars by gravity, the empty cars being hauled back by mules. The ore is passed through a Blake rock breaker and then ground in a Huntington roller mill, of which there are three of 5 feet diameter and one of 4 feet. These mills, which make fifty-eight revolutions per minute, are fed by Hendy automatic ore-feeders.

The following record of one month's run of the mine may be taken to indicate the low cost of working the ore, and to show also how very low grade an ore may be profitably treated when the conditions are all favorable:

MINE.—COST OF PRODUCTION.

[Run; 28 days' work produced 3,443 tons of ore.]

	Labor.	Supplies.	Total.
Extracting ore	$703.50	$113.41	$816.91
Delivering ore to mill	160.20	17.95	171.15
Dead work	105.20	10.93	116.13
General expense	78.35	1.95	80.30
Total	1,047.25	144.24	1,191.49
Costper ton	.304	.042	.346

MILL.—COST OF REDUCTION.

[Run: 24½ days reduced 3,443 tons of ore.]

Mill expenses	$227.32	$194.33	$421.65
Water for power	.....	161.70	161.70
Handling ore	154.50	5.35	159.85
General expense	78.40	1.95	80.35
Total	460.22	363.33	823.55
Cost per ton	.133	.106	.239
Bullion produced	.....	.....	3,138.55
Total expenses	.....	.....	2,015.04
Profit	.....	.....	1,123.51

It will be seen from this that the ore only yielded a trifle over 91 cents per ton, yet a profit of 32.6 cents per ton resulted. The percentage of profit was 35.8 of the total. This is the very lowest record of quartz working. The fact that any profit at all can be made on such low-grade ore is remarkable. In the previous month 2,796 tons of ore were worked, which yielded $1.16 per ton. The profit was 56 cents per ton, or about 48 per cent. of the total. The profit that month on a yield of $3,268.49 was $1,572.91. The cost of mining was 37½ cents and of milling 23 cents per ton.

The combined mills in working the 3,443 tons of ore in one month crushed 140½ tons per day, at a cost of 23.9 cents per ton.

The cost of shoes and dies for this mill is 10 cents per pound at the mill and the consumption is at the rate of 4.1 cents per ton of ore worked. The cost of screens is 1.2 cents for each ton of ore. The loss of quicksilver is one-thirtieth of an ounce per ton of ore. Of the amalgam recovered 60 per cent. is obtained from the mills and 40 per cent. from the plates. The gold recovered in the mills is, of course, grain and the amalgam from this source retorts about 40 per cent. The gold from the plates is very fine, the amalgam yielding only 20 per cent. of its weight in gold in retorting. The value of the gold averages $15.50 per ounce. Contrary to a prevailing impression, clay in the ore does not cause any trouble in the mills, for this ore contains a large proportion of clay matter; it also contains a considerable, though not large, proportion of hard quartz. They use 40 miners' inches of water at a pressure of 310 feet, and at a cost of 15 cents per inch. This means a cost of about $6 per day for the water to drive the Pelton water-wheels to operate the mills.

This example is cited as the best record of any of these roller mills in California. Ordinarily they can not show so much capacity, although their operations appear to be very satisfactory to those using them, and, as stated before, the use of these crushing appliances is increasing, notwithstanding the prejudice with which they were at first received.

Amador and Nevada counties continue to be the most important as to number and yield of quartz mines in California. In the latter county the first California quartz mine was opened and the first quartz mill (1850) was built. Here are the most extensive ditches and largest reservoirs perhaps in the world. Originally intended for hydraulic mining purposes, since the suppression of that industry they are utilized for furnishing power to the quartz mills. The milling plants may be considered of the best types and the visitor desirous of examining into the best process of working gold ores may see it in its perfection at Grass Valley. He may also see the methods of gold mining at their best. The ores are for the most part of good grade and "free milling," carrying usually not more than 2 per cent. of sulphurets.

In view of these facts it will be of interest to give some details concerning a few of the representative mines and mills in these two coun

ties as indicating the best practice in gold mining and milling in California at this time. These statements are derived from the last official report of the State mineralogist of California, having been obtained by skilled deputies after personal examination and investigation.

The Idaho mine, situated 1 mile south from the town of Grass Valley, has had a long and successful history, having produced a total of over $8,000,000, nearly one-half of which has been disbursed to the shareholders in dividends, the payment of which, commencing in 1869, has since been intermitted for a period of only five months.

The total depth of the incline is 2,696 feet, vertical depth 1,790 feet. The average width of the vein in the lower workings—length of ore shoot 1,200 feet—is given at 30 inches. Last year they crushed 26,686 tons of rock. The water raised daily by the Cornish plunger pumps amounts to 21,600 cubic feet. The mine employs 173 men and the mill 17, while 16 are occupied on outside work. The wages paid are $3 a day for men in the mine and mill, and from $3 to $5 on outside work. Mining and milling per ton of ore cost $8.44. The screens have been changed from No. 5 slot to No. 6 slot. The mill, of 35 stamps, uses 30 miner's inches of water (6-inch pressure), and 320 miner's inches are required under a pressure of 542 feet to drive the Pelton wheels, of which there are three of 8-foot diameter, four of 6-foot, one of 5-foot, one of 3-foot, two of 18-inch, and one of 9-inch.

The pitch of the vein is southerly from 73 degrees to 55 degrees, the course being nearly east and west. The pay shoot pitches easterly at an angle of about 40 degrees.

The tailings from the mill are retreated by being passed, with additional clean water, through shallow sluices or strakes, lined with canvas, to which the *fine* sulphurets cling and are washed off periodically by means of a jet from a hose and nozzle, and, being afterwards collected, they are further cleansed by a repetition of the process. The resulting concentrated material is worth $30 per ton and upward.

Below, on the creek, the tailings from these works are taken up by others, who pass them through sizing boxes, and again over strakes lined with gunny sacks, which are periodically lifted and washed in tanks. The coarse sulphurets lost above, being thus recovered, are mixed with sand and treated by grinding and amalgamation in eight Knox pans, driven by a small overshot wheel. In these pans, besides quicksilver, nitrate of mercury and sometimes bluestone are used, the operators being of the opinion that they get nearly all of the gold. The eight pans work 1½ tons of the stuff in twenty-four hours. A part of the gold obtained by this latter process comes, no doubt, from the coarse sand, in the grains of which it is inclosed. The nitrate of mercury probably acts by precipitating a film of mercury upon the iron surface of the pan and upon each particle of iron ground off from the shoes and dies. The mercury *in statu nascendi* probably tends, without extra energy, to attach itself to the liberated particles of gold. The blue-

stone, in all probability, assists in the formation of an amalgamated film on the iron, by coating it with copper; but as it is used only occasionally, and for the purpose of preventing a large loss of mercury, under certain conditions, its principal use seems to be to dissolve such particles of iron as have become amalgamated through the action of nitrate of mercury, and thus produce a powdery sort of amalgam, which, when the iron is replaced by copper from the bluestone, is converted into a soft, coherent amalgam, easily saved in the washing.

The Idaho Mill is provided with an extensive system of strakes, over which the tailings are first passed after leaving the mill, where they have already flowed over the blankets, so that all the ore is subjected to no less than four concentrations. But after all these tailings are probably not much poorer than they would be if treated in the modern way by amalgamation in the battery and on plates and concentrated on Frue or Triumph vanners.

Altitude of mine	2,450 feet
Present vertical depth reached	1,790 feet
Present depth reached on incline	2,696 feet
Length of ore shoot	1,200 feet
Quantity of water raised in twenty-four hours	21,600 cubic feet
Cost of powder and fuse	$8,687.68
Cost of steel for drills	$605.52
Cost of mining and milling	$8.44 per ton
Quantity of ore crushed	26,686 tons
Number of stamps	35
Weight of stamps	850 pounds
Drop of stamp	9.5 inches
Drops of stamp	72 per minute
Kind of screen	No. 6 slot
Concentrators	Blankets; Cornish buddle
Water used in battery	30 miner's inches
Water used for power	320 miner's inches
Fall of water for power	542 feet
Kind of wheels used for power	Pelton

The Original Empire Gold Quartz mine was located in 1850, and is 1 mile southeast of the city of Grass Valley, Nevada County, at an altitude of 2,800 feet. The property has a length of 5,000 feet and a breadth of 750 feet, being a consolidation of several claims.

There are several veins with a northwest and southeast course, and a westerly dip of about 30 degrees. The length of the ore shoots varies from 650 feet in the Rich Hill ledge to 1,800 feet in the Ophir ledge.

The mine is opened by two inclined shafts to a depth of 1,700 feet on the incline, or 750 feet vertically. The foot-wall vein is in diabase, the hanging-wall vein is in diorite and diabase. About 18,000 gallons of water are raised per hour by a Cornish plunger pump. A compressor and a National drill, together with giant powder, are used in drifting and sinking. The cost of drifting is from $3.50 to $6 per foot; of sinking, $25 to $35 per foot, and of mining, dead work, etc., included, is $5 per ton. The distance from the mine to the timber is from 2 to 5 miles.

The ore is a quartz gangue, carrying free gold and auriferous sulphurets, and is treated by wet stamping, amalgamation, and concentration, in a mill of 40 stamps, each stamp weighing 850 pounds, dropping 7 inches ninety times per minute, and crushing 2 tons of ore in each twenty-four hours through brass-wire screens of 30 meshes to the linear inch, and 48 by 12 inches clear surface. The screens are inclined.

The battery shoes and dies are of chrome steel, costing 9 cents per pound. Each battery has a length of 25 feet of silvered plates, 16 inches wide, inclining from 1¼ to 1¾ inches per foot; also inside plates 48 inches long by 5 inches wide. Of the gold saved, from 75 to 85 per cent. is found in the mortars, and 1 ounce of quicksilver is lost for each ton of ore worked. The tailings are passed over sixteen Triumph concentrators, each of which requires from 1 to 1½ gallons of feed-water per minute (in addition to that from the batteries). The concentrates amount to 2½ per cent. of the weight of ore crushed, and consist of iron pyrites with a little galena, having an assay value of $120 to $200 per ton. They are disposed of by sale to the highest bidder.

The mill, hoisting works, etc., are driven by water, conveyed a distance of 1,300 feet from the company's reservoir, in a 22-inch pipe. The mill uses 80 miner's inches of water under a pressure of 440 feet. The pump, compressor, and hoisting works use 150 miner's inches under 422 feet. The water is measured under 6-inch pressure and costs 14 cents per inch per twenty-four hours. The mill employs 7 men, the mine from 120 to 160, and 8 are occupied on outside work.

Altitude of mine above sea level	2,800 feet.
Length of ore shoots	650 to 1,800 feet.
Length of ore shaft on incline	1,700 feet.
Vertical depth reached	750 feet.
Quantity of water raised per hour	18,000 gallons.
Character of walls	Hanging, diorite; foot, diabase.
Kind of compressor used	Risdon Iron Works.
Kind of drill used	National.
Kind of powder used	Giant.
Cost per foot of shaft	$25 to $35
Cost of mining per ton, including dead work, etc	$5
Number of stamps	40
Weight of stamp, each	850 pounds.
Drop of stamps	7 inches.
Drop of each stamp per minute	90
Duty of each stamp in twenty-four hours	2 tons.
Kind of shoes and dies	Chrome steel.
Cost of shoes and dies, about	9 cents per pound.
Width of amalgamated plates	16 inches.
Length of amalgamated plates to each battery	25 feet.
Size of inside battery plates	5 by 48 inches.
Kind and grade of screens	Brass wire, 30-mesh.
Discharge surface of screens	12 by 48 inches.
Recovery of gold, percentage saved in mortars	75 to 85
Recovery of gold, percentage saved on plates	15 to 25
Kind of rock breaker	Blake.

Number of rock breakers	3
Kind of feeders	Challenge.
Number of feeders	8
Kind of concentrators	Triumph.
Number of concentrators	16
Concentrators—water fed to each per minute	1 to 1½ gallons.
Percentage of sulphurets	2½
Description of sulphurets	Pyrites, galena.
Value of sulphurets	$120 to $200 per ton.
Loss of quicksilver per ton of ore	1 pound.
Water used for power in mill	80 miner's inches.
Pressure of water used for power in mill	422 feet
Water used for power in hoisting works. Water used for power in compressor .... Water used for power in pump	150 miner's inches; pressure of 440 feet.
Cost of water per miner's inch, under six inches pressure	14 cents.
Number of men employed in mill	7
Number of men employed in mine	120 to 160
Number of men employed outside	8
Wages paid per day in mine	$3
Wages paid amalgamators per month	$90
Wages paid concentrators per shift	$2.50 to $3
Wages paid rock-breakers per shift	$2.50

The North Star gold quartz mine is situated 2 miles south of Grass Valley, Nevada County. The dimensions of the claim are 3,200 by 800 feet. The course of the vein is east and west, with a northerly dip of 26 degrees, and an average width of 2 feet. The aggregate length of ore shoots is 2,000 feet, and the mine is worked by an inclined shaft of 1,700 feet to a vertical depth of 550 feet. The walls are diabase. Water to the amount of 15,000 gallons per hour is raised by a Cornish plunger pump. Sinking costs $20 per foot, and ore, including dead work, is extracted at an expense of $5 per ton. The work is carried on by the aid of a Risdon Iron Works compressor, National drill, and Giant powder.

The ore is quartz, with free gold, pyrites, and a little galena, and is treated by wet crushing, amalgamation, and concentration. The mill has 30 stamps, with 10 additional being erected, each of which weighs 850 pounds, drops 7 inches at the rate of from eighty-five to ninety times per minute, and crushes 2 tons of ore in twenty-four hours. The shoes and dies are of chrome steel, costing about 9 cents per pound. The quantity of water used for the stamps is 7 inches for six batteries. The screens are of 30-mesh brass wire gauze, with a surface of 12 by 48 inches clear, and are inclined. The aprons are silvered, and are 4 feet wide by 6 feet long. The sluice plates (silvered) are 4 feet wide and 20 feet long, and have an inclination of from 1¼ to 1¾ inches per foot; the inside plates are 5 by 48 inches. Challenge feeders are used, one to each battery of 5 stamps, or 6 in all. The sulphurets, with an assay value of from $65 to $100 per ton, consisting of iron pyrites chiefly, and amounting to 3½ per cent. of the ore, are saved by Triumph

concentrators and sold. The mill, compressor, hoisting works, and pump are driven by 312 miner's inches of water, under from 232 to 282 feet fall, costing 14 cents per inch, measured under 6-inch pressure.

Altitude above sea level	2,400 feet.
Length of ore shoot	2,000 feet.
Length of ore shaft on incline	1,700 feet.
Vertical depth reached	550 feet.
Quantity of water raised per hour	17,000 gallons.
Character of walls	Both diabase.
Kind of compressors used	Ridson Iron Works.
Kind of drill used	National.
Kind of powder used	Giant.
Cost of shaft	$20 per foot.
Cost of mining, including dead work, etc	$5 per ton.
Number of stamps	30.
Weight of stamps	850 pounds each.
Drop of stamps	7 inches, drop of each stamp 85 to 90 per minute.
Duty of each stamp	2 tons in twenty-four hours.
Kind of shoes and dies	Chrome steel.
Cost of shoes and dies	About 9 cents a pound.
Dimensions of aprons (silvered)	4 by 6 feet.
Dimensions of sluice-plates	4 by 20 feet.
Inclination of sluice plates per foot	1¼ to 1⅛ inches.
Size of inside plates	5 by 48 inches.
Kind and grade of screens	30-mesh, brass wire.
Discharge surface of screens	12 by 48 inches.
Recovery of gold in mortars	80 per cent.
Recovery of gold on plates	20 per cent.
Kind of feeders	Challenge.
Number of feeders	6
Kind of concentrators	Triumph.
Concentrators in use	16
Sulphurets	20 per cent.
Description of sulphurets	Iron pyrite.
Value of sulphurets	$65 to $100 per ton.
Water used for power	312 miner's inches.
Fall of water used for power	232 to 282 feet.
Cost of water per miner's inch, under six-inch pressure	14 cents.
Number of men employed in mine	150 to 170
Number of men employed in mill	6
Number of men employed on outside work	8

In Amador County, along the broad gold-bearing belt known as the "Mother Lode" of California, which holds its course across the county, are the principal mines and mills, there being here within a distance of 15 miles as many as twenty large companies engaged in vein mining, the properties of nearly all being equipped with first-class plants. Two properties may be considered here as types:

The Keystone Consolidaled Mining Company's property is situated in Amador mining district, in the town of Amador. The ores have been mined and milled constantly for twenty-five years, and irregularly for ten years and over. The course of the vein, or, more properly speaking, the course of the three parallel veins, is slightly west of north and east

of south. The dip is a little north of east; the company mines over a space of 400 feet in width, in which the parallel veins occur, varying in thickness from stringers to 60 feet in width. In dip from 45 to 60 degrees from the horizon.

The property is equipped with two shafts; the depth of the main shaft is 1,305 feet on the incline, and reaching a vertical depth in the mine of 1,000 feet; the south shaft is used as an air and water shaft, and reaches 1,024 feet in depth on the incline, or 780 feet perpendicular. The hanging-wall is diorite; the foot-wall has not been reached. The mine does not make a great deal of water, more, however, in winter than in summer, and is handled by a bucket in one shaft and by Cornish pumps in the other, three with 10-inch cylinders, and one with 6-inch cylinder; there is a 9-inch column for the 10-inch pumps, and a 6-inch column to the 6-inch pump.

Giant powder, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, is used in the mine, principally No. 2; 1,700 pounds are consumed monthly.

The Patton, or main shaft, started in slate near the surface, passed into diorite, and continued in this formation to the bottom. The south shaft was sunk entirely in slate. Both shafts are timbered throughout. Sawed lumber costs at the mine $22.50 per thousand, and 5 and 6 foot lagging from $80 to $90 per thousand.

The mine is about 20 miles from timber. The mine and the mill are in close proximity. The character of the ore is quartz, soft and easily crushed, free milling, with about 1½ per cent. of sulphurets. The ore is crushed, pulverized under stamps, amalgamated in the battery and on outside plates, and the sulphurets are saved in the old style, Hendy pan concentrators, in riffle sluices, and on canvas. When running on rich ore, the coarse sulphurets, which are caught in the sluices, assay $135 per ton. From the same ore, concentrations from a Hendy assay $110 per ton. Fine sulphurets, caught on blankets, assay $44 per ton.

In the first five months in 1888, before striking the rich ore on the lower level—

The sulphurets caught in Hendy pan concentrators assayed	per ton.	$96.33
The sulphurets caught in riffle sluices assayed	do..	71.52
The sulphurets caught on canvas assayed	do...	44.00
The upper tailings as they leave the mill assay	do...	.70
The lower tailings below the sluices assay	do...	.50

The company's forty-stamp mill is arranged for either water or steam power. A Knight's 6-foot water-wheel is used under 254 feet of pressure. A steam-engine, with a cylinder 18 inches in diameter and 4-foot stroke, connected with two 54-inch boilers 16 feet long, is called into operation in case of failure of water supply. The boilers are supplied with a Freedman's injector and Knowles' steam pump, No. 5. At the hoisting works there is a Blake's crusher, 9 by 15 inches, and the ore goes broken to the mill.

For one year, with No. 6 and 7 straight slot screens, 3,000 tons of ore per month were crushed. The order of drop in the Keystone mill is

one, two, three, five, four—one and two having a half inch more drop than the other stamps. In the next battery the order is reversed, so on throughout the mill. The inside copper plates are changed from one battery to another, to insure a more even coating of amalgam on the plates with this drop. Shoes and dies are iron and cost 4 cents per pound. Weight of stamp: Stem, 310 pounds; tappet, 85 pounds; bosses, 215 pounds; shoes, 128 pounds; keys, 12 pounds; total, 750 pounds. Wear of shoes and dies per ton: Forty shoes, 5,120 pounds; forty dies, 4,360 pounds; total, 9,480 pounds, will crush 3,000 tons of Keystone ore. Nine thousand four hundred and eighty pounds at 4 cents, $379.20; less one-fourth weight returned, 2,370 pounds at 2 cents, $47.40; 3,000 tons ore used up $331.80 in shoes and dies, or at the rate of $0.116 per ton. Running with a low feed, the Keystone drop wears iron faster than it is worn with other drops, but it is believed also to crush ore faster. The company tried chrome steel; but a set of shoes and dies lasting only sixty days, they were found not to be as economical as iron, where 2 cents per pound are returned for old iron. The screens used are straight slot, No. 8, slightly inclined from the perpendicular. The plates on the aprons are 48 inches by 13 inches. The width of the sluices, of which there are two to each five stamps, is 14 inches and the length 9 feet. The plate inside of the battery is 48 inches in length. An end section of the block to which this plate is fastened varies from 0 to 2 inches on the perpendicular side, on the upper side from 50 to 85 degrees from the horizontal. The plates used are copper and have on the apron an inclination of three-quarters of an inch to 1 foot, and in sluices an inclination of 1½ inches to 1 foot. The percentage of free gold saved in the battery is about 75 per cent., and on the outside plates 25 per cent.

Loss of quicksilver per ton of ore worked: One year 1,276 troy ounces were lost monthly in mill, and 10 ounces in retorting, 1,286 ounces; one year 861 troy ounces were lost monthly in mill, and 10 ounces in retorting, 871 ounces; or an average of 1,078.5 troy ounces per month for two years. Allowing 14.58 troy ounces for 1 pound avoirdupois, 73.97 pounds avoirdupois monthly, at 70 cents, amounts to $51.78. Assuming 3,000 tons of ore to have been worked, the quicksilver cost per ton of ore worked would be 1.7 cents. The percentage of sulphurets is 1½, principally iron pyrites, with a little arsenical and antimonial sulphurets; they contain from $80 to $175 per ton. Before striking rich ore last summer the sulphurets for the first part of the year were running $90 to $95 for the fine and $80 to $90 for the coarse, the alloy of gold in the sulphurets containing about 83 per cent. gold and 17 per cent. silver by weight. They are saved in Hendy pans, sluices, and on canvas, and sold to the Amador Reduction Works. The charge for treating per ton is $20; for hauling, $1; the percentage of assay value received is 92. One thousand five hundred cords of wood are used per year, at $6 per cord for pine or oak. Both hoisting

works are run by steam-power. The mill requires 125 miners' inches of water; in all 180 inches are used at the mine and mill, at a cost of $800 per month. Two large 60-inch and two small 18-inch circular saws are in use at the mine for cutting timber, etc.; also Lepley's machine for framing, and a lathe, screw-cutting frame, and the modern appliances. The engine at the Patton shaft has a 12-inch cylinder. The engine at the south shaft is an upright—16-inch cylinder and 4-foot stroke. The developments on the mine are the Patton shaft, 1,305 feet, and the south shaft, 1,124 feet, measured on the incline, and extensive exploration of the three parallel veins.

Stations in the hanging wall at each level have a vertical depth of 620, 720, 820, and 1,000 feet. During the past year a drift was run south on the 1,000-foot level, 767 feet south from the Patton shaft. It is proposed to sink 300 feet and open up levels at greater depths. Milling costs, per ton: Shoes and dies, 12 cents; labor, 27 cents; water, 19 cents; screens, 1 cent; quicksilver, 2 cents; other incidentals, 14 cents; total, 75 cents.

Altitude (aneroid reading)	1,000 feet.
Length of ore shoot	800 feet.
Length of ore shaft on incline	1,305 feet.
Depth of ore shaft vertically	1,000 feet.
Vertical depth reached in mine	1,000 feet.
Vertical depth of water shaft	780 feet.
Quantity of water raised in twenty-four hours	25,000 gallons.
Character of hanging-wall	Diorite.
Character of foot-wall	Slate.
Kind of powder used	Giant, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
Quantity of powder used	1,700 pounds.
Cost of mining per ton	$4.
Number of feet timbered	Timbered throughout.
Kind of timber	Pine and spruce.
Cost of timber	According to size, 75 cents to $11, spruce.
Character of ore	Free milling, with 1½ per cent. sulphurets.
Character of works	Free milling gold mill, with concentrating pans and sluices.
Number of stamps	40.
Weight of stamps	750 pounds.
Drop of stamps	6 inches.
Drops per minute	92 to 93.
Duty of stamp	2½ tons in twenty-four hours.
Kind of shoes and dies	Iron.
Size and character of screens	Straight slot, No. 8.
Dimensions of apron	48 inches by 15 inches.
Width of sluice (double)	14 inches.
Length of sluice (each)	9 feet.
Kind of feeder	Templeton.
Kind of concentrators	Hendy pans.
Number of concentrators	28
Percentage of gold saved in battery	75
Percentage of gold saved on plates	25
Percentage of sulphurets	1½
Value of sulphurets per ton	$80 to $175.
Cost of milling per ton	75 cents.

Cost per ton of working sulphurets $20
Percentage of value extracted from sulphurets 92
Number of men in mill 9
Number of men in mine ..... 25 first hands, 54 second hands.
Number of men, outside work 21
Total number employed 109
Average wages in mine per day ..... First hands, $3; second hands, $2.50
Averages wages in mill per day $3
Average wages paid outside work per day $2.50
Cords of wood used per day 4½
Cost of wood per cord $6
Quantity of water used in milling ..... 125 miners' inches.
Head of water used for power ..... 266 feet.
Fall of water used for power ..... 200 miners' inches.
Cost of water for milling and for power—Nominally use 200 inches of water and pay $800 per month, mine and mill.

The Kennedy mine is situated about 1 mile north of Jackson, the county seat of Amador county, on the main stage road to Ione, at an altitude of about 1,470 feet above sea level. The several properties which form the Kennedy mine were located in 1860 and patented in July, 1872. The amount of acreage in the mining patent is 27.85 and embraces 2,060 feet in length on the mother lode, and a width of about 500 feet. In addition the company owns a patented mill-site of 5 acres. The general course of the vein is about north 20 degrees west, and the dip north 70 degrees east, at an angle with the horizon varying from 45 to 55 degrees for about 400 feet, and thence to the bottom the angle is about 60 degrees from horizontal. The width of the vein is from 2 to 40 feet. There are three shoots on the mine—south chimney, in its greatest length, is 490 feet, with intervening spots of barren material, the middle one about 200 feet, but the length of the north chimney, the existence of which has been known since an early date, has not been determined.

There are two shafts on the property and one tunnel, which are still being driven. The main shaft is about 5 by 12 feet in the clear, with two compartments and a pump and a ladder way, timbered throughout with sawed spruce, 16 and 20 inches square,and has attained a depth of 1,125 feet.

The north shaft is timbered with 16-inch square spruce, and is also a double compartment, and from the 400 level down is 5 by 12 feet in the clear. It has reached a depth on an incline (averaging about 70 degrees) of 670 feet. The tunnel now being driven to reach the north chimney is about 250 feet in, and 100 feet below the surface. The main shaft, on reaching a vertical depth of 400 feet, encountered vein matter which it followed at an angle of about 60 degrees until it reached its present depth, corresponding to a vertical depth of 1,025 feet from the surface. The north shaft has reached a vertical depth of 625 feet. The hanging-wall of the vein is diorite (greenstone), the foot-wall slate. The mine yields apout 60,000 gallons of water daily. No pump is used. The water is removed with self-filling, self-emptying water barrels, hold-

ing 500 gallons each. About 800 pounds of giant powder, No. 2, are consumed monthly. Of steel, for drills, it is estimated that about 400 pounds are required. For the last two years the present owners have been developing the mine, sinking shafts, running tunnels, etc., and the mining cost per ton has not been segregated from other work, but $3 per ton may be given as a pretty close estimate.

The labor cost of running the tunnel was $3 per foot; of sinking the shafts (excavation 9 by 15 feet, formation hard slate) is $15 and $20 by contract, and the number of feet sunk per day from 1 to 1½. Sawed spruce or pine costs $20 per thousand. There is no cost for transportation of ore, as the mine and mill are together. The ore, the ordinary mother lode rock, quartz, and slate, free milling, with small percentage of sulphurets, is subjected to the ordinary process of crushing, pulverizing in the battery, amalgamating in the battery and on outside plates, and concentrating on Frue vanners. The sulphurets are sold to the Amador Reduction Works. The mill contains 40 stamps, weighing 850 pounds each; the usual drop is started at 6½ inches for soft rock, and 7 for hard, and 88 drops are given per minute. The duty per stamp is 2⅙ to 2¼ tons in twenty-four hours, when running with a discharge 9 inches above the die, and using Nos. 20, 24, and 30 brass wire screen.

White iron is used for shoes and dies, and costs 4 cents per pound. In regard to wear it varies according to the iron, when the rock and the drop of the stamp are the same—one set of dies lasting thirty days, another thirty-five days. Eight thousand eight hundred pounds of shoes and dies crush 2,700 tons in one case, and 3,150 tons of similar ore in another case, with the same drop. The wear in one case amounted to 3.26 pounds of iron to a ton of ore, and in the other case 2.8 pounds. Eight thousand eight hundred pounds of iron, at 4 cents, $352; 2,200 pounds of old iron returned, at 2 cents, $44; net cost of iron $308 in one case for crushing 2,700 tons, and in the other for 3,150 tons. In one case the cost of shoes and dies was 11.4 cents per ton of ore; in the other the cost was 9.77 cents per ton of ore.

The quantity of water used in the battery and on concentrators is about 12 inches. The screens are brass wire set vertically. The dimensions inside of the screen frame are 4 inches by 44 inches. Experiments are being made with Nos. 24 and 30 mesh. The apron is 46 inches by 30 inches. The width of the sluice is 15 inches, and 18 feet in length. A double sluice is used to each 5-stamp battery for 10 feet beyond the apron. The size of the plate inside the battery is 6 by 44 inches. Silvered plates are used outside the battery, and the inclination to the foot is 1.87 inches. Hendy's Challenge feeders are used. The percentage of recovery in the battery varies from 33 to 66 per cent., and on the outside plates from 66 to 33 per cent. The ore contains 1½ per cent. of sulphurets, of an assay value of $125 per ton. About one-sixth of the value of the ore is in the sulphurets. The loss of quicksilver is about 1½ cents per ton. Sixteen Frue vanners are used for concentrating. The sulphurets are sold to the Amador Reduction

Works, at Sutter Creek, and the percentage of value allowed is 92 per cent. of the assay. Steam is only used in case of an accident to the ditch or water-power, and then only at the hoisting works. The wood used costs $5 per cord. It requires an average of 5 cords of wood per day, when running the hoisting works by steam, to hoist 60,000 gallons of water and 100 tons of ore from the mine. The water is hoisted from the 400, 600, and 900 levels, and from the sump, which is 1,125 feet deep.

It is proposed to put in power saws for framing timbers and making wedges; to sink both north and south shafts to 1,150 feet, and connect and run each way; to open up the third, or north chimney, existing on the surface.

The cost of milling at the Kennedy: Water, per ton, 22½ cents; quicksilver, per ton, 1½ cents; shoes and dies, per ton, 10 cents; labor, per ton, 20 cents; incidentals, 15 cents; total, 69 cents.

The company pays for water, 15 cents per miners' inch, under special contract, as the water is turned into the ditch to be used again by the Zeile and other mines on the lode, further south. The daily cost of water for all purposes is $36.75.

Weight of stamps	850 pounds.
Drop of stamps	6½ to 7 inches.
Drops	88 per minute.
Duty of stamp	2⅛ to 2¼ tons in twenty-four hours.
Kind of shoes and dies	White iron.
Size and character of screens	Brass wire, 20, 24, and 30
Water used in battery	12 inches.
Dimensions of apron	46 by 30 inches.
Width of sluice	15 inches.
Length of sluice	18 feet.
Kind of feeder	Hendy Challenge.
Kind of concentrators	Frue's
Percentage of gold saved in battery	33 to 66
Percentage of gold saved on plates	66 to 33
Percentage of sulphurets	1½
Value of sulphurets	$125 per ton.
Cost of milling	69 cents per ton.
Cost of working sulphurets	$20 per ton.
Percentage of value extracted from sulphurets	92
Number of men in mill	6
Number of men in mine	60
Number of men on outside work	15
Total number employed	81
Average wages in mine	$2.70 per day.
Average wages in mill	$3 per day.
Average wages paid outside work	$2.50 to $4 per day.
Cords of wood used	When used, 4 cords per day.
Cost of wood	$5 per cord.
Quantity of water used in milling	135 inches per day, $20.25
Head of water used for power	165 feet, 181 feet, and 235 feet.
Fall of water used for power	110 inches.
Cost of water for milling	15 cents per inch, $20.25
Cost of water for power	$16.50

It would be impossible, in the scope of this article, to enumerate by name the various quartz mines of the State, much less go into the details of their operation, so that a few types only have been selected. As to the extent of the quartz industry, however, some idea may be given from the appended list of quartz mills, from the same authority, as this list will show the relative importance of the different counties of the State. It should be borne in mind that the larger portion of the mills enumerated are only run during the water season, and some are "custom mills" which run whenever supplied with ore. As most of the California mills are run by water-power it will be understood that unless other power is mentioned, water is employed.

Amador County.—Plymouth Consolidated Mining Company, two mills, 80 stamps each; Loyal Lead, 10 stamps; Gover, 20; Bunker Hill (water or steam power), 40; Keystone (water or steam), 40; South Spring Hill, 30; Lincoln, 40; Mahoney, 40; Sutter Creek, 10; Wildman, 10; Oneida, 10; Live Oak, 2; Kennedy, 40; Zeile (water or steam), 40; Moore, 10; Amador Gold, 60; Amador Queen, 20; Nevills, 10.

Calaveras County.—Utica mine, 60; Stickles, 20; Suffolk, 5; McCreight, 10; Sheep Ranch (steam), 30; Esmeralda (steam), 10; Ilex (steam and water), 40; Russell Reduction and Mining Company (steam and water), 5; Blazing Star and Water Lily (steam), 3; the Maltman Reduction Works (run by steam), have also one Tustin pulverizer; the Russell Reduction Company, one Dodge ore pulverizer; Angels mine, three Low pulverizers; Quaker Hill, one 6-foot Huntington mill; Buena Vista (steam), one Kendall rocker mill.

El Dorado County.—Josephine mine, 20 stamps; Alpine, 10; T. Taylor, 10; Vandalia (steam), 5; Big Canyon, 20; Gopher and Boulder, 20; Melton, 15; Oregon, 10; Pacific, 20; Superior (steam), 10; Church, 10; Chili Ravine, 10; Linden Gravel, 10; Rogers Gravel, 10; Zentgraft, 10; the Shaw has a 5-foot Huntington pulverizer and the Mathines Creek a 5-foot mill of the same pattern.

Colusa County.— Manzanita gold mine, steam mill, 10 stamps.

Fresno County.—Abbey (steam), 10 stamps; Hanover (steam), 5; Providence (steam), Dodge pulverizing mill; Confidence, 5; Last Chance (steam), 10; Josephine (steam), 20; Samson (steam), Kendall mill.

Los Angeles County.—O'Reilly mine (steam), 5 stamps.

Lassen County.—Evening Star, 10 stamps; Golden Eagle, 5 stamps.

Mariposa County.—Hite, 40 stamps; Cranberry (two arrastras); Hathaway-Bondurant (steam), 10; Red Cloud (steam), 22 stamps.

Monterey County.—Last-Chance mill (steam), 3 stamps.

Mono County.—Standard Consolidated (steam), 15 stamps; Monte Cristo (steam), two Huntington mills.

Nevada County.—Rodgers, 10 stamps; Larimer, 10; Champion, 1 Huntington mill; Spanish, 4 Huntington mills; Delhi, 18 stamps; Idaho, 35; Gaston Ridge (steam), 10; Yuba, 15; Rocky Glen, 10; Blue

Bell, 10; Washington, 20; Brunswick (steam), 20; North Banner, 5; Champion, 10; Nevada, 10; Omaha Consolidated, 10; Crown Point, 10; Orleans (steam), 8; Mayflower, 4; Excelsior (steam), 10; North Star, 30; Empire, 40 stamps.

Napa County.—Palisade Silver Mill (steam), 10 stamps.

Plumas County.—Crescent, 16 stamps; Plumas Consolidated, 24, Kettle Mill, 20; Green Mountain, 60; Plumas-Eureka, 60.

Placer County.—Shipley, 10 stamps; New Mill, 5; Kidd & Johnston, 5; Dorer, 10; St. Patrick, 15; Jamison (arrastra); Bells a Kendall rocker mill; Dardanelles 5; Breece & Wheeler (steam), 10; Live Oak, 5; Morning Star (steam), 10; Buttes, 5 stamps.

Santa Cruz County.—Stribling Mill (steam), 5 stamps.

Shasta County.—Celestine, 5 stamps; Lost Confidence (steam), 20; Calumet, 24 stamps and 2 Paul dry pulverizers; Central, 2 Huntington pulverizers; Reilly & Bliss, 10 stamps; America, 5; Gem Consolidated (steam), 10; Majara (steam), 18; Uncle Sam, 10 (now 50).

San Diego County.—Ready Relief (steam), 10 stamps; Stonewall, 10 (increased to 30).

Sierra County.—Young America, 40 stamps; Sierra Buttes, 80; Gold Bluff, 12; Rainbow, 10.

San Bernardino County.—Waterloo (new), 60 stamps, and Waterloo (old), 15 (both steam); Barbero (steam), 10; Hawley (steam), 10 stamps.

Siskiyou County.—Caribou, 2 stamps; Uncle Sam, 8; Mount Laurel, 16; Evening Star, 4; Black Bear (water and steam), 32; Methodist Creek, 1; The Cilta, 4; Scott Bar, 10; Hooper's Custom (steam), 5; Johnson's Oro Fino, 10; Schroder & Warner (steam), 5; Comstock No. 2 (steam), 5; Luna, 4; Daggett & Smith, 5; Warren & Green, 5.

Trinity County.—North Star, 5 stamps; Golden Chest, 5; Bullychoop (steam), 5; Brown Bear (steam), 15; Bartred (steam), 10.

Tuolumne County.—Patterson, 20 stamps; Madrid, 5; Experimental Gulch, 10; App, 5; Heslep, 25; Gem, 10; Seeber, 15; Consolidated Eureka, 20; New Albany, 10; Black Oak (steam), 10; Buchanan (steam), 20; Kanaka, 5; Hidden Treasure (steam), Huntington Pulverizer; San Guiseppa (arrastra); Belcher Consolidated (steam), Kendall oscillating mill.

Idle or inactive mills are not included in this list. Additions are commonly made to the number of stamps as the mine development and output of ore demand.

One reason for the increased activity in quartz-mining in California of late years is the very general adoption of water-power as a motor, thus cheapening operations. In most of the mining sections water is available and the storage reservoirs built by the hydraulic miners are now utilized for water supplies to the quartz mines. As a general thing this water is brought in with a high head or pressure so that there is plenty of power. This feature has had the effect of bringing

to a profitable point quartz ventures that were not paying when steam was used.

It is worthy of note that many mines abandoned years ago have been re-opened and worked recently, the conditions having changed. In the first place the miners can work ore much more cheaply than in former years, and supplies are cheaper, means of transportation better and knowledge of mining increased. The Stonewall Mine in San Diego County, for instance, was abandoned for ten years and filled with water. It was purchased by the governor of the State who re-opened the mine and equipped it with a fine milling plant and other improved machinery so that it is very profitable. Many other instances of a similar character might be cited.

Hydraulic mining was at one time the source of a large annual output of gold in California, and millions of dollars were invested in the mines, reservoirs, ditches, flumes, and plants. Litigation arose between the mine-owners and the owners of lands along the rivers below the mines, owing to the débris or tailings from the mines injuring the farming lands and navigable rivers. Long-contested trials resulted in most of the mines being closed down under injunction by the United States courts, and they still remain idle. These injunctions affected the hydraulic mines in the tier of counties extending from Shasta to Calaveras. However, the counties of Siskiyou, Trinity, and Del Norte in the northwestern angle of the State have many hydraulic mines in operation, and this is the principal branch of mining carried on there. The conditions for this branch of mining are exceptionally good along the Trinity and Klamath Rivers and their tributaries. In that region there is no valid objection to hydraulic mining being carried on, the streams not being navigable and the débris question not being an important one. During the past four or five years hydraulic mining operations have increased in the three counties mentioned, and large extents of ground are being developed with first-class plants.

Owing to the practical stoppage of this class of mining in large portions in California, no improvements of note have been made of late in the methods of carrying on the operations.

In some places this kind of mining is carried on in a small way by using what are called débris dams. These dams are obstructions placed across the beds of streams for the purpose of holding back the sand and gravel coming from the mines to prevent their entering into the navigable streams and damaging the land in the valleys below. They are placed either in the mountain cañon or in the valleys where storage room can be conveniently arranged. The dams are made of stone, wood, or brush, as circumstances require. The structures are not designed to impound water, but simply to check the velocity of the current carrying the mining and other débris and to allow the deposit of the material behind them, and therefore they partake more of the character of retaining-walls than water-dams. Some large mines which built débris

dams were also enjoined from hydraulic mining by the courts, notwithstanding the dams, on the ground that the waters of the streams were muddied by the overflow waters from said débris dams, all the matter in suspension not having been precipitated and retained.

A commission of United States engineers, under instructions from Congress, is now engaged in examining into the whole question of hydraulic mining in California, and its effects upon the streams, with a view of finding the actual damage done by the débris from the mines and also to see if there is any practicable way to permit the mines to be worked without damage to property or rivers.

This commission will make a report to Congress on the subject. In hydraulic mining water is made to do the work of moving the material by being brought under heavy pressure and in large volumes against the gravel banks. These banks are first shaken or loosened by heavy blasts of powder, and when the water is turned through the nozzles against the bank the gravel is torn down and washed through the long line of sluices, undercurrents, etc., and the gold caught, the débris or tailings passing on into the cañons, streams, and rivers. The heavy portion soon comes to rest, but the lighter sands often go for some distance before being deposited, and it is these sands, filling up the rivers, which brought about the "débris question" in California.

It is a very expensive operation to equip one of the claims, because the gravel bank is worthless unless an abundance of water can be supplied. Therefore the companies must construct reservoirs, ditches, flumes, etc., and lay a line of pipe to bring the supply under pressure to the point where it is to be used. Then, again, very expensive bed-rock tunnels must also often be made to get rid of the tailings, for there must be "fall" for this débris to pass on out of the way. For these reasons the business of hydraulic mining is generally carried on by companies of capitalists, the expense of opening and equipping one of these mines being beyond the means of the individual miner or prospector.

Before the injunctions of the courts stopped the large hydraulic mines of the State a machine was in use for working shallow banks and low deposits in basins and creeks called the hydraulic gravel elevator. Many valuable auriferous deposits are found in basins and flats lying along creeks far too low to be underrun by bed-rock tunnels, open cuts, or drains at any cost, and these deposits had to be worked by shovels and barrows, whims, engines, derricks, and pumps. To overcome these difficulties, and to dispense with the use of expensive pumping plants, the hydraulic elevator was devised and put in use.

It was at first looked upon with some doubt as a practical apparatus to do any work on a large scale; but, when the large mines were prevented from working by the ordinary hydraulic method, this appliance was tried in these claims and has been found to answer the purpose of working them, though on a more limited scale than was possible by the old method.

The principle upon which the operation of these hydraulic gravel elevators is based is that of driving gravel up hill by hydraulic force. It is only necessary to give the impelling water more velocity than it has through an ordinary flume to make it acquire sufficient force to carry gravel up an inclined plane. This fact suggested the construction of a form of machine which should so direct and confine the inherent hydraulic force of a stream of water so as to impel before its power masses of earth and gravel.

These hydraulic gravel elevators are simple in construction. An inclined pipe or closed box, open at upper and lower ends, is placed in position and the open end of the ground section is concave in shape, or a lower half-section of pipe flaring outward, into which earth, sand, and gravel are sluiced by hydraulic giants through bed-rock flumes leading thereto. This lower end is set into a chamber or hole excavated below the surface bedrock. The material sluiced into this lower entrance is taken up by a stream issuing from a fixed hydraulic nozzle, which by its force impels it upward through the pipe to its point of discharge into the open flume above, whence it is carried away through a line of sluices to a final dump. Confined as the material is within this tight iron box it goes as fast as the stream itself, and as the gravel is acted upon by the full force of the water from the hydraulic nozzle, the gravel is disintegrated by this action. The practical operation of these machines has determined the fact that when properly and advantageously set and operated, the amount of water and material which can be raised and impelled through the upraise pipe is governed and limited only by the volume of water used acting under its given head or pressure and the carrying capacity of the pipe. The character of the gravel deposits, whether good piping ground or hard compact conglomerate, governs the size of the hydraulic giants used, and consequently the quantity of water requisite for piping purposes. The greater the pressure and volume at command the larger the quantity of earth and gravel that can be raised.

These machines are being worked in various parts of the State, where the vast areas of ground which have been piped out in the past are utilized as reservoirs for impounding the débris which may be hydraulicked by the elevator system. The gravel from the standing banks is washed down by giants sluiced to the elevator and forced up, as described, to such points that it may be led to old workings or pits and there retained and not flow into the streams, the gold being retained in the sluices and other gold-saving appliances.

Without this apparatus for elevating and throwing back the débris, many mines would be unable to impound their débris without very great expense, since old workings can be utilized as débris reservoirs. The most notable instance of the use of these machines is at the North Bloomfield mine, Nevada County, the most important hydraulic mine in the State, and the one against which the first important suit was brought. A proposition was made to this company to put in a 20-inch

hydraulic gravel elevator to be operated primarily under a vertical hydrostatic pressure of 440 feet, so that with a sufficient supply of water for use through the elevator and for the piping purposes of the accessory hydraulic giants, the earth, sand, and gravel could be elevated 80 feet above the entrance section of the elevator. This proposition was accepted and the elevator put in. A 6½-inch nozzle attached to the elevator distributing pipe line was introduced into the entrance-section of the apparatus, and a No. 5 giant, having an inlet of 15 inches and a discharge nozzle of 4½ inches, was used for piping the earth and gravel towards the elevator entrance. Under these conditions, and with a volume of 575 miner's inches of water discharged through the giant, and a further volume of 1,025 miner's inches delivered to the elevator, earth, sand, and gravel were elevated to a height of 81 feet vertically into the outer flume.

It was subsequently found that it was within the power of the mining company to avail themselves of an ample volume of water having an additional pressure of 90 feet, which would give an aggregate vertical pressure of 530 feet. The necessary connections were made and practical operations demonstrated that under this pressure of 530 feet, with a 6-inch nozzle used in the elevator and a 5-inch nozzle on the giant and a volume of 1,300 miner inches discharged through the elevator nozzles and 800 inches used through the giant nozzle in its piping operations, the gravel, etc., was elevated vertically 87 feet above bed-rock.

The drift mining interests of California have been materially advanced of late years. In the first place some of those gravel mines formerly worked by hydraulic system stopped washing away the whole bank of gravel and "drifted" out the lower and richer stratum, only washing it after it was taken to the surface. And again, capital turned its attention to drift mining when hydraulic mining was no longer possible to be carried on. The term drifting, as applied to this class of gravel mining, relates to the mode of extracting the auriferous gravel by means of tunnels and gangways or galleries. This system is rendered necessary in consequence of the capping of volcanic lava overlying the ancient channels in which the gold is found and rendering hydraulic operations impossible. In hydraulic mining the entire face of the bank is removed by the pipe; in drift claims only the lower stratum of gravel lying on the bed-rock is mined and washed. The average depth of pay gravel when mined in this manner is about three feet.

These gravel deposits are opened by tunnels generally, although it is sometimes necessary to sink shafts. The gravel after being mined out is brought to the surface and washed, either directly through sluices and the gold caught in the riffles, or where it is hard and cemented it is crushed in stamp batteries and treated exactly as is free milling auriferous quartz. The underground work is very similar to that in coal mines. The cost of opening these mines by tunnel is often very great, taking years of time to get at the channel.

The conditions of drift mining ground may be briefly stated as follows: A "divide" or ridge between two deep river cañons, the sides cut into by small ravines tributary to the main streams, the top sometimes several miles wide, mesa-like and comparatively level, and having only one main slope in the direction of the ancient buried rivers. This top is usually composed of lava several hundred feet thick, and somewhere under this lava cap and between walls of true country rock termed the "rims" is the channel of an ancient river, sometimes with little or no gravel in its bed, sometimes with gravel a couple of hundred feet thick; this gravel sometimes barren of gold, but more frequently found to be rich in the precious metal. Under all of the above are granites, metamorphic slates, and talcose rocks. The problem of drift mining is to find the position of these ancient river channels and open up and prospect them with the least possible expenditure, and if a lead of pay gravel is found to work it at the least possible cost. The gold found in these channels varies from flour-like fineness to large lumps. It is most concentrated on the gravel lying immediately on the bed-rock.

These deposits of gold-bearing gravel were laid down by a system of prehistoric or "dead rivers" as they are called, whose channels were wider and slopes steeper than the rivers of to-day. The waters of these old Pliocene rivers eroding the auriferous rocks, concentrated the gold in deposits often three or four hundred feet wide at the bottom and several thousand feet wide at the top. Volcanic eruptions covered these old rivers with lava and tufa hundreds of feet deep, flowing in great masses directly down their beds. These old buried rivers are now high above the present ones.

The bottom cement or gravel pays from $1.50 to $10 per car-load, and when they breast out 50 to 150 feet wide and 2 to 8 feet deep the channel will yield from $100 to $200 per running foot. Some of the mines yield very largely, while others have scarcely paid expenses.

The cost of moving gravel out of a drift mine by hand varies from 5 to 20 cents per car-load; by horse-power it is from 3½ cents to 8 cents, depending on the distance.

Sierra, Nevada, and Placer counties are the principal seats of drift-mining; the latter leading in this branch. A few examples chosen from the Placer County mines, as reported by the State mineralogist, will show the cost of working this class of mines.

The Dardanelles mine is situated 1 mile southwest from the town of Forest Hill, in Forest Hill district; embraces a tract of 312.77 acres. The ground is opened by a bed-rock tunnel 2,000 feet in length, driven at a cost of $10 per foot through a slate formation. At about 600 feet from the entrance the tunnel cuts a fissure, in the slate, having a course north 15 degrees west, and south 15 degrees east, that of the tunnel being north 34 degrees west. The fissure, which is 2 feet wide, is filled with quartz, in bunches, and a soft, gray mass of volcanic ash. The

vein is visible on the present surface, where formerly lay a bed of gravel, which has been washed off, for this was once an hydraulic mine. It is stated that the vein penetrated some distance into the gravel bed. The stratum of pay gravel in this mine, which is 5 feet thick, is a very hard cement, requiring to be crushed with a stamp. The channel contains a considerable number of bowlders. Resting above the gravel is a bed of coarse gray sand, so firm that a post only here and there is required in the breast. The mine is ventilated by a No. 5 Sturtevant blower. The tunnel supplies the greater part of the water required in the battery for working the gravel.

This ground has been worked thirty-six years, mostly by the hydraulic process. The width of the pay channel now being drifted on is not known, but the breast is 71 feet in width, gold being visible on the cobbles. From 40 to 43 car-loads of 20 cubic feet each are extracted in each day of twenty-four hours. The timbers used are round pine sticks, costing 1 cent per running foot for the cutting, and 1½ cents for the hauling from a distance of half a mile. The mine employs thirty men, at $3 per day for miners and $2.50 per day for car men.

The mill contains 5 stamps of 930 pounds each, which drop 7½ inches, from one hundred and one to one hundred and four times per minute, crushing 900 cubic feet of cement per twenty-four hours, through a round-punched screen, holes three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter; dimensions of screens, inside of the frame, 54 by 20 inches. The battery requires 7 miners' inches of water, and is supplied with gravel by a Hendy feeder. The shoes and dies are of cast-iron, costing 7 cents per pound at the foundry. Steel is to be used in future. The apron is 12 feet long by 60 inches wide, and is plated for 3 feet near the battery; inclination, three-fourths of an inch to the foot; plate not silvered. Beyond the plate the apron has four transverse grooves, about an inch wide and half as deep, filled with quicksilver. Quicksilver is also used in the battery. The pulp passes from the apron to the Eureka rubber, and thence through ripple sluices. On panning some of the material passing from the rubber, no gold was seen. The gravel contains a considerable portion of pyrites, but whether they are auriferous or not is not known. The recovery from the different parts of the mill is divided as follows: In battery, 87; on plate, 71; in rubber, 5½, and in the sluices, 1½ per cent. The amalgam from the battery is worth much more per ounce than the other, being formed of coarse gold. The mill, which is new, and framed for 10 stamps, went into operation May, 1888. The motive power required is obtained from a Pelton wheel, 2 feet diameter, with 20 inches of water, under 290 feet pressure, obtained from Volcano Creek, and owned by the mill. Three men are employed in the mill, at $3 per day each. This property, formerly worked by hydraulic process, was paying well when further work upon it was enjoined by the courts.

Length of tunnel	2,000 feet.
Cost of tunnel	$10 per foot.
Nature of pay gravel	Cement.
Nature of bed rock	Slate.
Depth of gravel drifted	5 feet.
Length of time worked (in all)	36 years.
Number of men worked in mine	30
Wages in mine	$3 per day.
Number of men in mill	3
Wages paid in mill	$3 per day.
Number of stamps	5
Weight of stamp	930 pounds.
Duty of stamp	180 cubic feet in 24 hours.
Drop of stamp	7.5 inches.
Drops per minute	101 to 104.
Size of screens	54 to 20 inches.
Size of holes in screens	$\frac{3}{16}$ inch.
Quantity of water used in battery	7 inches.
Quantity of water used for power	20 inches.
Fall of water used for power	290 feet.

The Breece and Wheeler mine, located near the town of Bath, in Bath district, at an altitude of 2,800 feet, comprises a number of claims, some of them taken up as early as 1856. The channel in this ground has lately averaged a width of 50 feet. The tunnel is 7,000 feet in length, and cost on an average $8 per foot. The formation passed through is gravel, the bed-rock being slate. The pay gravel is cemented and has to be crushed in a mill. The average depth extracted is 7 feet. At the present time the yield is about $9 per car-load, and the extraction 27 car-loads daily. But little timber is required in the mine and cost only the cutting and hauling. About 30 inches of water issues from the tunnel. Bowlders are not numerous except in spots. Hercules powder is used.

The mill has 10 stamps of 850 pounds each, dropping 10 inches, eighty-five times per minute, and crush 27 car-loads (40½ tons) in twelve hours, through a screen of iron-wire meshes of one-eighth of an inch clear opening. The screens are each 4 feet long and 2 feet high. The battery is fed by hand, the large cobbles being picked out and allowed to weather before being washed in a flume 400 feet long. There are no plates in this mill, but simply a wooden apron with eight transverse grooves about 1½ inches wide and one-half inch deep, containing quick-silver; the inclination is three-quarters of an inch to 2 feet. From the apron the pulp passes to the Eureka rubber, and thence through 100 feet of ripple sluices. Of the amalgam obtained 75 per cent. is found in the battery while the dies are new, decreasing to 50 per cent. as the dies wear down, leaving less room for the amalgam to accumulate and remain undisturbed by the action of the stamps. From twenty to twenty-five men are employed in the mine at $3 per day. The mill employs three men at from $3 to $3.50 per day; four being engaged on outside work. The mill is worked by steam-power, with a consumption of 1½ cords of wood in twelve hours.

Altitude	2,800 feet.
Length of tunnel	7,500 feet.
Cost of tunnel	$8 per foot.
Nature of pay gravel	Cement.
Nature of bed rock	Slate.
Width of pay channel	50 feet.
Depth of channel drifted	7 feet.
Pay per car (2 tons)	$9
Number of car loads	27 per day.
Gross daily product	$243
Number of men in mine	20 to 25
Wages	$3 per day.
Number of men in mill	3
Wages in mill	$3 to $3.50
Number of men on outside work	1
Number of stamps	10
Weight of stamp	850 pounds.
Drop of stamp	10 inches.
Drops of stamp	85 to 95 per minute.
Duty of stamp	9 tons in twenty-four hours.
Kind of screen	Iron wire, mesh ⅓ of an inch.
Size of screen	48 by 24 inches.

Those desirous of obtaining more complete details of the methods and cost of working these drift mines will find in the last annual report of the State mineralogist an article by Russell L. Dunn.

The gold yield of the gravel is estimated at so much per car load, but the differences in capacity of the cars used in different mines makes direct comparison impossible. For convenience it is desirable to adopt as a unit the ton of 2,000 pounds. The minimum limit of yield which it will pay to mine, or rather the minimum of the running expense of mining (for it will pay to mine gravel which will just meet this expense, as increasing the probability of discovery of richer ground), has a wide range as between the different mines. Probably the lowest paying gravel and the cheapest mining is that of the Hidden Treasure mine. From February 27, 1888, to June 30, 1888—one hundred and eight working days—the figures are:

	Per load, 1 ton.	Total.
Gold yield	$1.2347	$39,821.53
Wages	.7202	23,528.00
Contracts	.1077	3,464.78
Expense, material, etc	.0957	3,086.94
Total expense	.9236	30,079.72
Profit	.3111	9,741.81

Number of days' labor, 11,164.50. Number car loads gravel, 32,252.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR ELEVEN YEARS.

Receipts.

Gold yield	$879,523.27
Receipts from other sources	19,176.16
Total	898,699.43

Expenditures.

Wages	490,297.64
All other expenses	137,064.35
Dividends	268,092.00

The cost per car load ($0.9236) is exceptionally low, as under ordinarily favorable conditions $1.50 to $1.75 a car load is as low a figure as can be anticipated, and in most of the mines the cost is from $2 to $3.

The future of drift mining in California is promising. The better knowledge of the character and situation of the buried auriferous channels and the more systematic methods of exploration and mining have taken away much of the uncertainty which caused so many failures among the earlier drift mining operations.

River bed and bar mining are not so common in California as in early days, most of the rich bars on the rivers having been worked out. In some places, however, these bars are being worked over and over whenever the stage of the water permits. Up on the Klamath, in Siskiyou County, there is still a great deal of river-mining going on, the miners using the old-fashioned "wing-dams" and wheels to get at their claims. There is more of this class of work now going on in the extreme northwestern counties than elsewhere in the State.

Several attempts have been made in the last few years to turn aside an entire river in order to get at the gold in the bottom, but none of these large enterprises have so far been successful. On the Tuolumne River, near Jacksonville, a short distance from Chinese Camp, a large amount of money was expended in building a dam and flume to get at the river-bed, and although about $16,000 was obtained in one hole 5 feet deep and prospects looked well, the waters washed away the dam and flume and the investment was lost.

On the Big Bend of the Feather River, Butte County, the Big Bend Mining Company ran a tunnel about 12,000 feet long (which, being found to be too small, was enlarged in dimensions to 13 by 16 feet), built a dam, put in sluices, pumps, electric plant, and spent immense sums in laying bare some 14 miles of the river-bed, but no returns have been received and the projectors report the enterprise a failure. On the same river and above this claim the Golden Gate Company built a dam 50 feet high, a flume 50 feet wide and 3,300 feet long, and were about to begin work in the exposed river-bed when a sudden rise in the river washed away the dam and flume and stopped operations. A new dam and flume will be built this year and work started over again. Many people believe that large amount of gold will be taken out of these claims, but thus far, notwithstanding all the money spent and precautions taken against accident, none of these enterprises have been successful.

Two notable discoveries have been made in the Coast range within the past few years, and the old theory that there would be no gold mines of value in that range has been disproven. Los Burros district, in the southern end of the Santa Lucia range, Monterey County, was first worked for quartz in 1887, and now there are some 25 claims, of which the Cruikshank is the most important. The ore is free-milling, containing both silver and gold, the latter predominating. Placer gold is also found which is rough and angular, evidently coming from the ledges near by. A number of men are now at work in this district.

In Napa County, on the lower slopes of Mount St. Helena, silver mines have been found, and one, the Palisade, has a 10-stamp mill in operation. The ore produces about 30 ounces a ton.

The silver mining interests of California are small as compared with the gold. Silver ore is found in the following counties of the State: Alpine, Mono, San Bernardino, Napa, Fresno, Kern, San Benito, Sierra, Siskiyou, and Inyo. The principal silver district is that of Calico, San Bernardino County.

CHAPTER IV.

COLORADO.

By M. E. SMITH,

Assayer in Charge United States Mint, Denver, Colo.

The value of the product of the precious metals in Colorado during the calendar year 1889, based upon estimated reports and reports received from persons in charge of mines, was $30,195,275, of which $3,636,217 was gold, and $26,559,058 was silver.

Gold has been reckoned at $20 per ounce, fine; silver has been estimated at the coinage rate of $1.2929 per ounce fine.

Values of lead and copper are given respectively at 3.8 cents and 13.5 cents per pound.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1889.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
Boulder County.						
American	$1,200.00		$1,200.00			$1,200.00
Alamakee	14,995.50		14.995.50		$855.90	15,851.40
Alpine	300.00		300.00			300.00
Buena	7,500.00	$452.52	7,952.52			7,952.52
Belcher		25,858.58	25,858.58			25,858.58
Boston	13,000.00	6,464.64	19,464.64			19,464.64
B. and M	60.00	6.46	66.46			66.46
Black Cloud	1,600.00	1,292.92	2,892.92	$760.00		3,652.92
Bunker Hill		129.29	129.29			129.29
Chingkus Kalm	1,100.00		1,100.00			1,100.00
Columbia No. 7 and 8, Ni Wot	80,000.00	20,000.00	100,000.00			100,000.00
Colorado	640.00	11.64	651.64			651.64
Caribou		49,777.77	49,777.77			49,777.77
Comstock		1,939.39	1,939.39			1,939.39
Dog Cansoe	600.00		600.00			600.00
Eureka		1,034.34	1,034.34			1,034.34
Grand Central	380.00	23.32	412.32			412.32
Grant Company		6,464.64	6,464.64			6,464.64
Gardner	280.00	46.54	326.54			326.54
Germania		3,232.32	3,232.32			3,232.32
Humboldt		3,232.32	3,232.32			3,232.32
Hereafter	402.00	3,611.38	4,013.38			4,013.38

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1889—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
Boulder County—Continued.						
Idaho	.....	$6,464.64	$6,464.64	.....	.....	$6,464.64
Ingram	$14,436.21	933.23	15,369.44	.....	.....	15,369.44
Inter Ocean	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00
I. Philips, placer	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
Jules	249.35	.....	249.35	.....	.....	249.35
John Jay	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00
Keystone Group*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kekeonga	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00
Lost Chance	.....	6,464.64	6,464.64	.....	.....	6,464.64
Limbo	300.00	16.16	316.16	.....	.....	316.16
Little Corporal	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
Last Chance	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00
Modoc	5,000.00	193.93	5,193.93	.....	.....	5,193.93
Morning Star	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
Mountain Lion	600.00	.....	600.00	.....	.....	600.00
Melvina*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monitor	.....	1,292.92	1,292.92	.....	.....	1,292.92
Nil Desperandum	600.00	.....	600.00	.....	.....	600.00
Nonpareil	.....	.....	1,939.39	.....	.....	1,939.39
Osceola	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00
Phil Sheridan	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Puzzler	17,200.00	833.93	18,033.93	.....	.....	18,033.93
Potosi	330.00	1,685.97	2,015.97	.....	.....	2,015.97
Richmond Group	650.00	.....	650.00	.....	.....	650.00
Rebecca	946.96	7.34	954.30	.....	.....	954.30
Smoky Hill	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
St. Joe	100.00	517.17	617.17	.....	.....	617.17
Sovereign People	500.00	646.46	1,146.46	.....	.....	1,146.46
Standard	34.28	4.14	38.42	.....	.....	38.42
Smuggler	60,000.00	19,393.93	79,393.93	.....	.....	79,393.93
Sherman	8,000.00	2,585.85	10,585.85	.....	.....	10,585.85
Twin Blossom	200.00	69.81	269.81	.....	.....	269.81
Vulture	.....	1,292.92	1,292.92	.....	.....	1,292.92
Webster	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
White Crow*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washburne	1,227.20	71.51	1,298.71	.....	.....	1,298.71
Wigwam	.....	21,979.79	21,979.79	.....	.....	21,979.79
Yellow Pine Group	64.20	34,559.80	34,624.00	$1,216.00	.....	35,840.00
Confidential reports	66,441.46	27,637.10	94,078.56	.....	.....	94,078.56
Total production, 1889	322,537.16	252,177.70	574,714.86	1,976.00	$855.90	577,546.76
Clear Creek County.						
Albro	750.00	2,666.00	3,416.00	.....	1,012.50	4,428.50
Anglo-Saxon Ext	880.00	768.00	1,648.00	250.80	118.80	2,017.60
Anglo-American*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argo	4,500.00	32,322.50	36,822.50	1,900.00	.....	38,722.50
Backbone	84.00	1,485.94	1,569.94	159.60	.....	1,729.54
Baldwin M. and M. Co	.....	6,063.21	6,063.21	.....	.....	6,063.21
Barrell	1,400.00	1,131.30	2,531.30	.....	378.00	2,909.30
Colorado United M. Co*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Confidential.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1889—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
Clear Creek County—Cont'd.						
Cold Stream	$34.60	$4,473.53	$4,508.13	$394.44	.....	$4,902.57
Colorado Central	.....	305,190.78	305,190.78	8,540.12	.....	313,730.90
Crystal	420.00	1,292.90	1,712.90	.....	.....	1,712.90
Commonwealth	45.00	2,707.68	2,752.68	1,679.60	.....	4,432.28
Champion	55,140.00	26,741.05	81,881.05	.....	$2,497.50	84,378.55
Champion Dirt*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continental	1,260.00	1,293.93	2,553.93	.....	396.90	2,950.83
Casino	4,244.40	4,398.53	8,642.93	67.64	.....	8,710.57
Dundeeberg Mining Co	.....	19,393.00	19,393.00	1,254.00	.....	20,647.00
Diamond Tunnel Co	.....	150,630.08	150,630.08	2,280.00	.....	152,910.08
Dave's Nest	1,000.00	19,393.00	20,393.00	1,026.00	.....	21,419.00
Emma C	3,000.00	17,454.15	20,454.15	1,140.00	.....	21,594.15
East Dives	.....	7,757.00	7,757.00	.....	.....	7,757.00
Eclipse	770.00	7,110.95	7,880.95	627.00	.....	8,507.95
European	300.00	2,715.09	3,015.09	.....	.....	3,015.09
Esmeralda*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foxhall Tunnel Co	4,620.60	8,969.93	13,590.53	818.98	923.40	15,332.91
Fraction	80.00	173.25	253.25	.....	.....	253.25
Franklin*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gem*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grandview	750.00	5,818.05	6,568.05	2,280.00	.....	8,848.05
Gilman	.....	958.04	958.04	1,222.96	.....	2,181.00
Humboldt	3,600.00	14,545.12	18,145.12	.....	.....	18,145.12
Hood	1,000.00	969.70	1,969.70	.....	270.00	2,239.70
Kangaroo	4,480.00	13,032.43	17,512.43	1,106.56	.....	18,618.99
Kangaroo No. 2	1,250.00	6,141.27	7,391.27	380.00	.....	7,771.27
Kitty Clyde	3,800.00	3,331.19	7,131.19	1,513.69	72.76	8,717.64
Kaverne*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamartine	156,000.00	1,208,484.84	1,164,484.84	55,024.00	.....	1,219,508.84
Lexington	3,000.00	581.80	3,581.80	.....	270.00	3,851.80
Little Mattie	15,900.00	36,317.46	52,217.46	.....	.....	52,217.46
Lake	1,200.00	96.97	1,296.97	.....	810.00	2,106.97
Little Giant	490.00	9,950.30	9,540.30	.....	212.80	9,753.10
Little Albert*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May Flower	356.00	1,469.00	1,825.00	2,781.00	.....	4,606.00
Miller Group	7,000.00	3,232.25	10,232.25	.....	1,350.00	11,582.25
Metropolitan	12,428.40	26,639.50	39,067.90	1,991.80	.....	41,059.70
Mendota	1,380.00	43,519.98	44,899.98	15,129.66	.....	60,029.64
Mint	.....	1,292.92	1,292.92	18.24	.....	1,311.16
Mammoth	.....	14,222.00	14,222.00	560.12	.....	14,782.12
McClellan	52,040.00	47,213.24	99,253.24	608.18	.....	99,861.42
Matilda Fletcher	.....	2,215.38	2,215.38	9.59	.....	2,224.97
Mary Foster*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral Chief	600.00	4,654.50	5,254.50	12,540.00	.....	17,794.50
Nabob*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	31,617.60	1,929.24	33,546.84	.....	4,819.50	38,366.34
Orient	.....	18,438.00	18,438.00	2,028.00	.....	20,466.00
Ohio Comet Silver Mining Co	.....	5,641.10	5,641.10	.....	.....	5,641.10
Park	.....	912.50	912.50	.....	.....	912.59
Pay Rock	.....	135,757.56	135,757.56	3,952.00	.....	139,709.56
Plutus	38,990.00	62,060.60	101,050.60	285.00	1,417.50	102,753.10

* Confidential.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1889—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
Clear Creek County—Cont'd.						
Paymaster	$1, 122. 00	$19, 771. 46	$20, 893. 46	$19, 532. 00	.....	$40, 425. 46
Pauline Placer	25, 000. 00	.....	25, 000. 00	.....	.....	25, 000. 00
Republican Mountain Mines, limited	.....	9, 853. 40	9, 853. 40	604. 20	.....	10, 457. 60
Refugee	2, 281. 60	931. 00	3, 212. 60	.....	.....	3, 212. 60
Silver Age Mining Co*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver Queen	940. 00	6, 684. 29	7, 624. 29	692. 36	.....	8, 316. 65
Santa Fé	1, 230. 00	2, 968. 50	4, 198. 50	.....	.....	4, 198. 50
Stevens	2, 000. 00	25, 858. 00	27, 858. 00	26, 600. 00	.....	54, 458. 00
Senator*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver Cloud	.....	4, 200. 72	4, 200. 72	.....	.....	4, 200. 72
Silver Ring*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shaftee Mining Co	13, 512. 00	806. 00	14, 318. 00	75. 00	.....	14, 393. 00
Talbert	1, 200. 00	646. 45	1, 846. 45	.....	$2, 160. 00	4, 006. 45
Two Sisters Mining Co	140. 00	128, 514. 26	128, 654. 26	4, 256. 00	.....	132, 910. 26
Tishomingo	140. 00	4, 849. 76	4, 989. 76	3, 385. 50	.....	8, 375. 26
Washington*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confidential reports	26, 655. 40	261, 847. 59	288, 502. 99	30, 004. 80	11, 826. 00	330, 333. 79
Total production, 1889	488, 631. 60	2, 559, 588. 17	3, 048, 219. 77	206, 718. 84	28, 535. 66	3, 283, 474. 27
Chaffee County.						
April Fool Group	.....	$387. 87	$387. 87	$684. 00	.....	$1, 071. 87
Belle of Granite	$660. 00	.....	660. 00	.....	.....	660. 00
Brunswick Co	.....	1, 551. 51	1, 551. 51	456. 00	.....	2, 007. 51
Black Veil	.....	356. 84	356. 84	.....	.....	356, 84
Colorado Placer Mining Co	1, 000. 00	.....	1, 000. 00	.....	.....	1, 000. 00
Eldorado	.....	1, 241. 21	1, 241. 21	228. 00	.....	1, 469. 21
Enterprise	1, 800. 00	.....	1, 800. 00	.....	.....	1, 800. 00
Fredonia	7, 600. 00	2, 088. 06	9, 688. 06	8, 664. 00	.....	18, 352. 06
Free Gold	10, 800. 00	.....	10, 800. 00	.....	.....	10, 800. 00
Gladstone	.....	1, 939. 39	1, 939. 39	600. 00	.....	2, 539. 39
Gulch	120. 00	465. 44	585. 44	.....	.....	585. 44
Isis	.....	3, 878. 78	3, 878. 78	608. 00	.....	4, 486. 78
Little Troy	1, 950. 00	.....	1, 950. 00	.....	.....	1, 950. 00
Lottie	.....	77. 57	77, 57	45. 60	.....	123. 17
Little Missouri	14. 00	49. 84	63. 84	478. 04	.....	541. 88
Mayflower	.....	310. 30	310. 30	.....	.....	310. 30
Madonna*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Murphy	205, 868. 80	171, 223. 76	377, 092. 56	57, 326. 19	.....	434, 418. 75
Pat Murphy Mining Co	4, 080. 00	1, 978. 16	6, 058. 16	1, 550. 40	.....	7, 608. 56
Rarus and Warrior	28. 60	869. 61	898. 21	.....	.....	898. 21
Rough and Ready	.....	155. 15	155. 15	400. 00	.....	555. 15
Rainbow	65. 00	618. 01	683. 01	.....	.....	683. 01
Silver Shrine Group	.....	3, 878. 78	3, 878. 78	.....	.....	3, 878. 78
Swiss Boy	70. 00	3, 426. 18	3, 496. 18	380. 00	.....	3, 876. 18
Twin Lakes Hydraulic Gold Mining Co*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tressa C	4, 040. 00	2, 172. 11	6, 212. 11	.....	.....	6, 212. 11
Uranus	.....	2, 172. 11	2, 172. 11	.....	.....	2, 172. 11
Confidential reports	42, 638. 00	274. 09	42, 912. 09	.....	.....	42, 912. 09
Total production, 1889	280, 734. 40	199, 114. 77	479, 849. 17	71, 420. 23	.....	551, 269. 40

* Confidential.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1889—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
Custer County.						
Ben Eaton	$160.00	$1,086.06	$1,246.06			$1,246.06
Ben Franklin		685.25	685.25			685.25
Boulder Buffalo Hunter Mining Co		3,620.20	3,620.20			3,620.20
Bull Domingo		3,874.90	3,874.90	$2,128.00		6,002.90
Nellie	800.00	13,032.72	13,832.72			13,832.72
Pioneer	120.00	14,196.36	14,316.36			14,316.36
Pocahontas		64,646.46	64,646.46			64,646.46
Sleeping Pet	120.00	1,954.90	2,074.90			2,074.90
Silver Bar		517.17	517.17			517.17
Victoria		93.09	93.09			93.09
Zoo		1,183.02	1,183.02	305.90		1,488.92
Total production, 1889	1,200.00	104,890.13	106,090.13	2,433.90		108,524.03
Dolores County.						
Argonaut		2,585.85	2,585.85			2,585.85
C. H. C		3,000.88	3,000.88	1,284.40		4,285.28
Cobler	3,580.00	78,351.50	81,931.50	4,081.20		86,012.70
Enterprise	57,016.00	699,448.88	756,464.88			756,464.88
Golden Age	280.00	6,044.43	6,324.43	304.00		6,628.43
Grand Duke		1,616.15	1,616.15	1,520.00		3,136.15
Jumbo	550.00	12,088.88	12,638.88	627.00		13,265.88
Montezuma	8,240.00	18,111.35	26,351.35	9,393.60		35,744.95
Stephens	824.00	18,098.42	18,922.42	942.40		19,864.82
Swansea Gold and Silver Mining Co	2,373.00	54,787.87	57,160.87	1,284.40		58,445.27
Total production, 1889	72,863.00	894,134.21	966,997.21	19,437.00		986,434.21
Eagle County.						
Alps	2,060.00	752.48	2,812.48			2,812.48
Bleak House		47,697.44	47,697.44	4,332.00		52,029.44
Ben Butler	5,000.00	1,245.08	6,245.08			6,245.08
Eureka and Eclipse	80.00	1,034.34	1,114.34			1,114.34
First Chance and Muncher	1,060.00	1,318.77	2,378.77			2,378.77
First National		400.00	400.00			400.00
Ground Hog*						
Last Chance	660.00	161.61	821.61			821.61
Polar and Accidental	14,020.00	27,668.68	41,688.68			41,688.68
Pine Martin Group	28,120.00	60,518.13	88,638.13			88,638.13
Polar and Rocky Point	8,000.00	7,148.59	15,148.59			15,148.59
Spirit	7,640.00	85,935.83	93,575.83			93,575.83
Warrior's Mark	5,700.00	905.05	6,605.05			6,605.05
Western*						
Wyoming Valley		2,676.35	2,676.35			2,676.35
Confidential reports	14,000.00	9,050.50	23,050.50			23,050.50
Total production 1889	86,340.00	246,512.85	332,852.85	4,332.00		337,184.85
Fremont County.						
Saltiel	10,150.00	31,340.60	41,490.60	18,000.00	$1,654.20	61,144.80
Total production, 1889	10,150.00	31,340.60	41,490.60	18,000.00	1,654.20	61,144.80

* No production during 1889.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1889—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Coinage value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
Gilpin County.						
Aduddel	$17,622.60	$40,025.83	$57,648.43	$6,418.20	$8,356.50	$72,423.13
Banta	120.00	87,660.60	87,780.60	17,176.00	.....	104,956.60
Belmont	17,183.60	20,880.79	38,064.39	.....	5,232.60	43,296.99
Black Hawk Placer	3,200.00	.....	3.200.00	.....	.....	3,200.00
Conlee Burroughs	9,166.00	646.46	9,812.46	.....	1,620.00	11,432.46
Dew Drop	4,984.00	9.78	4,993.78	.....	.....	4,993.78
Egyptian	15,600.00	1,551.51	17,151.51	.....	648.00	17,799.51
Fanny	.....	6,723.80	6,723.80	.....	.....	6,723.80
Flack	55,000.00	3,878.78	58,878.78	.....	9,720.00	68,598.78
Free America Mining Co	92.00	.....	92.00	.....	.....	92.00
Frontenac	77,000.00	140,282.81	217,282.81	.....	41,175.00	258,457.81
Gettysburg	3,800 00	284.44	4,084.44	.....	.....	4,084.44
Gregory Bobtail	169,880.00	10,343.20	180,223.20	.....	.....	180,223.20
Gunell	142,580.00	11,300.01	153,880.01	.....	6,210.00	160,090.01
Hawks	12,056.00	20.68	12,076.68	.....	.....	12,076.68
Hyndman Burroughs	12,000.00	1,939.39	13,939.39	.....	.....	13,939.39
Ivanhoe	9,000.00	25,599.99	34,599.99	23,940.00	.....	58,539.99
I. X. L	7,556.00	581.81	8,137.81	.....	.....	8,137.81
Jefferson	900.00	7,757.57	8,657.57	912.00	.....	9,569.57
Jefferson No. 2	750.00	616.46	1,396.46	570.00	.....	1,966.46
Manhattan*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Miller	2,331.00	28,128.95	30,459.95	.....	.....	30,459.95
McAllister	2,344.80	634.45	2,979.25	.....	726.30	3,705.55
Mountain Chief Mining Co	6,080.00	.....	6,080.00	.....	.....	6,080.00
New California Co	131,600.00	15,928.88	147,528.88	.....	.....	147,528.88
Pederson	2,875.00	484.85	3,359.85	283.50	.....	3,643.35
Pittsburgh Mining Co	3,825.00	872.72	4,697.72	.....	243.00	4,940.72
Running Lode	5,296.60	10,013.39	15,309.99	2,736.00	.....	18,045.99
Saratoga Mining Co	140,020.00	22,238.27	162,258.27	.....	.....	162,258.27
Silver Blende	.....	210.74	210,74	.....	.....	210.74
Surprise	1.157.00	54.30	1,211.30	.....	162.00	1,373.30
San Juan*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Susquehanna	267.00	786.42	1,053.42	2,439.60	.....	3,493.02
Topeka	22,198.00	4,560.14	26,758.14	.....	3,712.50	30,470.64
Vanderbilt	5,500.00	.....	5,500.00	.....	.....	5,500.00
Winnebago Mining Co	25,671.80	469.21	26,141.01	.....	.....	26,141.01
Confidential reports	79,200.00	7.990.30	87,190.30	.....	.....	87,190.30
Total production, 1889	986,856.40	452,506.53	1,439,362.93	54,475.30	77,805.90	1,571,644.13
Gunnison County.						
Anna Dedreka	900.00	795.14	1,695.14	.....	.....	1,695.14
Bullion King	.....	12,929.29	12,929.29	.....	.....	12,929.29
Chronicle	100.00	3,943.43	4,043.43	.....	.....	4,043.43
Denver City	322.00	565.00	887.00	.....	105.57	992.57
Forest Queen*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairview*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden Islet	1,440.00	209.45	1,649.45	.....	.....	1,649.45
Ida May	500.00	271.51	771.51	228.00	.....	999.51
Lilly	16.00	4,032.55	4,048.55	.....	67.50	4,116.05
Little Crown	19,200.00	.....	19,200.00	.....	.....	19,200.00
Monte Vista	.....	478.38	478.38	258.40	.....	736.78

*No production during 1889.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1889—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
Gunnison County—Cont'd.						
Raymond	$4,500.00	$1,396.35	$5,896.35	$1,444.00	.....	$7,340.35
Sacramento*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver Islet*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confidential reports	10,200.00	44,911.15	55,111.15	16,796.0(	.....	71,907.15
Total production, 1889	37,178.00	69,532.25	106,710.25	18,726.4(	$173.07	125,609.72
Hinsdale County.						
Bon Homme	100.00	1,745.44	1,845.44	.....	.....	1,845.44
Cora and Sulphuret	.....	1,326.53	1,326.53	.....	.....	1,326.53
Contention	120.00	905.00	1,025.00	.....	.....	1,025.00
Independence	260.00	771.79	1,031.79	3,488.40	.....	4,520.19
Mountain King	.....	760.23	760.23	1,273.00	.....	2,033.23
Ocean Wave	.....	8,016.15	8,016.15	3,769.60	.....	11,785.75
St. Jacob's	1,080.0(	9,309.08	10,389.08	.....	.....	10,389.08
Yellow Medicine	120.0	1,254.13	1,374.13	760.00	5,400.00	7,534.13
Total production, 1889	1,680.0	24,088.35	25,768.35	9,291.0(	5,400.00	40,459.35
Lake County.						
Adams Mining Co	3,128.0(	46,857.04	49,985.04	105,716.00	.....	155,701.04
Agassiz Mining Co	.....	82,390.62	82,390.62	29,488.00	.....	111,878.62
Amity	543.2(	1,542.84	2,086.04	.....	.....	2,086.04
Antiocht	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. Y. & Minnie	.....	1,682,768.15	1,682,768.15	440,941.36	.....	2,123,709.51
Allegheny	431.60	4,915.70	5,347.30	.....	.....	5,347.30
Crysolite	.....	70,378.01	70,378.01	4,227.54	.....	74,605.55
Col. Sellerst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catalpa	.....	40,127.34	40,127.34	.....	.....	40,127.34
Cora Belle Mining Cot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continental Chief	14,912.00	686,855.74	701,767.74	49,567.20	.....	751,334.94
Crescent	.....	9,503.02	9,503.02	.....	.....	9,503.02
Clear Gritt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinero Mining Co	2,340.00	60,629.25	62,969.25	.....	.....	62,969.25
Dunkin	.....	330,570.67	330,570.67	1,520.00	.....	332,090.67
Denver City Mining Co t	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doras	.....	11,701.00	11,701.00	.....	.....	11,701.0(
Dyert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evening Star	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ella Beeler	203.40	934.79	1,138.19	494.00	.....	1,632.19
Fortunat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden Curry	.....	424.07	424.07	.....	.....	424.07
Garden City	.....	103,434.00	103,434.00	39,900.00	.....	143,334.00
Griffin	1,500.00	24,565.65	26,065,65	.....	.....	26,065.65
Humboldt	3,752,60	61,043.06	64,795.66	3,724.00	.....	68,519.66
Henrietta and Maid of Erin Consolidated Mining Co	.....	258,585.85	258,585.85	1,520,000.00	13,500.00	1,792,085.85
Howardt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron Silver Mining Co	42,260.00	785,912.22	828,172.22	148,504.00	.....	976,676.22
Louisville and Colorado, No. 2	17,043.00	216,564.36	233,607.36	76,000.00	.....	309,607.36
Leadville Consolidated Mining Cot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Chief Mining Co	.....	38,815.02	38,815.02	2,584.00	.....	41,399.02

* No production during 1889. † Confidential.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1889—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of mine.	Coinage. value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
Lake County—Continued.						
Lee Basin Mining Co*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lillian Mining Co*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matchless	.....	$271, 515. 14	$271, 515. 14	.....	.....	$271, 515. 14
Morning Star	.....	552, 727. 26	552, 727. 26	$237, 500. 00	.....	790, 227. 26
Mike and Star*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mikado Mining Co	$12, 000. 00	816, 407. 25	828, 407. 25	60, 800. 00	.....	889, 207. 25
Nisiprius Consolidated Mining Co	.....	210, 953. 03	210, 953. 03	82, 764. 00	.....	293, 717. 03
Oro City	.....	12, 929. 29	12, 929. 29	12, 160. 00	.....	25, 089. 29
Reed and National M. & M. Co*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver Cord Mining Co*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small Hopes*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sattellite	.....	2, 682. 70	2, 682. 70	760. 00	.....	3, 442. 70
Snow Drop	6, 000. 00	.....	6, 000. 00	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Star of the West	.....	226, 262. 00	226, 262. 00	.....	$53, 200. 00	279, 462. 00
Smuggler	.....	90, 505. 05	90, 505. 05	133, 000. 00	.....	223, 505. 05
Tiger Mining Co*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tip Top	.....	210, 876. 75	210, 876. 75	4, 402. 68	.....	215, 279. 43
Yankee Doodle*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confidential reports	73, 207. 82	1, 976, 928. 91	2, 050, 136. 73	355, 743. 00	16, 200. 00	2, 422, 079. 73
Total production, 1889	177, 321. 62	8, 890, 305. 78	9, 067, 627. 40	3, 309, 795. 78	82, 900. 000	12, 460, 323. 18
La Plata County.						
Cumberland	.....	823. 59	823. 59	.....	.....	823. 59
Cora G	.....	402. 09	402. 09	.....	.....	402. 09
Eureka	660. 00	174. 54	834. 54	.....	.....	834. 54
Morning Star	1, 500. 00	.....	1, 500. 00	.....	.....	1, 500. 00
Sultana	120. 00	45. 25	165. 25	.....	.....	165. 25
Western Belle	1, 900. 00	170. 66	2, 070. 66	.....	.....	2, 070. 66
Total production, 1889	4, 180. 00	1, 616. 13	5, 796. 13	.....	.....	5, 796. 13
Ouray County.						
Estimated production	24, 750. 00	1, 320, 000. 00	1, 344, 750. 00	181, 500. 00	123, 750. 00	1, 650, 000. 00
Park County.						
Alma Placer	.....	15, 000. 00	15, 000. 00	.....	.....	15, 000. 00
Atlantic Mining Co.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltic	.....	15, 000. 00	15, 000. 00	.....	.....	15. 000. 00
Brownlow Gold and Silver Mining Co	18, 080. 00	1, 163. 63	19, 243. 63	1, 368. 00	.....	20, 611. 63
Burnside	.....	173. 76	173. 76	.....	.....	173. 76
C. W. Lower Placer	1, 000. 00	.....	1, 000. 00	.....	.....	1, 000. 00
Copper Bonanza	100. 00	.....	100. 00	.....	.....	100. 00
Dolly Varden	.....	13, 058. 29	13, 058. 29	.....	.....	13, 058. 29
Danville Group	.....	4, 266. 66	4, 266. 66	1, 254. 00	.....	5, 520. 66
Deadwood Placer	500. 00	.....	500. 00	.....	.....	500. 00
E. Pluribus Unum	45. 00	704. 64	749. 64	.....	.....	749. 64
Everlasting	.....	2, 787. 55	2, 787. 55	.....	.....	2, 787. 55
Forest Queen	.....	969. 69	969. 69	.....	.....	969. 69
Fairplay Placers	5, 000. 00	.....	5. 000. 00	.....	.....	5, 000. 00
Fanny	3, 181. 89	11, 518. 73	14, 700. 62	.....	.....	14. 700. 62

*Confidential.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1889—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
Park County—Continued.						
Fairbury	.....	$362.00	$362.00	.....	.....	$362.00
Good Samaritan	$1,820.00	12,670.70	14,490.70	$3,192.00	.....	17,682.70
Great Eastern	.....	173.25	173.25	.....	$9.18	182.43
Hock Hocking	400.00	258.58	658.58	.....	.....	658 58
Hill Top *et al*	.....	153,858.57	153,858.57	148,960.00	.....	302,818.57
Hudson	.....	775.75	775.75	.....	.....	775.75
Hugo	.....	1,086.06	1,086.06	.....	.....	1,086.06
Juno	.....	356.84	356.84	.....	.....	356.84
Keystone*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Mike	.....	608.00	608.00	.....	256.50	864.50
Lucky Queen	520.00	2,269.03	2,789.03	.....	.....	2,789.03
Liebelt	1,650.00	.....	1,650.00	.....	.....	1,650.00
New York	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00
Pay Rock	.....	500.46	500.46	.....	.....	500.46
Peerless	26,246.45	11,430.40	37,676.85	.....	.....	37,676.85
Peerless Maud	.....	40,184.23	40,184.23	16,872.00	.....	57,056.23
Paris	.....	80.00	80.00	.....	.....	80.00
Pennsylvania Placer	500.00	15.51	515.51	.....	.....	515.51
Peabody Placer	17,740.00	.....	17,740.00	.....	.....	17,740.00
Phillips Gold Mining Co	26,610.00	2,064.00	28,674.00	.....	.....	28,674.00
Rose	210.00	.....	210.00	.....	.....	210.00
Russia	600.00	11,736.10	12,336.10	.....	.....	12,336.10
Shelby	1,050.00	8,145.45	9,195.45	6,650.00	.....	15,845.45
Tarryall Placer	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00
Union	9,000.00	517.17	9,517.17	.....	.....	9,517.17
Wilson	190.00	1,965.25	2,155.25	750.88	.....	2,906.13
Zula Chief	40.00	1,131.31	1,171.31	.....	.....	1,171.31
Confidential reports	308.60	7.87	316.47	.....	.....	316.47
Total production, 1889	116,791.94	324,839.48	441,631.42	179,046.88	265.68	620,943.98
Pitkin County.						
Aspen	.....	42,189.55	42,189.55	1,245.64	.....	43,435.19
Aspen Compromise	.....	2,552,253.12	2,552,253.12	230,668.02	.....	2,782,921.14
Aspen Mining and Smelting Co	.....	1,136,607.66	1,136,607.66	134,428.80	.....	1,271,036.46
Camp Bird	.....	18,101.01	18,101.01	.....	.....	18,101.01
Compromise Mining Co	.....	1,583,515.12	1,583,515.12	91,200.00	.....	1,674,715.12
Durant Mining Co	.....	57,199.18	57,199.18	4,256.00	.....	61,455.18
Enterprise Mining Co	.....	304,314.83	304.314.83	144.59	.....	304,459.42
Little Rule	.....	9,696.96	9,696.96	912.00	.....	10,608.96
Regent	.....	495,992.23	495,992.23	62,738.00	.....	558,730.23
Smuggler	.....	37,494.94	37,494.94	4,940.00	.....	42,434.94
Sunset	.....	8,791.91	8,791.91	760.00	.....	9,551.91
Jenny Lind	.....	993.90	993.90	.....	.....	993.90
Chloride	.....	12,468.19	12,468.19	100.70	.....	12,568.89
Traynor	.....	2,521.20	2,521.20	2,888.00	.....	5,409.20
Mollie Gibson	.....	166,968.87	166,968.87	.....	.....	166,968.87
Dixon	.....	1,532.11	1,532.11	.....	.....	1,532.11
Little Annie	.....	3,692.60	3,692.60	.....	.....	3,692.60
Blazing Star	.....	627.06	627.06	.....	.....	627.06
Bushwhacker	.....	15,732.36	15,732.36	.....	.....	15,732.36
Oakland No. 2	.....	6,200.88	6,200.88	228.00	.....	6,428.88

*Confidential.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
Pitkin County—Continued.						
Carlisle		$3,154.73	$3,154.73			$3,154.73
Edison		404,829.05	404,829.05			404,829.05
Louise		1,163.63	1,163.63			1,163.63
O. K		46,493.73	46,493.73	$4,410.00		50,903.73
Buckhorn		3,232.32	3,232.32			3,232.32
North Star		83,928.77	83,928.77			83,928.77
Bob Ingersoll		17,144.24	17,144.24			17,144.24
Percy Consolidated Mining Co		42,666.66	42,666.66			42,666.66
Sam Houston		2,583.26	2,583.26			2,583.26
Boulder		11,026.09	11,026.09			11,026.09
Bonny Bell		25,858.58	25,858.58			25,858.58
Franklin		323,232.31	323,232.31	9,120.00		332,352.31
Last Dollar		155,151.50	155,151.50			155,151.50
Little Nell		23,272.72	23,272.72			23,272.72
Standard		135,757.56	135,757.56	34,200.00		169,957.56
Estimated Mines (not named)		910,222.21	910,222.21	380.00		910,602.21
Total production, 1889		8,646,611.04	8,646,611.04	582,619.75		9,229,230.79
Rio Grande County.						
Aztec Mining Co	$26,000.00	4,951.91	30,951.91			30,951.91
Golconda Mining Co	7,480.00	478.38	7,958.38			7,958.38
Total production, 1889	33,480.00	5,430.29	38,910.29			38,910.29
San Juan County.						
Estimated production, 1889	378,000.00	735,000.00	1,113,000.00	345,000.00	$42,000.00	1,500,000.00
San Miguel County.						
Estimated production, 1889	405,000.00	1,050,000.00	1,455,000.00	45,000.00		1,500,000.00
Summit County.						
Arctic	1,001.00	543.03	1,544.03			1,544.03
Alsatian		2,385.40	2,385.40			2,385.40
Ada Placer	1,086.00	14.00	1,100.00			1,100.00
Bell		1,939.38	1,939.38	2,736.00		4,675.38
Buda Mining Co		183.60	183.60	266.00		449.60
Brooks-Snyder		500.00	500.00			500.00
Boss Mining Co	3,200.00	982.60	4,182.60		405.00	4,587.60
Boston Mining Co		4,848.47	4,848.47	760.00		5,608.47
Belle		526.22	526.22	1,446.28		1,972.50
Brittle Silver*						
Briar Rose*						
Buena Vista		862.36	862.36	215.46		1,077.82
Boss *et al*	1,700.00	144,290.89	145,990.89	6,308.00		152,298.89
Baltimore		239.19	239.19	577.60		816.79
Blue River	175.00		175.00			175.00
Clarion		463.45	463.45	150.00		613.45
Congress Group	480.00		480.00			480.00
Champion		67,621.20	67,621.20			67,601.20
Champion Tunnel Mining Co*						
Congress		1,462.29	1,462.29	608.00		2,070.29
Cincinnati		2,220.00	2,220.00			2,220.00
Country Boy	460.00	690.00	1,150.00			1,150.00

*Confidential.

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1889—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of Copper.	Total value.
Summit County—Cont'd.						
Col. Speck	.....	$252.11	$252.11	$14.11	.....	$266.22
Cashier	$2,620.00	2,068.68	4,688.68	.....	.....	4,688.68
Darnell	600.00	.....	600.00	.....	.....	600.00
Delphos	60,340.00	125,724.40	186,064.40	36,556.00	.....	222,620.40
Eldorado Group	560.00	90.50	650.50	.....	.....	650.50
Eclipse	.....	39.00	39.00	9.12	.....	48.12
Felicia Grace	.....	2,910.00	2,910.00	171.00	.....	3,081.00
Frontier	90.00	310.30	400.30	.....	.....	400.30
Fredonia	.....	60.76	60.76	912.00	.....	972.76
Glendale	.....	96.97	96.97	.....	.....	96.97
Galena Gulch Placer	517.20	.....	517.20	.....	.....	517.20
Gold Run Placer	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	2,500.00
Governor	.....	2,753.88	2,753.88	.....	.....	2,753.80
Germania Group	132.00	2,787.49	2,919.49	635.36	.....	3,554.85
Goyette	.....	47.00	47.00	.....	.....	47.00
Green Mountain Girl	259.80	38.78	298.58	.....	$172.80	471.38
Harrison	.....	2,269.03	2,269.03	456.00	.....	2,725.03
Hunkidori*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hammer	.....	500.00	500.00	824.80	.....	1,324.80
Iowa Gulch Placer	320.00	.....	320.00	.....	.....	320.00
Jumbo M. and M. Co	6,600.00	10.34	6,610.34	.....	.....	6,610.34
Juniata	.....	217.00	217.00	.....	.....	217.00
Juniata	4,000.00	4,654.41	8,654.44	3,952.00	.....	12,606.44
Javenta	3,200.00	14,400.00	17,600.00	1,216.00	.....	18,816.00
Key West	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00	.....	.....	1,400.00
Kellogg Group	200.00	930.89	1,130.89	836.00	.....	1,966.89
Luig	1,200.00	387.87	1,587.87	.....	.....	1,587.87
Livonia	.....	698.18	698.18	.....	.....	698.18
Lancaster	.....	71.11	71.11	114.00	.....	185.11
Monroe Mining Co	.....	1,137.40	1,137.40	.....	.....	1,137.40
Miami	520.00	3,361.54	3,881.54	5,730.40	.....	9,611.94
Morning Star	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Mohawk	.....	775.75	775.75	1,824.00	.....	2,599.75
Magnet	350.00	.....	350.00	.....	.....	350.00
Mountain Pride	348.00	259.06	607.06	273.18	.....	880.24
Morgan	.....	33.62	33.62	57.00	.....	90.62
Milo	492.00	2,247.50	2,739.50	1,402.20	.....	4,141.70
New York Placer	.....	203,112.00	203,112.00	.....	.....	203,112.00
New York Group	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	.....	300.00
Oro Group	2,004.00	10,346.53	12,350.53	1,550.40	.....	13,900.93
Ontario	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Ohio	.....	13.00	13.00	68.40	.....	81.40
Ouray*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphan Boy	.....	546.91	546.91	62.10	.....	609.01
Peabody Placer	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....	7,000.00
Pennsylvania Group	350.00	5,832.40	6,182.40	70.53	.....	6,252.93
Puzzle*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prize Box	2,300.00	1,150.00	3,450.00	1,748.00	.....	5,198.00
Queen of the West	.....	41,696.96	41,696.96	.....	.....	41,696.96
Robinson Consolidated Mining Co*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ryan Gulch Placer	428.60	.....	428.60	.....	.....	428.60

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN COLORADO, 1889—Continued.

Name of mine.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
Summit County—Cont'd.						
Silver Bowl	.....	$5,171.75	$5,171.75	.....	.....	$5,171.75
St. Louis Placer	$754.20	11.70	765.90	.....	.....	765.90
St. Elmo	.....	840.39	840.39	$780.00	.....	1,620.39
Selma Mining Co	.....	969.69	969.69	152.00	.....	1,121.69
Sultana	10,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	5,000.00	.....	20,000.00
Silver Crown	17.60	25.85	43.45	.....	$64.80	108.25
Snow Bank	400.00	550.00	950.00	152.00	.....	1,102.00
Salt Lick Placer	2,378.41	.....	2,378.41	.....	.....	2,378.41
Silver Ware	.....	646.46	646.46	790.40	.....	1,436.86
Sunshine	.....	271.50	271.50	.....	.....	271.50
The Iron Mask Mining Co	960.00	9,681.44	10,641.44	10,579.20	.....	21,220.61
Tiger Extension	.....	775.75	775.75	434.60	.....	1,210.39
Triangle	.....	1,551.51	1,551.51	114.00	.....	1,665.51
Victoria Mining Co	68,172.68	.....	68,172.68	.....	.....	68,172.68
Wire Patch Gold M. and M. Co	5,614.47	143.52	5,757.99	.....	.....	5,757.99
Winning Card	.....	290.91	290.91	.....	.....	290.91
Waukegan Group	.....	181.01	181.01	152.00	.....	333.01
Yubadam Placer	890.00	10.00	900.00	.....	.....	900.00
Confidential	11,602.80	63,644.70	75,247.50	28,202.06	.....	103,449.56
Total production, 1889	208,523.76	751,369.66	959,893.42	117,906.20	642.60	1,078,442.18

SUMMARY OF OUTPUT, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1889.

County.	Value of gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total value of gold and silver.	Value of lead.	Value of copper.	Total value.
Boulder	$322,537.16	$252,177.70	$574,714.86	$1,976.00	$855.90	$577,546.76
Clear Creek	488,631.60	2,559,588.17	3,048,219.77	206,718.84	28,535.66	3,283,474.27
Chaffee	280,734.40	199,114.77	479,849.17	71,420.23	.....	551,269.40
Custer	1,200.00	104,890.13	106,090.13	2,433.90	.....	108,524.03
Dolores	72,863.00	894,134.21	966,997.21	19,437.00	.....	986,434.21
Eagle	86,340.00	246,512.85	332,852.85	4,332.00	.....	337,184.85
Fremont	10,150.00	31,340.60	41,490.60	18,000.00	1,654.20	61,144.80
Gilpin	986,856.40	452,506.53	1,439,362.93	54,475,30	77,805.90	1,571,644.13
Gunnison	37,178.00	69,532.25	106,710.25	18,726.40	173.07	125,609.72
Hinsdale	1,680.00	24,088.35	25,768.35	9,291.00	5,400.00	40,459.35
Lake	177,321.62	8,890,305.78	9,067,627.40	3,309,795.78	82,900.00	12,460,323.18
La Plata	4,180.00	1,616.13	5,796.13	.....	.....	5,796.13
Ouray	24,750.00	1,320,000.00	1,344,750.00	181,500.00	123,750.00	1,650,000.00
Park	116,791.94	324,839.48	441,631.42	179,046.88	265.68	620,943.98
Pitkin	.....	8,646,611.04	8,646,611.04	582,619.75	.....	9,229,230.79
Rio Grande	33,480.00	5,430.29	38,910.29	.....	.....	38,910.29
Summit	208,523.76	751,369.66	959,893.42	117,906.24	642.60	1,078,442.26
San Miguel	405,000.00	1,050,000.00	1,455,000.00	45,000.00	.....	1,500,000.00
San Juan	378,000.00	735,000.00	1,113,000.00	345,000.00	42,000.00	1,500,000.00
Total production 1889	3,636,217.88	26,559,057.94	30,195,275.82	5,167,679.32	363,983.01	35,726,938.15

VALUE OF DEPOSITS AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT DENVER, COLO., DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1889.

County, etc.	Gold.	Coinage value of silver.	Total.
Colorado:			
Boulder	$41,008.31	$322.96	$41,331.27
Clear Creek	70,077.44	946.02	71,023.46
Chaffee	8,109.30	77.41	8,186.71
Delta	46.33	1.67	48.00
Eagle	249.20	9.06	258.26
Fremont	135.63	1.38	137,01
Gilpin	630,041.78	5,871.21	635,912.99
Gunnison	110.32	1.58	111.90
Jefferson	82.42	.52	82.94
Lake	52,388.44	709.88	53,098.32
La Plata	1,400.47	4.79	1,405.26
Montrose	1,325.72	11.95	1,337.67
Ouray	5,353.97	136.44	5,490.41
Park	47,529.98	488.17	48,018.15
Pitkin	15,449.35	149.32	15,598.67
Rio Grande	467.66	4.07	471.73
Routt	8,870.21	244.42	9,114.63
Summit	37,914.91	577.07	38,491.98
San Juan	15,241.52	328.10	15,569.62
San Miguel	35,051.40	777.67	35,829.07
County unknown	200,541.67	2,973.27	203,514.94
Total Colorado	1,171,396.03	13,636.96	1,185,032.99
Arizona	558.25	9.46	567.71
Idaho	1,628.20	23.35	1,651.55
Montana	1,813.12	14.42	1,827.54
New Mexico	66,999.19	576.54	67,575.73
Wyoming	5,128.13	38.46	5,166.59
Oregon	35,264.66	335.10	35,599.76
Total	111,391.55	997.33	112,388.88
United States gold coin	2,552.50	.....	2,552.50
Redeposits	5,701.70	175.04	5,876.74
Old jewelry	9,563.06	241.79	9,804.85
Grand total	1,300,604.84	15,051.12	1,315,655.96

Gross weight of deposits for the year	ounces..	83,900.49
Net weight of deposits for the year	do....	81,274.69
Net weight of base removed	do....	2,625.80
Average per cent. of base removed		.031
Average fineness of the gold		.774
Average fineness of the silver		.135

CHAPTER V.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

By G. E. Bailey, M. E., Rapid City, S. Dak.

The total product of the precious metals in the State of South Dakota for the calendar year 1889 was, approximately, $3,073,200; gold, $2,912,600; silver, $160,600.

The division of the Territory of Dakota into two new States leaves all of the mineral districts producing the precious metals in South Dakota.

No gold or silver is produced outside of the portion known as the Black Hills, and is there confined to the three counties of Lawrence, Pennington, and Custer. There has been a considerable increase in the total product over the two preceding years. Railroad facilities are improving rapidly. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, the pioneer track into the Hills, is preparing to build into Lead City, Deadwood, Ruby Basin, and Bald Mountain, from Whitewood, and will give these important districts an outlet to the local reduction and custom works, and to the eastern smelters. The Burlington and Missouri Railroad have let the contract for extending their track from Newcastle, Wyo., to the mining districts around Lead City, and will be able to deliver coal and coke from their mines to the smelters and reduction works by next September. As Pennsylvania coke has been costing over $30 a ton, delivered at the smelters in the Hills, there is no doubt but that the introduction of this excellent coke, that has to be hauled only 100 miles, will stimulate the smelting industry. The Deadwood Reduction Works have been rebuilt, and will be ready for custom work by June next, treating the ores of the Northern Hills by chlorination. The experimental pyrite-process smelter has proven a success, and a large plant ordered for custom work. Extensive tests have been made in concentrating its rich sulphurets in the tailings from the large mills with good results. There is greater activity than ever in the development of properties.

The coming year promises a decided advance in methods of working its ores, increased facilities in securing supplies, and an increase of the product of gold and silver.

DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM SOUTH DAKOTA AT THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK, 1889.

Mine.	Gold.		Silver.		Total.
	Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.	
Caledonia	15,976.852	$297,243.77	3,778.87	$4,885.70	$302,129.47
Deadwood-Terra	32,690.005	608,186.12	6,457.82	8,349.32	616,535.44
Highland	37,884.055	704,819.62	7,803.66	10,089.35	714,908.97
Homestake	52,789.162	982,123.92	9,774.16	12,637.01	994,760.93
Uncle Sam	2,558.895	47,607.35	456.45	590.14	48,197.49
Unknown	8,612.693	160,236.15	706.63	913.60	161,149.75
Total	150,511.662	2,800,216.93	28,977.59	37,465.12	2,837,682.05

DEPOSITS FROM SOUTH DAKOTA AT THE UNITED STATES MINT AT PHILADELPHIA, 1889.

Metal.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.	Total.
Gold	893.505	$16,623.35	$16,709.47
Silver	66.61	86.12	

PRODUCTION BY MINES IN SOUTH DAKOTA IN 1889.

Mine.	Gold.		Silver.		Total.
	Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.	
Caledonia	15,976.852	$297,243.77	3,778.87	$4,885.70	$302,129.47
Deadwood-Terra	32,690.005	608,186.12	6,457.82	8,349.32	616,535.44
Highland	37,884.055	704,819.62	7,803.66	10,089.35	714,908.97
Homestake	52,789.162	982,123.92	9,774.16	12,637.01	994,760.93
Uncle Sam	2,558.895	47,607.35	456.45	590.14	48,197.49
Horseshoe	50.000	930.23	1,600.00	2,068.64	2,998.87
Monitor	4,355.756	81,037.10	.....	.....	81,037.10
Grizzly Bear	838.530	15,600.52	.....	.....	15,600.52
Four Mile	19.620	365.62	.....	.....	365.62
Total	147,162.875	2,737,914.25	29,870.96	38,620.16	2,776,534.41

PRODUCTION OF PLACER GOLD IN SOUTH DAKOTA, 1889.

[Estimated from bank purchases and private reports by G. E. Bailey and F. J. Cross.

Mining district.	County.	Value.
Rockerville	Pennington	$9,000
Hayward	do	10,000
Castle Creek	do	3,000
Rapid Creek	do	4,000
Spring Creek	do	200
Nigger Hill	Lawrence	3,000
Whitewood	do	3,000
Custer County	Custer	3,500
Total		35,700

TOTAL PRODUCT OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN SOUTH DAKOTA, 1889.

Source of information.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Total.
United States mints and assay offices	$2,816,840	$37,551	$2,854,391
Private refineries	45,785	123,112	168,897
Banks, mines and confidential information not included in the above	50,000	.....	50,000
Total	2,912,625	160,663	3,073,288

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. report the transportation from South Dakota during the last four years as follows:

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1886	$2,405,250	$251,437	$2,656,687
1887	2,385,320	473,285	2,858,605
1888	2,390,716	453,216	2,843,932
1889	3,407,177	.....	3,407,177

PRODUCTION OF THE LEADING MINES OF SOUTH DAKOTA FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS.

Mines.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Homestake	$1,255,790	$1,307,039	$1,030,758	$936,282	$919,886	$994,760
Father De Smet	474,553	381,697	73,069	.....	.....	.....
Deadwood-Terra	485,401	441,491	589,657	637,326	653,790	616,535
Highland	511,421	416,687	518,387	409,781	528,830	714,908
Caledonia	.....	.....	200,227	281,391	299,579	302,129
Iron Hill	.....	13,394	372,120	259,942	15,000	.....
Monitor	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,382	81,037
Total	2,727,165	2,560,308	2,784,218	2,524,722	2,424,467	2,709,369

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN SOUTH DAKOTA, 1881–'89.

Years.	Estimated by the Director of the Mint.	Deposited at the United States mints and assay offices.	Years.	Estimated by the Director of the Mint.	Deposited at the United States mints and assay offices.
1881	$4,000,000	$3,474,837	1886	$2,700,000	$2,522,408
1882	3,300,000	3,141,737	1887	2,400,000	2,402,333
1883	3,200,000	3,075,911	1888	2,600,000	2,484,477
1884	3,300,000	3,010,730	1889	2,900,000	2,816,840
1885	3,200,000	2,865,166			

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF SILVER IN SOUTH DAKOTA, 1881–'89.

Years.	Coining value as estimated by the Director of the Mint.	Years	Coining value as estimated by the Director of the Mint.
1881	$70,000	1886	$425,000
1882	175,000	1887	540,000
1883	150,000	1888	100,000
1884	150,000	1889	64,646
1885	100,000		

DIVIDENDS DECLARED BY LEADING MINES DURING 1889, AND THREE PRECEDING YEARS, WITH TOTAL AMOUNT PAID FROM THE FIRST DIVIDEND TO THE END OF 1889.

Mining company.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Total dividends paid.
Homestake	$600,000	$300,000	$300,000	$187,500	$4,481,250
Deadwood-Terra	.....	100,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Caledonia	20,000	.....	16,000	80,000	136,000
Iron Hill	112,500	43,750	.....	.....	156,250
Monitor	.....	.....	.....	37,500	37,500
Total	732,500	443,750	316,000	305,000	5,811,000

CHAPTER VI

IDAHO.

By JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM,

Assayer in charge United States Assay Office at Boisé City, Idaho.

The product of gold and silver from the mines of Idaho, during the calendar year 1889, is estimated to have been:

Metals.	Fine ounces.	Coining Value.
Gold	99,445	$2,055,708
Silver	3,434,331	4,440,347
Total		6,496,055

The following statements, showing the value of the production of gold and silver in Idaho during the year 1889, are based mainly upon the reports of persons in charge of mines and sampling works, and from banks and purchasers. Where reports could not be obtained, estimates have been made upon information furnished by well-informed persons residing in the several districts.

The increase shown over the yield of 1888 was principally in the galena districts of Cœur d'Alene and Wood River, and in the quartz mines of Boisé and Owyhee Counties.

Improved transportation facilities and the completion of several new concentrating mills naturally augmented the production in the first-named district, while, in the Wood River district, the larger mines show a heavier output, and many smaller properties have been worked with better success than formerly.

The increase in the production of Boisé County, like that of Owyhee, is due to the heavier production of one mine.

A large portion of the value of the product of the galena mines is in lead. This value for the year 1889 was about $4,000,000. The ore from these mines is shipped to reduction works outside of the Territory. In most cases, however, it is concentrated before shipment. I have reports show-

ing that shipments were made to the following-named points during the past year: Helena and Great Falls, Mont.; Omaha, Nebr.; Denver, Colo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Salt Lake City, Utah, and Aurora, Ill.

Owing to the scarcity of water, the placer mines throughout the Territory yielded less, during the year 1889, than half their usual product.

For purposes of comparison with former reports, it should be borne in mind that the territory now embraced in the counties of Elmore and Logan formerly belonged to Alturas County.

The development of the mineral resources of Idaho progresses steadily, and the Territory has at no time boasted a greater number of producing mines than now.

GOLD AND SILVER BULLION PRODUCED IN THE TERRITORY OF IDAHO, DEPOSITED AT GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1889.

Institutions.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	
Philadelphia	176.378	$3,646.06	17.20	$22.24	$3,668.30
San Francisco	7,501.690	155,073.69	2,774.15	3,586.78	158,660.47
New York	3,705.327	76,595.91	31,989.60	41,360.29	117,956.20
Denver	78.764	1,628.20	24.40	31.60	1,659.80
Boisé	23,106.797	477,659.89	20,558.35	26,580.49	504,240.38
Helena	7,438.439	153,766.20	1,397.24	1,806.53	155,572.73
St. Louis	386.045	7,980.26	68.13	88.09	8,068.35
Total	42,393.440	876,350.21	56,829.07	73,476.02	949,826.23

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN IDAHO, 1889.

[Reported and estimated.]

Counties.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	
Ada	160	$3,307	50	$65	$3,372
Alturas	1,382	28,568	386,302	499,461	528,029
Bingham	1,000	20,672	30	39	20,711
Boisé	13,280	274,522	113,376	146,587	421,109
Cassia	600	12,403	15,020	19,420	31,823
Custer	14,000	289,405	900,000	1,163,636	1,453,041
Elmore	14,330	296,227	21,665	28,012	324,239
Idaho	11,500	237,726	9,282	12,001	249,727
Kootenai	1,500	31,008	10,000	12,929	43,937
Lemhi	19,000	392,765	100,000	129,292	522,057
Logan	1,500	31,008	444,998	575,351	606,359
Owyhee	12,260	253,436	338,071	437,102	690,538
Shoshone	8,433	174,325	1,095,265	1,416,100	1,590,425
Washington	500	10,336	272	352	10,688
Total	99,445	2,055,708	3,434,331	4,440,347	6,496,055

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN IDAHO, 1889.

[Reported.]

Counties.	Authority.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
		Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	
Ada	U. S. assay office, Boisé City, Idaho.	160	$3,307	50	$65	$3,372
Alturas	U. S. assay office, Boisé City, Idaho.	533	11,018	260	336	11,354
	Mine owners, purchasers, and shippers.	849	17,550	386,042	499,114	516,664
Bingham	U. S. assay office, Boisé City, Idaho.	79	1,633	2	3	1,636
Boisé	U. S. assay office, Boisé City, Idaho.	5,750	118,863	1,286	1,663	120,526
	Mine owners, purchasers, and shippers.	6,330	130,853	112,090	144,921	275,774
Cassia	Mine owners, purchasers, and shippers.	363	7,504	15,000	19,393	26,897
Custer	U. S. assay office, Boisé City, Idaho.	71	1,468	8	10	1,478
Elmore	U. S. assay office, Boisé City, Idaho.	8,113	167,710	3,233	4,180	171,890
	Mine owners, purchasers, and shippers.	6,217	128,517	18,432	23,830	152,347
Idaho	U. S. assay office, Boisé City, Idaho.	1,184	24,475	454	587	25,062
	Mine owners, purchasers, and shippers.	8,041	166,222	8,828	11,414	177,636
Lemhi	U. S. assay office, Boisé City, Idaho.	3,281	67,824	628	812	68,636
Logan	U. S. assay office, Boisé City, Idaho.	975	20,155	72	93	20,248
	Mine owners, purchasers, and shippers.	.....	.....	444,926	575,245	575,245
Owyhee	U. S. assay office, Boisé City, Idaho.	2,665	55,090	14,293	18,479	73,569
	Mine owners, purchasers, and shippers.	9,595	198,346	323,778	418,613	616,959
Shoshone	Mine owners, purchasers, and shippers.	8,433	174,325	1,095,265	1,416,068	1,590,393
Washington	U. S. assay office, Boisé City, Idaho.	296	6,119	272	352	6,471
	Total	62,935	1,300,979	2,424,919	3,135,178	4,436,157

CHAPTER VII.

MONTANA.

By SPRUILLE BRADEN,

Assayer-in-charge, U. S. Assay Office, Helena, Mont.

A number of circumstances co-operated to reduce the production of the precious metals, during the year 1889. Early in the spring, the lower smelter of the Anaconda Company was destroyed by fire; later in the year, a fire occurred in the mine at Butte, which has prevented operations to the present time. The Blue Bird, which has been a reliable producer for years past, became involved in litigation, and during the last months of the year suspended operations.

Again, the contributions of placer mines have been smaller than ever before. This is partly explained by the fact that the yield of gold from auriferous gravel is steadily diminishing, but, more immediately, by the unparalleled drought which greatly shortened the season during which drifting could be prosecuted. On the other hand, the construction of two large custom smelters, that of the Helena and Livingston Smelting and Reduction Company, at Helena, and that of the Montana Smelting Company, at Great Falls, gave a considerable impetus to the mining industry, by affording to owners of limited capital, facilities for realizing readily on their ores and so prosecuting the development of prospects. Recently, differences have arisen between the companies mentioned and the railways, which have resulted in the closing down of both of the smelters. This condition, however, can scarcely be of long duration.

The indications are abundant that the current year will be one of unprecedented activity in development and production. Among these the most significant is the construction of railroads to mineral regions where operations have been greatly retarded by the lack of such facilities. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is building a branch from Missoula to the Cœur d'Alenes, in northern Idaho, to reach a district of incalculable resources in gold and silver. The Belt Mountain branch of the great Northern railway system is in course of construction from Great Falls to tap the Neihart and Barker districts, which are known to be rich in silver-bearing galena, but which have not been highly productive in the past, owing to the almost prohibitory cost of transportation.

The Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company have purchased a site near Great Falls, and during the coming season will erect one of the largest smelting plants in the United States for the reduction of the ores from their Butte mine. This will aid to materially increase the production during the ensuing year.

Montana's entry into the sisterhood of States has made the so-called "alien law" a dead-letter. This admits of the investment of foreign capital in various enterprises, where the title to realty is involved. The continued success of the Drum Lummon mine has enabled promoters to place properties upon the London market with comparative ease, and, during the first three months of statehood, two good mines, viz. the Elkhorn and Minah, have been sold to English companies. Both properties have been large producers in the past.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN MONTANA, 1889.

Name.	Gold.	Silver.	Total value.
Beaverhead County.	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*	
Hecla Consolidated Mining Company	1,098.617	579,430.67	.....
Confidential replies, sundry producers, and ores shipped	660.000	83,050.00	.....
Total	1,758.617	662,480.67	$892,871.87
Cascade County.			
Montana Smelting Company*	5,359.000	603,930.55	.....
Sundry producers	250.000	.....	.....
Total	5,609.000	603,930.55	896,759.84
Deer Lodge County.			
Bi-metallic Mining Company†	.....	.....	.....
Combination Mining and Milling Company*	154.640	97,145.00	.....
Granite Mountain Mining Company	6,638.345	3,879,258.94	.....
Hope Mining Company	.....	103,171.40	.....
Confidential replies, sundry producers, and ores shipped	3,202.780	1,256,568.49	.....
Total	9,995.765	5,336,143.83	7,105,712.82
Fergus County.			
Sundry producers and ores shipped	3,063.381	4,558.59	69,213.88
Gallatin County.			
Sundry producers and ores shipped	200.000	20,000.00	29,992.00
Jefferson County			
Elkhorn Mining Company	222.326	389,353.81	.....
Sundry producers and ores shipped*	300.000	75,000.00	.....
Total	522.326	464,353.81	611,159.52
Lewis and Clark County.			
Jay Gould Mining Company†	.....	.....	.....
Helena and Livingston Smelting and Reduction Company*	20,123.770	1,100,503.20	.....
Montana Company, limited	37,944.000	397,987.00	.....
Confidential replies, sundry producers, and ores shipped	14,136.800	77,437.75	.....
Total	72,204.570	1,575,927.95	3,529,985.71

* Not otherwise enumerated. † Confidential replies.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN MONTANA, 1889—Continued.

Name.	Gold.	Silver.	Total Value.
Madison County.	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*	
Sundry producers and ores shipped	8,750.000	25,000.00	$213,185.00
Missoula County.			
Sundry producers and ores shipped	250.000	5,000.00	11,632.00
Meagher County.			
Cumberland Mining and Smelting Company, and Hensley Smelting Company	16.550	36,355.92	.....
Sundry producers and ores shipped	250.000	76,459.79	.....
Total	266.550	112,815.71	151,369.02
Park County.			
Sundry producers and ores shipped	175.000	5,000.00	10,081.75
Silver Bow County.			
Alice Gold and Silver Mining Company	1,620.000	522,855.00	.....
Anaconda Gold and Silver Mining Company †	.....	.....	.....
Blue Bird Mining Company (limited) †	.....	.....	.....
Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company	710.205	270,647.25	.....
Butte and Boston Mining Company	974.000	244,087.00	.....
Butte Reduction Company †	.....	.....	.....
Colorado Smelting and Mining Company *	3,061.000	795,315.00	.....
Lexington Mining Company	6,876.000	640,937.00	.....
Moulton Mining Company †	.....	.....	.....
Parrot Silver and Copper Company	2,709.000	611,922.00	.....
W. A. Clark & Bro. †	.....	.....	.....
Confidential replies	14,702.120	3,299,275.50	.....
Sundry producers and ores shipped	1,000.000	175,000.00	.....
Total	31,652.325	6,560,038.75	9,135,727.66
Grand total	.....	.....	22,657,691.07

*Not otherwise enumerated. †Confidential replies.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

County.	Gold.	Silver.	Total value.
	Fine ounces.	*Fine ounces.*	
Beaverhead	1,758.617	662,480.67	.....
Cascade	5,609.000	603,930.55	.....
Choteau	.....	.....	.....
Deer Lodge	9,995.765	5,336,143.83	.....
Fergus	3,063.381	4,558.59	.....
Gallatin	200.000	20,000.00	.....
Jefferson	522.326	464,353.81	.....
Lewis and Clarke	72,204.570	1,575,927.95	.....
Madison	8,750.000	25,000.00	.....
Missoula	250.000	5,000.00	.....
Meagher	266.550	112,815.71	.....
Park	175.000	5,000.00	.....
Silver Bow	31,652.325	6,560,038.75	.....
Total	134,447.534	15,375,249.86	$22,657,691.07

TOTAL SUMMARY.

Disposition.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Ounces.	Value at $20.67.	Ounces.	Value at $1.29.29.	
Counties	134,447.534	$2,779,030.53	15,375,249.86	$19,878,660.54	.....
Deposited at—					
Philadelphia mint*	36.708	758.75	15.64	20.22	.....
San Francisco mint*	1,103.292	22,804.11	119.52	154.53	.....
Denver mint*	87.709	1,812.95	15.27	19.78	.....
New York assay office*	10,402.635	215,022.47	107,281.45	138,704.19	.....
Helena assay office*	37,473.682	774,581.01	15,710.39	21,311.96	.....
Total production	183,551.560	3,794,009.82	15,498,392.13	20,038,871.22	$23,832,881.04

* Not enumerated elsewhere.

REDUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN MONTANA.

The methods employed in Montana in the reduction of ores may be placed in two classes, milling and smelting. The former is employed for ores that are comparatively free from the admixture of baser metals, and the latter for ores that are associated with metals that render their reduction difficult by any of the simpler processes.

Milling may be divided into two principal classes, free-milling and chloridizing milling. The first is employed for decomposed surface ores, that is, ores that are found above permanent water level in the mines, and which have been subjected to the natural oxidizing influences of the air and surface water percolating through the ground. Ores found below water level have their metallic contents combined with sulphur, which must be eliminated before the gold and silver can be obtained. Smelting is used for the reduction of the ores of copper and lead in conjunction with the base gold and silver ores.

FREE MILLING SILVER.

The first and simplest operation is the reduction of free ores, and is known generally as free milling. The ores as they are brought from the mine are passed through rock-breakers, which reduce them to small lumps; from the rock-breakers they are fed into the mill, which consists of a series of vertical stamps alternately raised by revolving shaft, and allowed to fall upon the ore, crushing it to the proper degree of fineness. The cast-iron boxes, or mortars, in which the stamps fall and where the ore is crushed, are provided with wire screens which permit only the fine particles of ore to pass through. Water is kept running through these mortars and splashes out at each fall of the stamp, carrying a portion of the pulverized ore with it.

From the stamps, or batteries as they are termed, this wet pulp is run into settling tanks, where the ore settles to the bottom and the water is run off. The precious metals in the pulp are collected by amalgama-

tion with mercury, which is the next operation. The pans in which the amalgamations are carried on are circular wooden tanks provided with cast-iron bottoms, and containing a vertical revolving shaft which carries at its lower end arms to which are attached flat pieces of iron known as mullers, and which revolve with the shaft; the ore or pulp is shoveled from the settling tanks into the pans, in which sufficient water is used to keep the mixture quite liquid; a small amount of quicksilver is put into the pans and the whole mass is kept stirred and thoroughly mixed by the revolving mullers. In this way the quicksilver is brought into contact with all the ore and amalgamated with the gold and silver.

It is gradually drawn off through an inverted siphon tube and collected in a small iron pot outside the pan. The charge of ore from which the metals have been extracted is run off from the pan, which is then ready for a fresh one. The quicksilver amalgam is strained through a coarse sack, the thickest part remaining, which is retorted, the mercury being driven off as vapor, condensed and saved, and the gold and silver remaining as a spongy porous mass in the retort, which is collected and melted into bars.

CHLORIDIZING MILL.

In the chloridizing or base ore mill, it is necessary to decompose the combinations of sulphur and silver in order to get the latter into a form which will amalgamate, and this is attained by roasting the ore with a certain proportion of common salt which decomposes the sulphides, forming in their stead gold and a chloride of silver which the quicksilver will decompose, amalgamating with the metals.

After passing through the rock breaker, the ore goes into a revolving cylindrical dryer, at one end of which is a fire-box or furnace the flames draw through the cylinder, drying the ore.

From the dryer, the ore is fed through the stamps, which resemble those used in the free mill, except that the crushing is done dry. The crushed ore passes through the screens in the form of a fine powder, and is then ready for the chloridizing furnace.

The salt is sometimes added to the ore in the rock-breaker, passing with it through the dryer and stamps; in other mills it is crushed in a set of stamps separately, and mixes with the ore before going through the furnace. There are two principal types of furnace in use; one a revolving cylinder, and the other a vertical furnace. In the revolving one, the fire-box is built at one end, the flame drawing through it into a large brick chamber known as the dust-chamber. The dry mixture of salt and ore is put into the furnace, which is then started revolving at a low rate of speed. This brings fresh surfaces of ore constantly into contact with the flame, which converts the sulphides into chlorides of silver and gold.

In the vertical type (Stedefeldt) furnace, the ore is fed constantly and gradually in at the top, falling to the bottom in contact with the flame, thereby accomplishing the chloridation, the flame passing into and through the dust-chamber.

The amount of salt used varies considerably with the character of the ore, averaging, perhaps, 12 per cent. and running under and over that proportion as required.

From the furnace, it is dumped on the cooling floor, a large, shallow pit, in which it is allowed to cool.

In both these furnaces a portion of the pulp is drawn through as fine dust, which is collected in the dust-chambers, and is drawn from them and mixed with the charge for the pans. The subsequent operation of amalgamation is similar to that employed in free mills.

This operation will save an average of 90 per cent. of the assay value of the silver and about 60 per cent. of the gold; but, as it is employed almost exclusively for ores that are valuable principally for their silver contents, the small saving of gold is not of vital consequence.

GOLD MILLS.

Free gold ores amalgamate very readily, and the mills for working them differ from the silver mills principally in the process after the pulp leaves the stamps.

The crushing is done wet; the pulp passes through the screens and runs over silver-plated copper plates which have a prepared surface of quicksilver which collects the gold by amalgamation.

In most of the ores, the gold is only partially free, being in such state that but a portion will amalgamate. It is customary then to pass the tailings over some form of concentrating table or vanner, where the richer metallic particles are saved. The resulting concentrates are then desulphurized and chlorinated, or sold to the smelters.

A large proportion of the gold and silver products of this State is derived from the copper and lead ores. All the copper produced here contains both silver and gold, whether in the form of metallic copper or matte, and the lead is rich in both metals.

The copper ores of Butte City are rich in silver and gold, carrying from 5 ounces upward in silver, and from one-twentieth to one-tenth of the value of the precious metals in gold. The lead ores carry a proportionate amount of silver and gold.

SMELTING.

The greater proportion of the copper ores being low grade, are treated by the wet process of mechanical separation or concentration, which eliminates the gangue or valueless material. The ore is first crushed, either by some form of crusher and rolls, or by steam stamps, until the coarsest particles will pass through a screen, the holes of which are

punched three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, the ore having been mixed with water during the crushing process, conducted through a hydraulic separator, or over-screens of varying degrees of fineness, thus dividing it according to the sizes of the ore grains. The coarser sizes are treated on jigs, machines which by means of plungers force water intermittently through the mass of ore as it passes over them at sufficient pressure to carry away the lighter and valueless constituents or tailings, while permitting the heavy minerals or concentrates to work their way to the bottom. The very fine ore or slimes is allowed to settle in tanks, and is then treated on some one of the various percussion, shaking, or revolving tables (buddles), which, like the jigs, take advantage of the difference in specific gravity to effect the desired separation.

The concentrates are now ready for the smelter, where the first step consists in roasting or calcining, in order to eliminate the greater part of the sulphur. There are various styles of furnace for this purpose those most common being either a long low brick furnace, with fire-box at one end and flue at the other, the ore being placed at first in the flue end, and gradually worked toward the fire by means of long iron hoes worked through doors placed at intervals on either side of the furnace, or revolving cylinders placed horizontally, the flame passing through lengthwise, the ore rolling and bringing fresh surfaces to the action of the flame as the cylinder slowly revolves.

Higher grade ores which are sufficiently rich to smelt without previous concentration are frequently roasted in stalls or in heaps, being placed upon a layer of wood on the ground in the open air; the sulphur in the ore is sufficient to sustain combustion and gradually burns out. The object of the desulphurizing process is as follows: copper combines with sulphur in a subsequent smelting process in the proportion of four parts of copper to one of sulphur, therefore it is necessary to have only sufficient sulphur to unite with the copper with a slight excess which will unite with a portion of iron in the ore, this latter being regulated by the grade of product desired. After roasting, the ore is smelted in either blast or reverberatory furnaces, the practice varying from the conditions, relative cost of fuels, etc. When coarse ore preponderates, blast furnaces are frequently used, while fine ore is invariably treated in reverberatories. In either case, the ore is subjected to an intense heat, the copper gradually uniting with the necessary sulphur, and the remainder of the sulphur uniting with the iron. These sulphides of copper and iron or "matte" sink to the bottom of the furnace, carrying with them gold and silver, if present, while the remaining iron, together with the zinc, lime, and any other bases combine with the quartz to form silicates, which float on the surface. This "slag" which should be almost entirely free from copper and the precious metals, and which is therefore worthless, is drawn off, and after cooling is broken up and carted away. The "matte" which is tapped at the bottom of the

furnace usually carries from 50 to 55 per cent. of copper, if from a blast furnace, and from 60 to 65 per cent. if a reverberatory product, the remaining constituents being mainly iron and sulphur. By far the greater portion of the copper produced in Montana is shipped in the form of "matte" to refineries in the East or abroad, for reduction to fine copper and separation of the gold and silver therefrom. Latterly quite an amount of matte has been treated by the Manhes' process, which desulphurizes and refines the matte to about 99 per cent. copper, which is then shipped East and refined by the electrolytic method.

The treatment of lead very closely resembles in principle the methods employed in copper smelting as regards concentration, roasting (or calcining), the final operation of smelting being conducted in a blast furnace which reduces the ore to metallic lead, containing gold and silver.

This lead bullion is all shipped to eastern points where its precious metals are extracted and the lead refined.

CHAPTER VIII.

NEVADA.

By S. C. WRIGHT,

Superintendent United States Mint, Carson, Nev.

PRODUCT OF NEVADA, 1889.

[Estimate by Mr. Wright.]

Counties.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Total.
Churchill	$5,000	$7,000	$12,000
Douglas	1,597	274	1,871
Eureka	347,000	798,000	1,145,000
Esmeralda	152,000	398,000	550,000
Elko	150,000	605,000	755,000
Humboldt	10,000	120,000	130,000
Lander	10,020	240,506	250,526
Lincoln	9,000	91,000	100,000
Lyon	70,100	80,073	150,173
Nye	.....	150,469	150,469
Ormsby	12,100	13,250	25,350
Storey	2,301,600	3,696,060	5,997,660
White Pine	100,000	160,000	260,000
Washoe	18,250	1,223	19,473
Total	3,186,667	6,360,855	9,547,522

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER

[Reported by county auditors to state

County.	Name of mine.	Ore extracted.	
		Tons.	*Lbs.*
Churchill	Golden Crown	200	.....
Eureka	Austin	5	862
	Adelphia	14	1,058
	Banner	2	1,365
	Bullwhacker	250	280
	Benjamin Harrison	22	872
	Barker, Spencer & Co	6	441
	Bald Eagle	2	684
	Climax	129	1,420
	Congress	3	300
	California	20	720
	Contention	5	494
	Cortez, limited	8,055	.....
	Dead Broke	52	1,270
	Dug Out	12	628
	Diamond	350	.....
	Eureka Consolidated Mining Company	2,096	282
	Eureka Star	22	572
	East Oakland	2	100
	Ethel	13	740
	Eldorado	21	1,315
	Eureka Tunnel	57	1,319
	Geddes and Bertrand	233	1,186
	Great Republic and Troy	16	1,940
	General Lee	2	1,215
	Hamburg	292	720
	Huguenot	19	142
	Idaho	14	1,155
	Iron Clad	7	1,700
	Jackson Mining Company	1,618	758
	Kentuck	9	637
	Lord Byron	352	971
	Little Rosa	4	510
	Lincoln	12	1,440
	Leonie	18	250
	Mortimer	108	30
	Macon City	14	1,165
	Mineral Hill	12	1,192
	Marguerite	3	377
	Needle	8	1,491
	North Star	3	1,695
	Palisade	10	243
	Phœnix	95	510
	Paul Pry	8	1,647
	Prospect Mountain tunnel	251	137
	Red Jacket	9	1,645
	Ruby Dunderberg Consolidated Mining Company of Nevada.	840	1,296
	Richmond Mining Company of Nevada	1,763	.....
	Seventy Six	2	923

IN NEVADA FOR THE YEAR 1889.

comptroller for revenue purposes.]

Gross yield.	Cost of—		Cost of reduction.		Total cost.
	Mining.	Transportation.	Free milling.	Freiberg process.	
$12,000.00	$8,000.00	$400.00	.....	$4,000.00	$12,400.00
1,076.80	527.00	65.45	.....	52.28	644.73
365.58	250.00	32.00	.....	167.96	449.96
84.89	60.00	5.00	.....	25.22	90.22
3,013.83	1,750.00	273.00	.....	1,163.64	3,186.64
4,965.86	4,454.35	516.00	.....	.....	4,970.35
975.61	774.00	69.00	.....	64.55	907.55
50.60	27.00	4.00	.....	23.43	54.43
3,434.96	2,000.00	163.00	.....	1,472.64	3,635.64
1,035.00	1,000.00	77.00	.....	.....	1,077.00
518.38	300.00	35.00	.....	230.53	565.53
219.55	200.00	21.00	.....	52.47	273.47
370,109.34	[1]25,866.65	8,055.00	.....	123,473.34	257,394.99
881.91	1,000.00	318.40	.....	.....	1,318.40
436.90	350.00	58.00	.....	120.88	528.88
12,250.00	14,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	15,000.00
64,981.90	31,347.15	1,434.75	.....	23,700.00	56,481.90
1,502.04	1,048.26	67.00	.....	178.28	1,293.54
105.26	100.00	4.00	.....	24.60	128.60
233.90	200.00	40.00	.....	133.70	373.70
465.89	200,00	65.00	.....	216.57	481.57
1,357.32	720.50	72.00	.....	627.97	1,420.47
5,096.47	3,250.32	260.00	.....	1,215.93	4,726.25
1,362.34	1,260.00	94.71	.....	195.22	1,549.93
118.46	100.00	5.00	.....	25.81	130.81
9,321.87	7,290.00	360.00	.....	1,739.22	9,389.22
1,020.59	694.08	58.00	.....	190.71	942.79
326.47	245.00	25.00	.....	142.32	412.32
649.86	600.00	35.00	.....	94.20	729.20
43,190.04	30,285.89	1,631.00	.....	9,745.52	41,662.41
597.20	525.00	34.00	.....	79.97	638.97
17,493.94	12,896.60	935.00	.....	3,812.82	17,644.42
55.20	25.00	6.00	.....	40.00	71.00
509.90	400.00	53.00	.....	127.20	580.20
569.50	450.00	31.00	.....	187.20	668.20
2,849.72	1,860.00	139.50	.....	1,031.01	3,030.51
541.62	400.00	27.00	.....	164.48	591.48
1,778.62	1,137.41	59.75	.....	143.05	1,340.21
1,207.61	952.54	6.00	.....	31.88	990 42
440.03	450.00	25.00	.....	92.00	567.00
208.88	200.00	11.00	.....	38.09	249.09
497.75	500.00	92.42	.....	33.78	626.20
2,959.83	2,380.00	78.00	.....	621.31	3,079.31
425.45	370.00	10.00	.....	93.51	473.51
8,914.23	5,293.13	680.00	.....	1,916.36	7,889.49
685.71	577.75	64.75	.....	59.62	702.12
28,681.07	22,518.80	1,163.00	.....	6,334.27	30,016.07
52,452.05	21,829.89	1,906.60	.....	23,199.67	46,936.16
160.86	155.00	6.00	.....	24.51	185.51

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN NEVADA

County.	Name of mine.	Ore extracted.	
		Tons.	*Lbs.*
Eureka	Silver Lick	131	909
	St. Peter's Gold and Silver Mining Company	3,950	1,060
	Spencer	7	1,251
	Star	5	1,397
	Silver Reefe	1	330
	Silver Conner	125	1,511
	Water Jacket	1	603
	Whip-poor-will	18	363
	Woodchopper	11	.....
	Williams	66	1,268
	Wide West	9	1,206
	West End	62	1,890
	Total	21,271	1,485
Esmeralda	Central	12	1,264
	Chaitorich, J	290	.....
	Garfield miners	969	500
	Georgene	664	1,250
	Garfield	729	1,000
	Mount Diablo	8,507	1,213
	Pamlico	66	1,490
	Garfield Limited Company	402	.....
	Wheeler	200	.....
	Total	11,842	717
Elko	Commonwealth	3,835	600
	Eira	243	697
	Grand Prize	2,218	500
	Navajo	2,175	1,630
	Nevada Queen	1,427	60
	Young America South	645	1,200
	Total	10,545	737
Humboldt	Borden, E. H	30	1,453
	Onondago	86	132
	Paradise Valley	2,631	750
	Roe C. H	210	.....
	Southwestern	1,846	.....
	Yuba Mining and Reduction Company	106	1,701
	Sunday	6	666
	Total	4,917	702
Lander	Manhattan Mining and Reduction Company	12,429	1,022
	New Pass	425	.....
	Pittsburgh Consolidated Gold Mines, limited	7,981	.....
	Silver Grey	45	281
	Total	20,880	1,303
Lincoln	Southwestern	925	.....
	Yuba Mining and Reduction Company	906	80
	Total	1,831	80

FOR THE YEAR 1889—Continued.

Gross yield.	Cost of—		Cost of reduction.		Total cost.
	Mining.	Transportation.	Free milling.	Freiberg process.	
$8,460.77	$6,266.49	$202.00	.....	$1,432.63	$7,901.12
87,380.00	66,000.00	8,100.00	.....	14,350.00	88,450.00
765.04	1,090.00	75.23	.....	69.82	1,235.05
305.84	400.00	37.00	.....	68.37	505.37
128.07	125.00	6.00	.....	11.65	142.65
1,451.04	1,150.00	377.50	.....	88.72	1,616.22
163.45	150.00	4.00	.....	13.01	167.01
378.40	300.00	45.00	.....	145.44	490.44
544.28	555.00	54.00	.....	120.50	729.50
3,665.00	3,038.00	970.03	.....	.....	4,008.03
198.13	120.00	12.00	.....	96.03	228.03
3,899.95	2,352.08	251.00	.....	733.87	3,336.95
757,520.78	384,367.89	30,305.09	.....	220,237.76	634,910.74
798.41	414.75	88.29	$227.84	.....	730.88
2,473.97	630.00	810.00	1,590.00	.....	3,030.00
26,659.98	19,294.27	3,713.57	7,577.19	.....	30,585.03
12,235.50	5,481.33	.....	6,862.99	.....	12,344.32
21,583.29	18,022.34	2,752.01	5,199.05	.....	25,973.40
235,926.39	106,490.67	16,375.24	95,830.02	.....	218,695.93
28,848.47	20,195.87	305.05	1,001.55	.....	21,502.47
13,142.40	11,281.45	2,295.47	2,825.02	.....	16,401.94
1,131.18	1,100.00	206.00	900.00	.....	2,200.00
342,799.59	182,910.68	26,539.63	122,013.66	.....	331,463.97
187,156.05	103,080.70	285.20	75,203.20	.....	178,569.10
45,753.88	30,249.50	3,062.00	2,182.50	500.00	35,994.00
14,406.56	24,902.50	131.62	4,771.75	.....	29,805.87
117,554.67	60,923.52	2,175.84	15,059.00	32,809.48	110,967.84
55,672.63	43,356.93	877.99	18,741.52	.....	62,976.44
107,754.69	21,182.09	4,473.41	26,243.47	.....	51,898.97
528,298.48	283,695.24	11,006.06	142,201.44	33,309.48	470,212.22
2,429.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,235.62
4,870.00	2,529.00	1,586.78	.....	.....	4,115.78
40,053.97	37,147.24	6,091.27	11,974.68	3,658.08	58,871.27
3,330.37	1,200.00	915.00	1,755.37	.....	3,870.37
22,725.95	10,056.56	3,361.93	3,868.15	5,574.38	22,861.02
13,925.79	17,605.26	1,424.53	609.42	.....	19,639.21
10,700.00	4,842.26	1,816.15	4,073.77	.....	10,732.18
98,035.56	73,380.32	15,195.66	22,281.39	9,232.46	122,325.45
115,802.47	47,288.00	6,096.75	.....	68,005.47	121,390.22
4,535.67	1,700.00	850.00	.....	626.07	3,176.07
72,941.48	30,191.44	1,321.00	28,090.72	.....	59,603.16
2,763.94	4,716.64	960.76	.....	816.53	6,493.93
196,043.56	83,896.08	9,228.51	28,090.72	69,448.07	190,663.38
30,063.50	8,817.90	4,655.04	10,139.53	.....	23,612.47
34,404.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,404.97
64,468.47	8,817.90	4,655.04	10,139.53	.....	56,017.44

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN NEVADA

County.	Name of mine.	Ore extracted.	
		Tons.	*lbs.*
Lyon	Cornet	48	.....
	Haywood Gold and Silver Mining Company	1,219	.....
	Independence Gold and Silver Mining Company	315	.....
	Lansac	4	.....
	Total	1,586	.....
Nye	Bryson, James	3	1,584
	Barcelonia	1,907	566
	Bloomington	54	510
	Cohen, H. A	103	.....
	Gage & Company W. S	27	427
	Gila	7	238
	Illinois	80	914
	Laiety and Clifford	7	1,754
	Linkenback, Phil	2	.....
	Morton	8	.....
	Morey	31	1,327
	Norris, W. R	3	1,679
	Piora	1	542
	Unknown	105	1,332
	Silver Point	.....	1,344
	Severance, J. E	1,647	1,200
	Western	8	1,220
	Welch, A	78	353
	Total	4,078	990
Story	Alta Gold and Silver Mining Company	7,301	56
	Consolidated California and Virginia Silver Mining Company.	138,128	.....
	Chollar	10,871	.....
	Challenge	2,858	.....
	Confidence	9,501	12
	Crown Point	19,815	.....
	Gould & Curry	250	.....
	Hale & Norcross	31,316	880
	Hully, Thomas	500	.....
	Justice	10,754	1,431
	Overman	7,005	.....
	Occidental	6,220	.....
	Savage	16,446	.....
	Yellow Jacket	23,594	17
	Total	284,560	396
White Pine	Bay State	6	1,352
	Fay	3	1,368
	Joanna	1,300	.....
	Keystone	400	.....
	Monitor	1,362	.....
	Star	943	600
	White Pine	1	1,350
	Total	4,017	670

FOR THE YEAR 1889—Continued.

Gross yield.	Cost of—		Cost of reduction.		Total cost.
	Mining.	Transportation.	Free milling.	Freiberg process.	
$2,369.00	$1,658.65	$48.00	$310.50	.....	$2,017.15
16,100.75	9,889.97	1,224.00	6,119.00	.....	17,232.97
4,437.77	.....	.....	6,904.37	.....	6,904.37
360.00	2,000.00	3.00	16.00	.....	2,019.00
23,267.52	13,548.62	1,275.00	13,349.87	.....	28,173.49
613.18	700.00	90.00	119.00	.....	909.00
32,002.76	17,237.17	3,990.44	18,498.31	.....	39;725.92
7,560.65	590.40	1,111.79	817.53	.....	2,519.72
24,888.72	13,600.00	2,208.06	3,105.00	.....	18,913.06
1,461.44	1,100.00	400.00	270.00	.....	1,770.00
1,909.64	1,598.60	223.56	118.00	.....	1,940.16
11,538.12	11,360.00	1,447.25	1,127.00	.....	13,934.25
893.59	700.00	163.61	140.00	.....	1,003.61
106.61	70.00	35.00	24.36	.....	129.36
554.84	600.00	25.00	.....	.....	625.00
6,454.62	4,700.00	956.00	800.00	.....	6,456.00
483.27	520.50	129.93	48.00	.....	698.43
190.53	500.84	29.00	40.00	.....	569.84
8,735.99	7,240.00	1,541.00	1,037.71	.....	9,818.71
32.72	20.00	10.00	5.00	.....	35.00
7,544.75	4,370.58	686.39	3,490.38	.....	8,547.35
805.48	1,309.42	165.72	129.15	.....	1,604.29
183.45	7,590.00	1,700.00	3,000.00	.....	12,290.00
105,960.36	73,807.51	14,912.75	32,769.44	.....	121,489.70
215,585.50	127,792.82	1,662.03	80,772.55	.....	210,227.40
2,725,917.26	994,669.08	.....	921,505.00	.....	1,916,174.08
162,156.95	166,271.34	.....	76,097.00	.....	242,368.34
48,951.84	50,051.69	3,473.49	16,119.00	.....	69,644.18
163,537.85	89,468.78	11,576.95	55,137.22	.....	156,182.95
271,108.08	235,568.67	.....	50,139.25	.....	285,707.92
3,381.39	2,000.00	.....	187.50	$1,500.00	3,687.50
597,527.81	290,079.56	.....	266,724.25	.....	556,803.81
3,200.00	1,000.00	320.00	1,750.00	.....	3,070.00
190,009.86	152,704.60	.....	41,308.06	.....	194,012.66
50,926.73	21,341.01	7,005.00	42,030.00	.....	70,376.01
92,870.00	37,080.00	21,560.00	29,470.00	.....	88,110.00
233,871.42	118,136.45	140,984.50	.....	.....	259,120.95
363,526.92	239,617.34	25,786.91	114,533.16	.....	379,937.41
5,122,571.61	2,525,781.34	212,368.88	1,695,772.99	1,500.00	4,435,423.21
779.68	1,650.00	150.00	80.00	.....	1,880.00
296.01	220.00	60.00	29.59	.....	309.59
13,352.00	6,124.00	1,200.00	3,328.00	.....	10,652.00
12,000.00	6,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	.....	12,000.00
12,299.40	4,168.33	426.00	7,300.50	.....	11,894.83
23,010.14	12,277.11	1,415.25	11,750.00	.....	25,442.36
99.81	80.00	20.00	20.00	.....	120.00
61,837.04	30,519.44	5,271.25	26,508.09	.....	62,298.78

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN NEVADA

TAIL

County.	Name of mine.	Ore extracted.	
		Tons.	*Lbs.*
Esmeralda	Columbus Borax Company	215	.....
	Douglass & Co., J. M	8,050	.....
	Fitch, A. B	1,020	.....
	Jaqua, Beal & Co	1,350	.....
	Pacific	.....	.....
	Roach, John	.....	.....
	San Yuen, A	1,467	1,100
	San Yuen	1,726	1,100
	Teel's Marsh Borax Company	2,528	1,810
	Total	16,358	10
Lyon	Woodworth Mill Company	13,980	.....
Ormsby	Brunswick Mill	1,300	.....
	Santiago Mill	1,850	.....
	Vivian Mill	1,500	.....
	Total	4,650	.....

FOR THE YEAR 1889—Continued.

INGS.

Gross yield.	Cost of—		Cost of reduction.		Total cost.
	Mining.	Transportation.	Free milling.	Freiberg process.	
$17,200.00	$2,150.00	$5,590.00	$8,600.00	.....	$16,340.00
13,867.30	.....	3,420.00	19,237.00	.....	22,657.00
3,150.00	290.00	620.00	2,040.00	.....	2,950.00
4,850.00	.....	1,350.00	3,300.00	.....	4,650.00
4,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,100.10
4,000.00	.....	.....	3,800.45	.....	3,800.45
2,568.92	1,084.85	183.44	1,084.85	.....	2,353.14
3,280.37	1,381.45	.....	1,381.45	.....	2,762.90
19,057.92	1,588.11	6,352.44	4,764.33	.....	12,704.88
72,174.51	6,494.41	17,515.88	44,208.08	.....	72,318.47
35,215.21	.....	.....	30,815.61	.....	30,815.61
5,200.00	1,625.00	320.00	2,600.00	.....	4,545.00
6,639.00	2,213.00	443.00	3,844.00	.....	6,500.00
6,431.00	2,142.00	431.00	3,727.00	.....	6,300.00
18,270.00	5,980.00	1,194.00	10,171.00	.....	17,345.00

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN NEVADA, REPORTED BY COUNTY AUDITORS TO STATE COMPTROLLER, DURING THE YEAR 1889.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	Ore extracted.		Gross yield.	Cost of—		Cost of reduction.		Total cost.
				Mining.	Transportation.	Free milling.	Freiberg process.	
	Tons.	*Lbs.*						
Churchill	200	.....	$12,000.00	$8,000.00	$400.00	.....	$4,000.00	$12,400.00
Eureka*	21,271	1,485	757,520.78	384,367.89	30,305.09	.....	220,237.76	634,910.74
Esmeralda*	11,842	717	342,799.59	182,910.68	26,539.63	$122,013.66	.....	331,463.97
Elko	10,545	737	528,298.48	283,695.24	11,006.06	142,201.44	33,309.48	470,212.22
Humboldt*	4,917	702	98,035.56	73,380.32	15,195.66	22,281.39	9,232.46	122,325.45
Lander	20,880	1,303	196,043.56	83,896.08	9,228.51	28,090.72	69,448.07	190,663.38
Lincoln*	1,831	80	64,468.47	8,817.90	4,655.04	10,139.53	.....	58,017.44
Lyon*	1,586	.....	23,267.52	13,548.62	1,275.00	13,349.87	.....	28,173.49
Nye*	4,078	990	105,960.36	73,807.51	14,912.75	32,769.44	.....	121,489.70
Storey	284,560	396	5,122,571.61	2,525,781.34	212,368.88	1,695,772.99	1,500.00	4,435,423.21
White Pine	4,017	670	61,837.04	30,519.44	5,271.25	26.508.09	.....	62,298.78
Total	365,730	1,080	7,312,802.97	3,668,725.02	331,157.87	2,093.127.13	337,727.77	6,467,378.38
Tailings.								
Esmeralda	16,358	10	72,174.51	6,494.41	17,515.88	44,208.08	.....	72,318.47
Lyon	13,980	.....	35,215.21	.....	.....	30,815.61	.....	30,815,61
Ormsby	4,650	.....	18,270.00	5,980.00	1,194.00	10,171.00	.....	17,345.00
Total	34,988	10	125,659.72	12,474.41	18,709.88	85,194.69	.....	120,479.08

TOTAL PRODUCT.

Ores	365,730	1,080	7,312,802.97	3,668,725.02	331,157.88	2,093,127.13	337,727.77	6,467,378.38
Tailings	34,988	10	125,659.72	12,474.41	18,709.88	85,194.69	.....	120,479.08
Total	400,718	1,090	7,438,462.69	3,681,199.43	349,867.76	2,178,321.82	337,727.77	6,587,857.46

* Costs not all itemized on comptroller's statements.

ESTIMATED PRODUCT OF MINES NOT REPORTED TO STATE COMPTROLLER, 1889.

[Estimate of Mr. Wright.]

County.	Name of mine or works.	Gross yield.
Esmeralda	Baltimore mine	$409.06
	Consolidated Esmeralda mine	22,056.82
	Detective mine	2,739.36
	Evening Star mine	2,901.75
	Early Dawn mine	500.00
	Good Hope mine	5,182.03
	Hartford mine	1,141.86
	Lapanta mine	2,626.89
	New York mine	1,720.01
	Ontario mine	2,806.58
	Kinkead Mill (tailings)	5,340.63
	Total	47,424.99

ESTIMATED PRODUCT OF MINES, ETC.—Continued.

County.	Name of mine or works.	Gross yield.
Lincoln	Poor-man's Prospect mine	$3,453.67
	Spring mine	5,911.20
	Total	9,364.87
Lander	J. A. Miller mine	5,300.00
Nye	Barcelonia mine	1,205.53
	Downey	840.08
	Liberty and Belle of Reville mine	4,370.84
	Niagara	1,492.95
	Paymaster	2,560.54
	Total	10,469.94
White Pine	Argus mine	64,166.83
	Ely	5,215.85
	Merrimac Mining Company	49,001.92
	Total	118,384.60

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES OF ESTIMATED PRODUCT OF MINES NOT REPORTED TO STATE COMPTROLLER, 1889.

County.	Value.
Esmeralda	$47,424.99
Lincoln	9,364.87
Lander	5,300.00
Nye	10,469.94
White Pine	118,384.60
	190,944.40

GRAND RECAPITULATION, 1889.

Total product reported by county auditor to State comptroller	$7,438,462.69
Estimated product not reported by county auditors to State comptroller	190,944.40
	7,629,407.09

Wells, Fargo & Co. report the shipments of the precious metals (including base metals) from Nevada in 1889 as follows:

Gold dust and bullion by express	$3,082,653
Silver bullion by express	6,352,654
Ores and base bullion by freight	2,473,654
	11,908,961

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED FROM THE COMSTOCK LODE DURING THE YEAR 1889.

Sources.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Amount reported by Wells, Fargo & Co.	$1,883,829.65	$2,592,514.80	$4,476,344.45
Amount deposited at United States mint at Carson, Nev., and not included in above statement	464,812.02	571,112.77	1,035,924.79
Total	2,348,641.67	3,163,627.57	5,512,269.24

List of Ore-producing Mines in Nevada.

Metal produced.	Name of mine.	Where situated.	
		Town.	County.
Gold and silver	Argus	Taylor	White Pine.
Do	Anderson	Hamilton	Do.
Gold, silver, and lead	Avon	Ruby Hill	Eureka.
Do	Altoona	Eureka	Do.
Do	Austin	Mineral Hill	Do.
Do	Adelphia	Ruby Hill	Do.
Gold and silver	Alexander	Grantsville	Nye.
Do	Air Shaft	Morey	Do.
Do	Aultman	Ely	Do.
Do	Alta Gold and Silver Mining Co	Gold Hill	Storey.
Do	Alpha Gold and Silver Mining Co	....do	Do.
Do	Andes Gold and Silver Mining Co	Virginia	Do.
Gold, silver, and lead	Banner	Eureka	Eureka.
Do	Bullwhacker	....do	Do.
Do	Benjamin Harrison	Cortez	Do.
Do	Bald Eagle	Eureka	Do.
Gold and silver	Barcelonia	Belmont	Nye.
Do	Bloomington	Lodi	Do.
Do	Belle of Reville	Reville	Do.
Do	Brewlers & Adams'	Belmont	Do.
Do	Baltimore	Hawthorne	Esmeralda.
Do	Big Ingun	....do	Do.
Do	Butte Mining Co	Rye Patch	Humboldt.
Do	Belle Isle Mining Co	Tuscarora	Elko.
Gold, silver, and lead	Bay State	Newark	White Pine.
Gold and silver	Bingham & Co.'s Mines	Pioche	Lincoln.
Do	Bristol Syndicate	Bristol	Do.
Do	Baltimore Gold and Silver Mining Co	Gold Hill	Storey.
Do	Bullion Gold and Silver Mining Co	....do	Do.
Do	Belcher Gold and Silver Mining Co	....do	Do.
Do	Best & Belcher Mining Co	Virginia	Do.
Do	Consolidated California and Virginia Gold and Silver Mining Co.	....do	Do.
Do	Chollar Gold and Silver Mining Co	....do	Do.
Do	Confidence Gold and Silver Mining Co.	Gold Hill	Do.
Do	Challenge Gold and Silver Mining Co	....do	Do.
Do	Crown Point Gold and Silver Mining Co.	....do	Do.
Gold, silver, and lead	California	Eureka	Eureka.
Do	Contention	....do	Do.
Do	Cohen's, H. A	....do	Do.
Do	Congress	....do	Do.
Do	Cortez (limited)	Cortez	Do.
Do	Climax	Eureka	Do.
Gold and silver	Candelaria Water Works and Milling Co. (limited).	Candelaria	Esmeralda.
Do	Consolidated Esmeralda Mines	Aurora	Do.
Do	Chiatovich's, John	Silver Peak	Do.
Do	Cornet		Lyon.
Do	Cornish Ledge	Belmont	Nye.
Gold, silver, and lead	Chicago Mining and Reduction Co.	Junction	Do.
Do	Commonwealth Consolidated Mining Co.	Tuscarora	Elko.

List of Ore-producing Mines in Nevada—Continued.

Metal produced.	Name of mine.	Where situated.	
		Town.	County.
Gold, silver, and lead...	Cave	Bristol	Lincoln.
Do	Coraell	Hamilton	White Pine.
Do	Cliff Mining Co	Spring City	Humboldt.
Do	Clipper	Frisbie	Lander.
Do	Downey	Downeyville	Nye.
Gold and silver	Detective	Lida Valley	Esmeralda.
Do	Durand	Aurora	Do.
Gold, silver, and lead...	Dead Broke	Ruby Hill	Eureka.
Do	Diamond	Diamond City	Do.
Do	Dug Out	Eureka	Do.
Do	Eureka Tunnel	....do	Do.
Do	El Dorado	Ruby Hill	Do.
Do	Ethel	Eureka	Do.
Do	East Oakland		Do.
Do	Eira Mining Co		Do.
Do	Eureka Consolidated Mining Co	Ruby Hill	Do.
Do	Eureka Star	Eureka	Do.
Gold and silver	Exchequer Gold and Silver Mining Co	Gold Hill	Storey.
Do	Ely Milling and Mining Co	Ely	White Pine.
Do	Exchequer	Cherry Creek	Do.
Do	Eagle	Osceola	Do.
Do	Evening Star	Luning	Esmeralda.
Do	Found Treasure	Tuscarora	Elko.
Do	Fay	Cherry Creek	White Pine.
Gold, silver, and lead...	Fair Play	White Pine	Do.
Zinc, cobalt, gold, and silver.	Gila Silver Mining Co	Reville	Nye.
Gold and silver	Grant	....do	Do.
Do	....do	Morey	Do.
Do	Gage & Co.'s, W. S	Midas	Do.
Do	Garfield Mining Co	Sodaville	Esmeralda.
Do	Georgene	....do	Do.
Do	Good Hope	Silver Peak	Do.
Do	Golden Treasure	Ely	White Pine.
Gold, silver, and lead...	Great Republic and Troy	Mineral Hill	Eureka.
Do	Geddes & Bertrand	Geddes	Do.
Do	Grant		Do.
Gold and silver	Grand Prize Mining Co	Tuscarora	Elko.
Do	Gould & Curry Gold and Silver Mining Co.	Virginia	Storey.
Do	Golden Crown		Churchill.
Gold, silver, and lead...	General Lee	Eureka	Eureka.
Gold and silver	Haywood Gold and Silver Mining Co	Silver City	Lyon.
Do	Hale & Norcross Gold and Silver Mining Co.	Virginia City	Storey.
Do	Horn Silver	Grantsville	Nye.
Gold, silver, and lead...	Half Moon	Pioche	Lincoln.
Gold and silver	Hartford	Hawthorne	Esmeralda.
Do	Holmes Gold and Silver Mining Co	Candelaria	Do.
Gold, silver, and lead...	Hamburg	Eureka	Eureka.
Do	Huguenot		Do.
Gold	Harris		Washoe.
Gold, silver, and lead...	Iron Clad	Eureka	Eureka.

LILT OF ORE-PRODUCING MINES IN NEVADA—Continued.

Metal produced.	Name of mine.	Where situated.	
		Town.	County.
Gold and silver	Independence Gold and Silver Mining Co.	Silver City	Lyon.
Do	Imperial Gold and Silver Mining Co	Gold Hill	Storey.
Do	Imperial	Hamilton	White Pine.
Gold, silver, and lead	Idaho	Eureka	Eureka.
Gold and silver	Illinois	Lodi	Nye.
Gold, silver, and lead	Jackson	Eureka	Eureka.
Gold and silver	Justice Gold and Silver Mining Co	Gold Hill	Storey.
Do	Jefferson	Jefferson	Nye.
Do	Joanna	Ely	White Pine.
Do	Kentuck Gold and Silver Mining Co	Gold Hill	Storey.
Do	Keystone	Ely	White Pine.
Do	Konegsburg	Hamilton	Do.
Gold, silver, and lead	Kentuck	Eureka	Eureka.
Gold	Lapanta	Hawthorne	Esmeralda.
Gold and silver	Liberty	Reville	Nye.
Do	Lincoln		Do.
Do	Lucky Deposit	Aurum	White Pine.
Do	Lausac	Silver City	Lyon.
Gold, silver, and lead	Leonie	Ruby Hill	Eureka.
Do	Lone Pine	Eureka	Do.
Do	Lord Byron	Ruby Hill	Do.
Do	Little Rosa	Eureka	Do.
Gold and silver	Morton		Nye.
Do	Ma Alta	Tybo	Do.
Do	Miller, J. A	Austin	Lander.
Do	Mount Diablo Milling and Mining Co.	Candelaria	Esmeralda.
Do	Merrimac Mining Co	Cherry Creek	White Pine.
Do	Morning Star	....do	Do.
Do	Montezuma	Hamilton	Do.
Do	Monte Christo	....do	Do.
Do	Maysville	Battle Mountain	Do.
Gold, silver, lead, iron, and antimony.	Monitor	Taylor	Do.
Gold, silver, and lead	Marguerita	Eureka	Eureka.
Do	Mineral Hill	Mineral Hill	Do.
Do	Mortimer	Eureka	Do.
Do	Macon City	Ruby Hill	Do.
Do	Monarch	Safford	Do.
Gold and silver	Mexican Gold and Silver Mining Co	Virginia	Storey.
Do	Manhattan Mining Co	Austin	Lander.
Do	Morey	Morey	Nye.
Do	Midas	Sylvania District	Esmeralda.
Gold, silver, and lead	New Gladstone	Lone Mountain	Do.
Do	Needle		Eureka.
Do	North Star	Safford	Do.
Gold and silver	New Pass		Lander.
Do	Nevada Queen Mining Co	Tuscarora	Elko.
Do	Navajo Mining Co	....do	Do.
Do	North Belle Isle Mining Co	....do	Do.
Do	Niagara	Reville	Nye.
Gold, silver, and lead	New Year	Belmont	Do.
Do	Nye Mining Co	Tybo	Do.

LIST OF ORE-PRODUCING MINES IN NEVADA—Continued.

Metal produced.	Name of mine.	Where situated.	
		Town.	County.
Gold and silver	New York	Candelaria	Esmeralda.
Do	New York Consolidated Mining Co	Gold Hill	Storey.
Gold, silver, and lead	Onondaga	Safford	Eureka.
Gold and silver	Overman Gold and Silver Mining Co	Gold Hill	Storey.
Do	Ophir Gold and Silver Mining Co	Virginia	Do.
Do	Occidental Gold and Silver Mining Co	Gold Hill	Do.
Gold	Osceola Gravel Mining Co	Osceola	White Pine.
Gold and silver	O. K	Newark	Do.
Do	Ontario	Kinkead	Esmeralda.
Do	Onondaga	Pioche	Lincoln.
Do	Oest Gold and Silver Mining Co	Silver City	Lyon.
Do	Piora		Nye.
Do	Poor Man's Prospect	Pioche	Lincoln.
Gold	Pittsburg Consolidated Gold Mines (limited).	Pittsburgh	Lander.
Gold and silver	Pioche Consolidated Mining Co	Pioche	Lincoln.
Gold	Pamlico	Hawthorne	Esmeralda.
Gold and silver	Paradise Valley Milling and Mining Co.	Spring City	Humboldt.
Do	Potosi Gold and Silver Mining Co	Virginia	Storey.
Do	Palmetto	Palmetto	Esmeralda.
Gold, silver, and lead	Phœnix	Eureka	Eureka.
Do	Palisade Silver Mining Co	Palisade	Do.
Do	Paymaster	Junction	Do.
Do	Paul Pry	Eureka	Do.
Do	Prospect Mountain	....do	Do.
Gold and silver	Paul	Hamilton	White Pine.
Gold	Pandora	Jumbo District	Washoe.
Gold, silver, and lead	Richmond Consolidated Mining Co	Ruby Hill	Eureka.
Do	Ruby, Dunderberg & Co	Dunderberg	Do.
Do	Red Jacket		Do.
Gold and silver	Reliance	Hamilton	White Pine.
Do	Rosco	....do	Do.
Do	Rescue	Pinto	Do.
Gold, silver, and lead	Silver Connor	Ruby Hill	Eureka.
Do	Seventy Six	Eureka	Do.
Do	Silver Lick	....do	Do.
Do	St. Peter's Gold and Silver Mining Co.		Do.
Do	Spencer		Do.
Do	Silver Reef	Mineral Hill	Do.
Gold and silver	Sundrie	Hamilton	White Pine.
Do	Sunset	....do	Do.
Do	Star	Cherry Creek	Do.
Gold, silver, and lead	Southwestern Mining Co	El Dorado Canyon	Lincoln.
Do	Spring Mountain	Pioche	Do.
Gold and silver	Silver Park	Silver Park	Do.
Do	Savage Gold and Silver Mining Co	Virginia	Storey.
Do	Sierra Nevada Gold and Silver Mining Co.	....do	Do.
Do	Scorpion Gold and Silver Mining Co	....do	Do.
Do	Seg. Belcher & Mides Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Co.	Gold Hill	Do.
Do	Silver Hill Gold and Silver Mining Co.	....do	Do.
Do	Sand Mound	Belmont	Nye.

LIST OF ORE-PRODUCING MINES IN NEVADA—Continued.

Metal produced.	Name of mine.	Where situated.	
		Town.	County.
Gold and silver	Snapper	Reville	Nye.
Do	Silver Point		Do.
Do	Silver Gray	Frisbie	Lander.
Do	Sentinel	Sylvania	Esmeralda.
Do	Sunday		Elko.
Do	Tarantula	Lone Mountain	Esmeralda.
Do	Union Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Co.	Virginia	Storey.
Do	Valley Milling and Mining Co	Hiko	Lincoln.
Do	West End	Pioche	Do.
Do	Wheeler	Pine Grove	Esmeralda.
Do	Western Central	Osceola	White Pine.
Gold, silver, and lead	Water Jacket	Ruby Hill	Eureka.
Do	Whip-poor-will	do	Do.
Do	Woodchopper	do	Do.
Do	Williams	do	Do.
Do	Wide West		Do.
Gold	Wild Goose	Jumbo District	Washoe.
Do	Woods & Coffin	do	Do.
Gold and silver	Yuba Mining and Reduction Co	Pioche	Lincoln.
Do	Yellow Jacket Gold and Silver Mining Co.	Gold Hill	Storey.
Do	Young America South		Elko.

CHAPTER IX.

NEW MEXICO.

By WALTER C. HADLEY, LAKE VALLEY, N. MEX.

New Mexico, a Territory of vast extent, has been but slightly explored by prospectors for the precious metals. Practically, only one railroad penetrates those portions where gold, silver, lead, or copper, have been found in marketable quantities, and only two other railroads traverse sections where we might expect to find such ores of value. One of the latter transported last year but 65 tons of ore from points within the Territory, and the other carried ores from only two shipping points in New Mexico, and those in very inconsiderable amounts. In other words, we may say that one railroad carried all the ores and bullion produced by the Territory, and of its total mileage within the Territory about 11 per cent. is in short branches from the main line which have been constructed to facilitate ore shipments. Many promising discoveries have been made at points where active operations may be expected when railroad facilities reach them.

Only a general review of the production by counties is given, as many producers have made information furnished confidential, and others, possibly lacking confidence, have vouchsafed no information at all.

COLFAX COUNTY.

The output of gold for a number of years from the placers and quartz ledges of this county, particularly of the Ute Creek and Elizabethtown districts, has been considerable, and in some years quite large. My efforts to ascertain the actual output this year have failed, owing to a controversy between land-grant and discovery titles. Those producing the precious metals are averse to giving information. It is likely that the output was not less than $100,000 gold and $14,000 silver.

SANTA FÉ COUNTY.

The Santa Fé Copper Company, owning what is commonly known as the San Pedro mine, 20 miles south of Los Cerrillos, produced in 1889, 1,518 long tons of copper matte, which was shipped to New York. The gold contents of the same are not stated, but they were probably

not of less value than $25,000. The Cash Entry mine, 3 miles north of Los Cerrillos, has been recently sold to English capitalists. Considerable development work has been done. Extensive plants of machinery have been provided, and, while the shipment of ore in 1889 was not large, the amount mined was very considerable.

Recent discoveries of silver-bearing lead-carbonates near San Pedro are important. During 1889 the output therefrom was about 4,000 tons; containing gold, $6,520; lead, $52,430; and silver, $77,310. More than three-fourths of these values were taken from the Lincoln-Lucky mine.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

During the year, Socorro County became prominent as a gold producer; the new discoveries were in the Mogollon Mountains, where two stamp-mills have been in operation, one at Cooney and the other on Silver Creek. The prospects for increased production in this section are promising. Other producing camps furnished chiefly silver-lead ores of excellent fluxing qualities, which have made Socorro a smelting center. A new smelter was erected at Kelly camp last winter, but it is not yet in operation.

SIERRA COUNTY.

The only rival Sierra County has in the production of the precious metals is Grant County. The mines of the latter, however, were productive for many years before those of Sierra were discovered. There is a larger proportion of mountainous country in Sierra than in any other county in New Mexico, and mining is the chief occupation of its people. At Lake Valley there is a leaching mill and amalgamating mill, with joint capacity of 100 tons per day. Neither is now in operation. All ore is shipped, as it is in demand with smelters for fluxing purposes. A 20-stamp gold mill is in operation at Hillsborough. Hermosa has a concentrator; Chloride, a leaching mill; and Kingston, a concentrator. Lake Valley produced $285,000, Kingston, $251,000, and Hermosa, $112,000 of the silver credited to this county in the table, by counties, given below, and Hillsborough produced $91,000 of the gold so credited. Other producing districts are North Percha, South Percha, Tierra Blanca, Chloride, and Animas.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Since 1879, gold has been produced in White Oaks, and discoveries of gold in other parts of the county have been made. A large amount of money was squandered by Eastern operators who undertook to introduce novel methods. Within the past two or three years, experienced miners and mill-men have taken hold of the White Oak mines and have attained success. The North Homestake and South Homestake mines produced $168,744 of the entire output of the county, and

about 98 per cent. of this was gold. All of this product has been obtained by amalgamation, no considerable amount of shipping ore being mined. Reports place the cost of mining at from $1 to $5 per ton, and of milling $1.20 per ton. Copper and lead do not exist in quantities to warrant shipment to the nearest railroad point, which is distant 100 miles.

DONA ANA COUNTY.

The Organ Mountains chiefly furnished the precious metals produced in this county in 1889, the silver-lead mines being the ones most actively worked. The gold output was unimportant. The output of the Organ district is figured at 4,000 tons, containing 70,000 ounces of silver and 1,500,000 pounds of lead. The major portion of this was produced by the Bennett mine. There are no local works for the treatment of ores, which are hauled to Las Cruces for railroad transportation.

GRANT COUNTY.

The first discovery of the precious metals in Grant County was made in May, 1860, when gold was found in both gravel and ledge at Pinos Altos. Ten years later, silver mines near Silver City began to be worked, and for twenty-five years the county has been more reliable and constant in production than any other in New Mexico. Sierra County has in certain years surpassed it, but development work there has neither been so widely extended nor unremittingly prosecuted. In both counties it is noticeable that the most valuable silver mines are in contact veins with lime for one wall, and either lime, slate, or porphyry for the other. It is also noticeable that the best gold veins are fissures, chiefly in syenite. There are a few silver-lead fissure veins of great promise. Georgetown led all other camps in Grant County in silver production in 1889, with an output of 367,500 ounces, of which the mines of the Mimbres Consolidated Company produced 230,000 ounces. The ore is free-milling, and all the lower grades were treated by amalgamation at the local mills. Pinos Altos led as a gold producer. The principal mines have also their own mills wherein the ores are treated by amalgamation and concentration. The concentrates are shipped to smelters in Socorro, N. Mex., or Denver, Colo. As yet a high percentage of saving has not been attained by some of the mill men. The Mountain Key mine produced $144,000 as reported by its owners. Reliable data could not be had of the owners of other properties, but it is believed that the estimate given in the table by counties is not far from the actual product. The Carlisle mine produced $150,006.44 in gold and silver, the proportion being about forty of the former to one of the latter, the ore being valued at about $5 per ton. The Santa Rita copper mine produced 250 tons of copper. The Graphic mine, in Cook's Peak district, produced $31,500 in ores, running about 40 per cent. lead and 80 ounces silver, which were shipped to smelters. The remainder of the

metal output credited to Grant County was obtained from a large number of mines in the district already mentioned, and in the Hachita, Victoria, Pyramid, Gold Hill, Steeple Rock, Tres Hermanos, Telegraph, Bear Mountain, Lone Mountain, and Bullard's Peak districts. The total output for the county is placed at $1,426,903.

PRODUCTION OF NEW MEXICO BY COUNTIES, 1889.

County.	Gold.	Silver.	Lead.	Copper.	Total.
Colfax	$100,000	$14,000	.....	$3,500	$117,500
Mora	3,000	16,500	$2,500	1,200	23,200
Santa Fé	37,190	91,225	61,867	537,372	727,654
Bernalillo	2,300	1,250	.....	4,950	8,500
Socorro	147,500	89,326	129,800	.....	366,626
Sierra	113,870	818,684	30,798	13,334	976,686
Lincoln	209,709	8,750	.....	.....	218,459
Doña Aña	4,956	82,600	70,800	.....	158,356
Grant	517,795	768,770	59,074	81,264	1,426,903
Total	1,136,320	1,891,105	354,839	641,620	4,023,884

Total of gold and silver, $3,027,425.

Reasonable freight rates and low smelting charges operate to make it profitable to producers to ship their ores to Socorro, N. Mex., El Paso, Tex., Pueblo or Denver, Colo., where better facilities and the needed classes of fluxing ores are constantly found in the market. That some of the smelters erected in New Mexico might now be running with a profit under proper management and ample capital there is no doubt, but the amount of money required to do custom smelting business is rarely furnished at the start, and disappointment in such enterprises is the rule.

Of the $4,023,884 produced in gold, silver, lead, and copper in New Mexico in 1889, there was shipped as gold bullion and dust $434,507, and as silver bullion $140,325; all of the remainder was shipped as matte, concentrates, base bullion, or ore. Freight tariffs on ore in New Mexico are lower than in any other portion of the west.

SMELTING WORKS.

The only custom smelting works in practical operation in New Mexico during the year 1889 were those of the Rio Grande Smelting Company, at Socorro, which treated 31,000 tons of ore. The product as base bullion, shipped to the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company, contained 14,040 ounces gold; 1,292,600 ounces silver; and 5,750 tons of lead. New Mexico, Arizona, and Mexico furnished almost all of the ores treated. There are, in the Territory, smelters at Socorro, Albuquerque, Deming, Kingston, Kelly, Las Cruces, Silver City, and Carlisle—all of them idle; most of them never ran thirty days.

Many engaged in the mining of the precious metals are incapable of correctly estimating the cost of producing a ton of ore. Those who have had only limited experience rarely place the cost at more than $4. Of course, large bodies of low grade gold ores and lead carbonate ores may be found that can be mined at this figure, or at a much lower one. Miners of more extended experience, however, put the cost of mining from the average vein at from $15 to $25 per ton. My belief is that the average cost is not much more nor less than $30 per ton for every ton of ore mined in New Mexico; and the mines of New Mexico are not different from those of Colorado or Montana.

CHAPTER X.

OREGON.

By W. H. DIMOND,

Superintendent of United States Mint at San Francisco, Cal.

The product of the precious metals in the State of Oregon for the calendar year 1889 was, approximately, gold, $1,352,249.37; silver, $41,589; total, $1,393,838.37.

PRODUCT OF OREGON, BY COUNTIES, 1889.

County.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Baker		$463,604.01	$7,500.00	$471,104.01
Benton		2,500.00		2,500.00
Columbia		575.00		575.00
Coos		66,442.09	2,300.00	68,742.09
Crook		500.00	50.00	550.00
Curry		5,326.57	400.00	5,726.57
Douglas		4,188.00		4,188.00
Grant		73,988.60	9,550.00	83,538.60
Jackson		59,236.54	5,012.00	64,248.54
Josephine		38,049.34		38,049.34
Klamath		5,350.00		5,350.00
Lane		3,500.00		3,500.00
Malheur		54,000.00	6,750.00	60,750.00
Union		574,989.22	10,027.00	585,016.22
Total		1,352,249.37	41,589.00	1,393,838.37

BULLION PRODUCTION OF MINES IN OREGON FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1889.

Name of mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Baker County.				
Blue Canyon	Auburn	$200.00		$200.00
Auburn Camp	....do	12,000.00		12,000.00
Bulger Flat	Baker City	1,000.00		1,000.00
Nelson Placer	....do	77,000.00		77,000.00
Tom Paine	....do	7,050.00		7,050.00
Bonanza	....do	12,402.00		12,402.00
Baisly Elkhorn	....do	3,744.14		3,744.14
Elkhorn Extension	....do	3,600.00		3,600.00

BULLION PRODUCTION OF MINES IN OREGON FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1889—Continued.

Name of mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Baker County—Continued.				
White Star	Baker City	$2,500.00		$2,500.00
Wintersville Camp	do	25,000.00		25,000.00
Rohan Gulch Placer	do	6,000.00		6,000.00
Big Aleck	do	3,000.00		3,000.00
Clark's Creek	Bridgeport	1,860.30		1,860.30
Hong Sing Co	do	4,000.00		4,000.00
Barnhart	do	600.00		600.00
Heyse	do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Griffin	do	500.00		500.00
Hart	do	400.00		400.00
Small mines	do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Burnt River	do	1,200.00		1,200.00
Pobst	Britten	10,000.00		10,000.00
Mann	do	5,000.00		5,000.00
Bonanza	do	10,000.00		10,000.00
Virginia	do	8,000.00		8,000.00
Golden Monarch	do	7,000.00		7,000.00
Bellrue	do	30,000.00		30,000.00
Cracker	do	2,500.00		2,500.00
Ah Lung	do	2,000.00		2,000.00
Sam Lee	do	500.00		500.00
Wa Kee	do	300.00		300.00
Lo Chung	do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Walkin	do	1,800.00		1,800.00
Connor	do	3,000.00		3,000.00
Simons	do	1,200.00		1,200.00
Eureka and Excelsior	Cracker City	500.00		500.00
Connor Creek	Connor Creek	118,913.57		118,913.57
Clarksville	Clarksville	3,500.00		3,500.00
Clarksville Camp, small mines	do	15,000.00		15,000.00
Blue Dick	Huntington	1,000.00		1,000.00
Columbia	Hanover	1,000.00		1,000.00
Rye Valley Hy	Rye Valley	30,000.00		30,000.00
The Colt	do	2,500.00		2,500.00
Colt's Placer (Mormon's Basin)	do	2,000.00		2,000.00
Sumpter Mines	Sumpter	25,000.00		25,000.00
Moore	Weatherby	4,134.00		4,134.00
Chicken Creek	do	8,000.00		8,000.00
Gimlet Mining District	Baker County	4,000.00		4,000.00
Bull Run District	do	1,700.00		1,700.00
Total		463,604.01		463,604.01
Columbia County.				
Rock Creek	Vernonia	375.00		375.00
Coos County.				
Green	Myrtle Point	2,000.00		2,000.00
Myrtle Point Mines	do	15,000.00		15,000.00
Donevan Quartz	do	755.00		755.00
Reynolds & Rosswinkle	do	527.09		527.09
Solomon Mountain	do	1,000,00		1,000.00
Johnson District	do	1,500.00		1,500.00
Hayes	do	300.00		300.00

BULLION PRODUCTION OF MINES IN OREGON FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1889—Continued.

Name of mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Coos County—Continued.				
Sucker Creek	Myrtle Point	$20.00		$20.00
Ocean Beach	Randolph	3,000.00		3,000.00
Randolph Mines	...do	41,340.00		41,340.00
Black Sand	....do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Total		66,442.09		66,442.09
Crook County.				
May Flower	Howard	300.00		300.00
Curry County.				
Solitude	Ellensburgh	196.57		196.57
Fitzhugh Quartz	....do	30.00		30.00
Bailey's Beach	...do	1,250.00		1,250.00
Sixes	Eckley	500.00		500.00
Sucker	....do	150.00		150.00
Salmon	....do	1,200,00		1,200.00
Total		3,326.57		3,326.57
Douglas County.				
Small mines	North Canyonville	260.00		260.00
Mitchell	....do	228.00		228.00
Olalla Wells Placer	Olalla	150.00		150.00
Wells Placer	....do	200.00		200.00
Coffee Creek	Perdue	100.00		100.00
Chinese	Riddles	250.00		250.00
Small mines	....do	2,000.00		2,000.00
Total		3,188.00		3,188.00
Grant County.				
Spanish Gulch	Caleb	1,100.00		1,100.00
Dunlapp & Co	Fox	1,000.00		1,000.00
Chinese Co	Hamilton	17,000.00		17,000.00
Princess	John Day	225.00		225.00
Virginia	Granite Creek	10,000.00		10,000.00
Granite Mines	....do	20,000.00		20,000.00
Cougar and Blue Mountain	Prairie City	143.00		143.00
Keystone	....do	5,800.00		5,800.00
Elk Creek, or Sloan & Haskell	Susanville	3,720,60		3,720.60
Big Creek	....do	4,000.00		4,000.00
Deer Creek	....do	1,000.00		1,000.00
Total		63,988.60		63,988.60
Jackson County.				
Shephard Bros	Ashland	189.00		189.00
O'Brien & Berryman	Applegate	82.68		82.68
Hubli	....do	10,980.21		10,980.21
Layton	....do	3,850.00		3,850.00
Orme	Bolt	6,500.00		6,500.00
Duffield Placer	....do	723.45		723.45
Willow Spring	Central Point	378.25		378.25
Cook	Draper	200.00		200.00
Klock	Gold Hill	24.50	$12.60	37.10
McDougle	....do	500.00		500.00

BULLION PRODUCTION OF MINES IN OREGON FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1889—Continued.

Name of mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Jackson County—Continued.				
Hayes & Magrudes	Rock Point	$3,513.90		$3,513.90
Blackert	do	227.37		227.37
Robinson	Woodville	67.18		67.18
Homestake	do	12,000.00		12,000.00
Total		39,236.54	$12.60	39,249.14
Josephine County.				
Fidelity	Grant's Pass	1,508.91		1,508.91
Haviland Hydraulic	Kerby	100.04		100.04
Riddle	do	67.00		67.00
Leland Mines	Leland	2,000.00		2,000.00
Goff	do	185.00		185.00
Watts	Murphy's	780.30		780.30
Scotch Gulch Hydraulic	Waldo	7,500.00		7,500.00
Small mines	Wolf Creek	5,000.00		5,000.00
Robertson	do	144.69		144.69
Loomis	do	826.80		826.80
Smith	do	2,067.00		2,067.00
Williamsburg	Williams	16,122.60		16,122.60
Horsehead	do	1,500.00		1,500.00
Small mines	do	247.00		247.00
Total		38,049.34		38,049.34
Klamath County.				
Small mines	Klamath	500.00		500.00
Pechohann	do	850.00		850.00
Total		1,350.00		1,350.00
Lane County.				
Pearson	Cottage Grove	500.00		500.00
Malheur County.				
Malheur Mines	Malheur	10,000.00		10,000.00
Small mines	do	40,000.00		40,000.00
Littigg Placer	do	2,000.00		2,000.00
Blair & Gover	do	2,000.00		2,000.00
Total		54,000.00		54,000.00
Union County.				
Red Jacket	Cornucopia	73,709.22	724.32	74,433.54
Lillie White	Sanger	650.00		650.00
Hoggum	do	250,000.00		250,000.00
Sparta Placer Mines	Sparta	15,000.00		15,000.00
Little Pittsburg	do	39,300.00	303.52	39,603.52
Moratte	do	200.00		200.00
Hawkins	do	30.00		30.00
Grey Eagle	do	800.00		800.00
Small Quartz	do	5,000.00		5,000.00
Chinese	do	15,000.00		15,000.00
Windsor	do	15,000.00		15,000.00
Del Monte	do	20,000.00		20,000.00
Union Tunnel Company	do	20,000.00		20,000.00
Gold Ridge Company	do	40,000.00		40,000 00

BULLION PRODUCTION OF MINES IN OREGON FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1889—Continued.

Name of mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Union County—Continued.				
Free Thinker	Sparta	$2,000.00		$2,000.00
Arkansas Belle	do	25,000.00		25,000.00
Magpie	do	5,000.00		5,000.00
Ollie Woodman	do	10,000.00		10,000.00
Legal Tender No. 2	do	4,000.00		4,000.00
Dolly Varden	do	4,000.00		4,000.00
New Gem	do	10,000.00		10,000.00
Sparta	Union	20,000.00		20,000.00
Small mines	do	300.00		300.00
Total		574,989.22	$1,027.84	576,017.06

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

County.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Baker	463,604.01		463,604.01
Columbia	375.00		375.00
Coos	66,442.09		66,442.09
Crook	300.00		300.00
Curry	3,326.57		3,326.57
Douglas	3,188.00		3,188.00
Grant	63,988.60		63,988.60
Jackson	39,236.54	12.60	39,249.14
Josephine	38,049.34		38,049.34
Klamath	1,350.00		1,350.00
Lane	500.00		500.00
Malheur	54,000.00		54,000.00
Union	574,989.22	1,027.84	576,017.06
Total	1,309,349.37	1,040.44	1,310,389.81

CHAPTER XI.

TEXAS.

By Francis N. Holbrook, Laredo, Tex.

I hand you herewith the returns, as received by me, of the production of the precious metals in the State of Texas for the year 1889. From advices received there has been very considerable activity manifested by prospectors and others in developing the resources of the State. Many new claims have been recorded, and on quite a number of old ones work has been renewed.

The abrupt cessation of work which marked the year 1888, was due to the action of some of the railroad companies owning mineral lands, and also to the burdensome tax imposed on mining by the State, and confidence and renewed activity manifested themselves only after the passage of the mining law now in force. This law containing as it does all the best elements of the United States and Mexican codes with a few additional features, secures to both prospectors and miners the greatest possible benefits. This, with the fact that Texas is almost a new mining country which has up to the present given the greatest possible proofs of mineral wealth, should secure to her in the near future a large mining class, with all the intelligence and wealth such a population implies. The evidences of there being gold and silver are everywhere abundant in the western portion of the State, and the railroad facilities there found render it a peculiarly fortunate section of our Union for all mining purposes.

The output for the year 1889 was 310,007.89 fine ounces of silver, of the coining value of $400,709.29.

CHAPTER XII.

UTAH.

By A. HANAUER, SALT LAKE CITY.

The mining industry in Utah during the year 1889, notwithstanding the low price commanded by silver and lead, its chief productions, may be described as fairly prosperous. There has been a considerable gain in tonnage, and in the output of gold and silver over the preceding year—notably a high percentage of increase of the former metal. No new districts have contributed to this gain; in fact, far-reaching developments can not be expected from any of the promising districts, not now producing, until railroad communication with outside markets is obtained. Several, from which much is expected, are yet too remote from the railroad to add materially to the Territory's output; and until this is remedied we must continue to look to the old reliable districts for our mineral wealth.

Summit, Juab, and Salt Lake Counties, in the order named, lead in the tonnage output, and in the production of the precious metals, as well as in former years. Both Summit and Juab show a gratifying gain over 1888 in the tonnage and in the gold and silver output. It may be noted here that Juab County alone produced as much gold in 1889 as did the entire Territory a year or two ago. Salt Lake County rather more than holds its own. Tooele scarcely does this, a steady decline being perceptible, while Beaver County, owing to the once famous Horn silver mine again coming to the front with regular shipments on a large scale, shows a largely increased output. In Washington County, mining, as judged by its results, seems to be at a lower ebb than in prior years, the falling off being more marked than in Tooele.

On the whole, with such promising mining districts as Park City, in Summit County, and Eureka, in Juab County, supplemented by the large and steady flow of silver-lead ores from Bingham, in Salt Lake County, there seems no reason to doubt that the Territory's progressive increase, as shown from year to year, will continue.

An exceedingly large proportion of Utah's gold and silver output finds its way to the markets of the world by means of the lead-smelting process, either through the Salt Lake Valley smelters or through the medium of extraterritorial reduction works—so large a proportion in fact and so intimate is the relationship of the silver and gold produc-

tion to that of the baser metal, that one can not, in treating of their production and reduction, disassociate the one from the other. Whatever affects the one concerns the other deeply.

The product of Utah for the calendar year 1889 was, gold 24,866 fine ounces of the value of $514,025, and silver 7,106,886 fine ounces of the coining value of $9,188,700; a total for gold and silver of $9,702,725.

PRODUCT OF UTAH, BY COUNTIES, 1889.

Counties.		Ore.	Gold.	Silver.
SUMMIT COUNTY.				
Ontario:		*Tons.*	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*
Tons milled	24,757			
Sold to smelters	9,509			
		34,266	1,030	1,994,322
Daly:				
Tons milled (amalgamated and leached)	23,520			
Sold to smelters	6,025			
		29,545	1,357	1,185,893
Woodside		7,550	714	351,503
Crescent		3,274	237	140,030
Mayflower		1,055	77	38,250
Alliance		130	15	10,026
Sundry shipments of the Apex, Jupiter, Southern Tier, Glencoe, North Pole, Creole, and Wasatch Mines, the Union Concentrator (Woodside and Alliance concentrates), and concentrates from Crescent Dump and Ontario Mill tailings		1,435	141	80,242
Total		77,255	4,171	3,800,266
SALT LAKE COUNTY.				
From Big and Little Cottonwood Districts		1,400	.....	.....
From Bingham		38,290	4,705	561,280
Total		39,690	4,705	561,280
The principal Bingham shippers were as follows:				
Lead Mine and Brooklyn Group	16,458			
South Galena	10,500			
Spanish	2,400			
Yosemite No. 2	1,995			
Nast	936			
Highland	900			
JUAB COUNTY.				
Eureka Hill		18,500	.....	.....
Bullion-Beck		15,500	.....	.....
Mammoth		7,000	.....	.....
American Eagle		1,050	.....	.....
Caroline		1,100	.....	.....
Centennial-Eureka		875	.....	.....
Eagle		150	.....	.....
Sundry shipments, aggregating		1,900	13,440	2,015,700
To which add product of Mammoth tailings, as leached by Davis & Co.		.....	1,500	40,000
Total		46,075	14,940	2,055,700
BEAVER COUNTY.				
Horn Silver Mine		11,614	.....	279,330
Sundry lesser producers		1,066	310	46,000
Total		12,680	310	325,330

Washington County's output is that of the Silver Reef Mills and a small quantity of sulphides, aggregating 134,400 ounces silver; while Utah and Pi Ute Counties produced 75 ounces gold and 7,500 ounces silver.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED IN THE TERRITORY OF UTAH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1889, TABULATED BY COUNTIES.

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Gold.	Silver.
	Ounces.	*Ounces.*
Summit	4,171	3,800,266
Salt Lake	4,705	561,280
Juab	14,940	2,055,700
Tooele	665	222,410
Beaver	310	325,330
Washington	.....	134,400
Utah and Pi Ute	75	7,500
Total	24,866	7,106,886

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED IN UTAH BY SMELTERS AND MILLS AND SHIPPED TO OUTSIDE REFINERIES AND REDUCTION WORKS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1889.

Works.	Gold.	Silver.
Smelters:	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*
Hanauer Smelting Works	6,250	562,650
Germania Lead Works	4,368	372,875
Mingo Furnace Company	6,107	692,517
Mills:		
Ontario Silver Mining Company	.....	988,545
Daly Mining Company (by amalgamation)	277	276,163
Daly Mining Company (by leaching)	366	477,507
Silver Reef Mills	.....	134,400
Mammoth tailings, leached by Davis & Co	1,500	40,000
Other mills and placers	392	16,150
Gold and silver in ores and matte shipped to reduction works outside of the Territory	5,606	3,546,079
Total	24,866	7,106,886

COMPARISON OF THE PRODUCT OF UTAH FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1888 AND 1889.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.
	Ounces.	*Ounces.*
1889	24,866	7,106,886
1888	14,014	5,848,088
Increase, 1889 over 1888	10,852	1,258,798

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S STATEMENT OF THE MINERAL PRODUCT OF UTAH FOR 1889.

Works.	Copper.	Lead refined.	Lead unrefined.	Silver in bars.	Silver in base bullion and ores.	Gold in bars.	Gold in bullion and ores.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*
Germania Lead Works	141,767	2,359,540	4,761,686	.....	372,875	.....	4,368
Hanauer Smelter	.....	.....	9,260,000	.....	562,650	.....	6,250
Mingo Furnace Company..	538,610	.....	11,278,690	.....	692,517	.....	6,107
Daly Mining Company	.....	.....	2,124,841	764,357	430,770	297	712
Ontario Silver Mining Company.....	.....	.....	2,604,280	972,442	989,622	.....	1,614
Silver Reef District.....	.....	.....	.....	134,407	.....	.....	.....
Other mines and placers...	.....	.....	.....	6,200	.....	442	.....
Net product bars and base bullion	680,377	2,359,540	30,029,497	1,877,406	3,048,434	739	19,051
Contents ores shipped	.....	.....	28,380,048	.....	2,103,111	.....	4,846
Contents copper ore bullion and matte shipped.....	1,380,415	.....	1,012,185	.....	118,705	.....	339
Total	2,060,792	2,359,540	59,421,730	1,877,406	5,270,250	739	24,236

RECAPITULATION.

Metals.	Quantity.	Value.
Copper, at 10 cents per pound ..... pounds..	2,060,792	$206,079.20
Refined lead, at 3.8 cents per pound..... do...	2,359,540	89,662.52
Unrefined lead, at $46.40 per ton..... do....	59,421,730	1,378,584.13
Fine silver, at $0.93⅛ per ounce..... ounces..	7,147,651	6,656,254.65
Fine gold, at $20 per ounce ..... do....	24,975	499,500.00
Total export value	.....	8,830,080.50

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation, and other metals at their value at the sea-board, would increase the value of the product to $12,352,414.53.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE QUANTITY OF GOLD AND SILVER CONTAINED IN BASE BULLION AND ORES PRODUCED IN UTAH, 1877–1889.

Year.	Total silver produced.	Total gold produced.	Silver in ores and base bullion.	Gold in ores and base bullion.	Total silver product.	Total gold product.
	Ounces.	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
1877.....	4,359,703	17,325	2,102,098	11,035	48.2	63.6
1878.....	4,357,328	15,040	2,108,339	10,165	48.3	67.5
1879.....	3,835,047	15,932	1,797,589	5,693	46.8	35.7
1880.....	3,783,566	8,020	1,403,819	2,878	37.1	35.8
1881.....	5,400,101	7,958	2,643,899	2,622	48.9	32.9
1882	5,435,444	9,039	2,581,789	5,016	47.3	55.5
1883.....	4,531,763	6,991	2,351,190	5,597	51.8	80.0
1884	5,669,488	5,530	3,253,984	3,806	57.4	68.8
1885.....	5,972,689	8,903	3,189,576	7,289	53.4	81.8
1886.....	5,918,842	10,577	2,838,263	8,369	47.9	79.1
1887.....	6,161,737	11,387	4,049,273	10,714	65.7	94.0
1888	6,178,855	13,886	3,982,217	12,854	64.4	92.5
1889.....	7,147,651	24,975	5,270,250	24,236	73.7	97.0

CHAPTER XIII.

WASHINGTON.

By W. H. DIMOND,

Superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco, Cal.

The bullion product of Washington for the calendar year 1889 is estimated to have been: Gold, $193,709; Silver, $106,000; total, $299,709.

PRODUCT OF WASHINGTON, BY COUNTIES, 1889.

County.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Asotin	$6,575.00	.....	$6,575.00
Jefferson	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
Kittitass	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
Okanogan	18,134.00	.....	18,134.00
Stevens	80,000.00	$93,500.00	173,500.00
Spokane	11,500.00	.....	11,500.00
Walla Walla	12,500.00	12,500.00	25,000.00
Whitman	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00
Yakima	28,500.00	.....	28,500.00
Total	193,709.00	106,000.00	299,709.00

Mining company.	Post-office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Asotin County.				
Chinese	Asotin	$75.00	.....	$75.00
Small mines	....do	225.00	.....	225.00
Total		300.00	.....	300.00
Okanogan County.				
Price	Ruby City	4,134.00	.....	4,134.00
Stevens County.				
Old Dominion	Colville	20,000.00	$10,000.00	30,000.00
Yakima County.				
Cle Elum	Yakima	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00

RECAPITULATION.

County.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Asotin	$300.00	.....	$300.00
Okanogan	4,134.00	.....	4,134.00
Stevens	20,000.00	$10,000.00	30,000.00
Yakima	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Total	34,434.00	10,000.00	44,434.00

CHAPTER XIV.

MINES OF THE APPALACHIAN RANGE.

By STUART W. CRAMER,

Assayer in charge of United States Assay Office at Charlotte, N. C.

VIRGINIA.

The value of the precious metals produced in Virginia during the calendar year 1889 is estimated to have been $4,110, viz:

Metals.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	Commercial value.
Gold	198.338	$4,100.00	$4,100.00
Silver	10.600	12.70	10.00
Total	208.938	4,112.70	4,110.00

NORTH CAROLINA.

The value of the precious metals produced in North Carolina in 1889 was $149,128.40, an increase of about $10,000 over the preceding year.

The product for 1889 was as follows:

Metals.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	Commercial value.
Gold	7,077.025	$146,295.10	$146,295.10
Silver	3,000.000	3,878.70	2,833.30
Total	10,077.025	150,173.80	149,128.40

About $45,000 was reported as having been shipped out of the country. Concentrates and ores shipped out of the State amounting to about $2,500 are included in the above.

The outlook for next year is encouraging.

PRODUCTION OF NORTH CAROLINA, BY COUNTIES, 1889.

Counties.	Production.	Counties.	Production.
Burke	$8,383.91	Macon	400.00
Caldwell	215.43	Moore	2,294.70
Cabarrus	19,896.60	McDowell	7,586.25
Clay	180.00	Nash	3,033.00
Davidson	100.00	Polk	761.60
Franklin	1,000.00	Randolph	29,355.65
Guilford	419.10	Rutherford	1,663.85
Gaston	15,119.49	Rowan	4,362.50
Henderson	213.75	Stanly	4,392.75
Iredell	97.65	Union	9,156.57
Jackson	150.00	Warren	500.00
Lincoln	621.70	Miscellaneous	6,568.00
Mecklenburgh	6,615.90		
Montgomery	26,040.00	Total	149,128.40

Mining in this State seems to be settling down to a steadier and less speculative condition of affairs, with one or two exceptions.

The Phœnix, in Cabarrus County, continues to produce steadily; the New Hoover Hill (English company), in Randolph County, was a good producer in 1889.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The value of the precious metal product of South Carolina in 1889 was $47,022.84, being an increase of some $7,000 over that of the preceding year.

The product for 1889 was as follows:

Metals.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	Commercial value.
Gold	2,266.506	$46,852.84	$46,852.84
Silver	180.00	232.20	170.00
Total	2,446.506	47,085.04	47,022.84

The bulk of the product was from the counties of Chesterfield and Lancaster. The following is the production by counties:

PRODUCTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BY COUNTIES, 1889.

Counties.	Value of the product.
Chesterfield and Lancaster	$42,384.49
Spartanburgh	668.82
Union	134.59
Miscellaneous	3,834.94
Total	47,022.84

It is believed that the product will be largely increased in 1890, owing to increased activity at the Brewer mine, in Chesterfield County, which has been one of the best properties in the South, the owners of which have erected a 40-stamp mill. The bulk of the product of the

past year is accredited to the Haile mine, in Lancaster County, as but little mining was done at the Brewer while the new mill was in course of erection.

GEORGIA.

The product of precious metals in Georgia increased from $104,500 in 1888, to $107,945.24 in 1889. The product for 1889 was as follows:

Metals.	Fine, ounces.	Coining value.	Commercial value.
Gold	5,205.403	$107,605.24	$107,605.24
Silver	360.00	464.40	340.00
Total	5,565.403	108,069.64	107,945.24

The distribution of the product by counties is exhibited in the following table:

PRODUCTION OF GEORGIA, BY COUNTIES, 1889.

Counties.	Value of the product.	Counties.	Value of the product.
Carroll	$314.51	Meriwether	$1,333.41
Cherokee	14,645.60	Rabun	1,040.95
Dawson	1,271.85	Warren	86.44
Forsythe	129.59	White	26,273.20
Habersham	895.06	Wilkes	104.61
Hall	750.00	Miscellaneous	15,285.08
Lumpkin	42,246.04	Total	107.945.24
McDuffie	3,568.90		

Increased activity is seen at the Hand properties in Lumpkin County, and at the White County mines. In Cherokee County the Franklin and Macdonald Mine continues to be a steady producer.

ALABAMA.

The product of the mines of Alabama for 1889 was $2,623.15, viz:

Metals.	Fine, ounces.	Coining value.	Commercial value.
Gold	124.839	$2,580.65	$2,580.65
Silver	45.00	58.05	42.50
Total	169.839	2,638.70	2,623.15

The product by counties may be distributed as follows:

PRODUCTION BY COUNTIES, ALABAMA, 1889.

Counties.	Value of product.
Clay	$861.50
Cleburne	300.38
Tallapoosa	461.27
Miscellaneous	1,000.00
Total	2,623.15

STATES OF THE APPALACHIAN RANGE.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT OF PRECIOUS METALS, 1889.

States.	Gold.		Silver.		Total gold and silver.	
	Fine, ounces.	Value.	Fine, ounces.	Coining value.	Fine, ounces.	Value.
Virginia	198.338	$4,100.00	10.60	$12.70	208.938	$4,112.70
North Carolina	7,077.025	146,295.10	3,000.00	3,878.70	10,077.025	150,173.80
South Carolina	2,266.506	46,852.84	180.00	232.20	2,446.506	47,085.04
Georgia	5,205.403	107,605.24	360.00	464.40	5,565.403	108,069.64
Alabama	124.839	2,580.65	45.00	58.05	169.839	2,638.70
Total	14,872.111	307,433.83	3,595.60	4,646.05	18,467.711	312,079.88

The foregoing estimates are based upon deposits at the mints and assay offices, shipments from mining localities, reports from mines and reduction works, and from correspondence with individuals best acquainted with mining sections. Whenever reports were not furnished, or wherever the reported product seemed exaggerated, I visited the properties, and generally succeeded in eliciting the desired reports and a satisfactory statement.

The estimates for North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia are probably very correct; but there is not so much certainty in regard to those for Virginia and Alabama, as the operations are small and scattering. However, the possible error probably does not exceed $1,000, which would be an under-estimate, of course.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE MINING INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH.

The sulphurette problem is at present attracting much attention. Reduction works have been erected, and the erection of others is contemplated.

The best known of the processes for reducing auriferous sulphurettes is the Thies chlorination process. This process has been applied to the ores of the Haile and Phœnix for the entire year, with very satisfactory results.

The Electric Reduction Works, at Indian Trail, N. C., have the same object in view by a different treatment.

The Piedmont Reduction Works, at Thomasville, N. C., have been started up to treat the zinc silver-bearing ores of the Silver Valley Mine.

Milling is also receiving attention. Some of the recently constructed and improved mills, and others that are in process of construction, are not excelled by any in the country. All the latest automatic devices are incorporated in the Russell, New Hoover Hill, Appalachian, Haile, and Brewer Mines. There is considerable improvement in hydraulic mining and milling.

PART III.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

I.—DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF GOLD AND SILVER, BY WEIGHT,

Description.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
GOLD.	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*
Domestic bullion	6,475.736	907,881.790	62,018.448	95.621
Domestic coin	8,148.504	51.520	.....	2,692.912
Foreign bullion	4,135.312	49,699.085	.....	1,267.290
Foreign coin	104.254	181,271.664	.....	501.557
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc	49,360.770	1,176.623	.....	1,888.553
Total	68,224.576	1,140,080.682	62,018.448	6,445.933
Re-deposits:				
Fine bars	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unparted bars	177,738.924	.....	.....	.....
Total gold received	245,963.500	1,140,080.682	62,018.448	6,445.933
SILVER.				
Domestic bullion	17,110,530.77	1,683,752.72	1,377,424.29	9,638,747.68
Domestic coin	547,164.34	76,526.08	.....	1,457.26
Trade dollars	4,657.40	74.82	.....	19.96
Foreign bullion	4,023.30	376,201.71	.....	16,268.50
Foreign coin	3,282.07	9.44	.....	333,509.90
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc	230,075.72	682.44	.....	13,910.17
Total	17,899,733.60	2,137,247.21	1,377,424.29	10,003,913.47
Re-deposits:				
Fine bars	36,620.61	.....	.....	.....
Unparted bars	150,669.38	.....	.....	.....
Total silver received	18,087,023.59	2,137,247.21	1,377,424.29	10,003,913.47
Gold and silver deposits and purchases	17,967,958.176	3,277,327.892	1,439,442.738	10,010,359.403
Re-deposits:				
Gold	177,738.924	.....	.....	.....
Silver	187,289.99	.....	.....	.....
Total gold and silver received	18,332,987.090	3,277,327.892	1,439,442.738	10,010,359.403

DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boise.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	
Standard ozs.	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Stand'd ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*
562,730.309	68,865.894	28,121.178	58,462.239	9,321.440	13,826.033	1,717,798.788
24,002.560	137.198	.....	84.093	.....	480.673	35,597.460
70,717.042	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125,818.729
33,224.869	.....	.....	.....	57.003	64,473	215,223.820
139,162.593	510.580	.....	201.056	85.099	2,883.289	195,268.563
829,837.373	69,513.672	28,121.178	58,747.488	9,463.542	17,254.468	2,289,707.360
152,431.593	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152,431.593
203.581	393.837	6,719.712	1,065.315	6.842	272.985	186,401.196
982,472.547	69,907.509	34,840.890	59,812.803	9,470.384	17,527.453	2,628,540.149
3,569,466.10	17,049.77	23,310.43	26,536.41	978.46	7,009.47	33,454,806.10
1,288.12	.....	.....	.48	.....	1.90	626,438.18
593.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,345.34
633,016.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,029,509.65
39,885.99	.....	.....	.....	28.13	.....	376,715.53
334,470.92	280.15	.....	206.92	35.35	1,735.39	581,397.06
4,578,720.43	17,329.92	23,310.43	26,743.81	1,041.94	8,746.76	36,074,211.86
31,323.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,944.41
1,192.91	224.70	2,683.28	390.73	1.26	245.48	155,407.74
4,611,237.14	17,554.62	25,993.71	27,134.54	1,043.20	8,992.24	36,297,564.01
5,408,557.803	86,843.592	51,431.608	85,491.298	10,505.482	26,001.228	38,363,919.220
152,635.174	393.837	6,719.712	1,065.315	6.842	272.985	338,832.789
32,516.71	224.70	2,683.28	390.73	1.26	245.48	223,352.15
5,593,709.687	87,462.129	60,834.600	86,947.343	10,513.584	26,519.693	38,926,104.159

II.—DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF GOLD AND SILVER, BY

Description.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
GOLD.				
Domestic bullion	$120,478.81	$16,890,823.98	$1,153,831.59	$1,778.99
Domestic coin	151,600.07	958.51	.....	50,100.69
Foreign bullion	76,936.03	924,634.14	.....	23,577.49
Foreign coin	1,939.61	3,372,496.08	.....	9,331.29
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc.	918,339.91	21,890.66	.....	35,135.87
Total	1,269,294.43	21,210,803.37	1,153,831.59	119,924.33
Re-deposits:				
Fine bars	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unparted bars	3,306,770.68	.....	.....	.....
Total gold received	4,576,065.11	21,210,803.37	1,153,831 59	119,924.33
SILVER.				
Domestic bullion	19,910,435.77	1,959,275.87	1,602,820.97	11,215,997.28
Domestic coin	636,700.32	89,048.53	.....	1,695.72
Trade dollars	5,419.52	87.06	.....	23.23
Foreign bullion	4,681.66	437,761.99	.....	18,930.62
Foreign coin	3,819.14	10.98	.....	388,084.24
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc.	267,724.47	794.11	.....	16,186.38
Total	20,828,780.88	2,486,978.54	1,602,820.97	11,640,917.47
Re-deposits:				
Fine bars	42,613.07	.....	.....	.....
Unparted bars	175,324.37	.....	.....	.....
Total silver received	21,046,718.32	2,486,978.54	1,602,820.97	11,640,917.47
Gold and silver deposits and purchases.	22,098,075.31	23,697,781.91	2,756,652.56	11,760,841.80
Re-deposits:				
Gold	3,306,770.68	.....	.....	.....
Silver	217,937.44	.....	.....	.....
Total gold and silver received	25,622,783.43	23,697,781.91	2,756,652.56	11,760,841.80

VALUE, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	
$10,469,401.07	$1,281,225.93	$523,184.70	$1,087,671.43	$173,422.13	$257,228.52	$31,959,047.15
446,559.26	2,552.52	.....	1,564.52	.....	8,942.75	662,278.32
1,315,665.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,340,813.56
618,137.10	.....	.....	.....	1,060.52	1,199.50	4,004,164.10
2,589,071.50	9,499.16	.....	3,740.57	1,583.24	53,642.58	3,632,903.49
15,438,834.83	1,293,277.61	523,184.70	1,092,976.52	176,065.89	321,013.35	42,599,206.62
2,835,936.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,835,936.62
3,787.55	7,327.20	125,017.90	19,819.81	127.29	5,078.79	3,467,929.22
18,278,559.00	1,300,604.81	648,202.60	1,112,796.33	176,193.18	326,092.14	48,903,072.46
4,153,560.52	19,839.74	27,124.87	30,878.72	1,138.57	8,156.47	38,929,228.78
1,498.91	.....	.....	.56	.....	2.21	728,946.25
690.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,220.03
736,600.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,197,974.87
46,412.79	.....	.....	.....	32.73	.....	438,359.88
389,202.52	325.99	.....	240.78	41.13	2,019.36	676,534.74
5,327,965.56	20,165.73	27,124.87	31,120.06	1,212.43	10,178.04	41,977,264.55
36,449.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,062.58
1,388.11	261.46	3,122.36	454.66	1.46	285.66	180,838.08
5,365,803.18	20,427.19	30,247.23	31,574.72	1,213.89	10,463.70	42,237,165.21
20,766,800.39	1,313,443.34	550,309.57	1,124,096.58	177,278.32	331,191.39	84,576,471.17
2,839,724.17	7,327.20	125,017.90	19,819.81	127.29	5,078.79	6,303,865.84
37,837.62	261.46	3,122.36	454.66	1.46	285.66	259,900.66
23,644,362.18	1,321,032.00	678,449.83	1,144,371.05	177,407.07	336,555.84	91,140,237.67

III.—DEPOSITS OF UNREFINED GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION WITH THE STATES DISTRIBUTED, BY WEIGHT, DURING THE

Locality.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
	Standard ozs.	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*
Alabama				16.145
Alaska	43.647	5,283.519		
Arizona	416.905	14,747.248		
California	99.578	148,210.432	330.683	
Colorado	386.583			
Dakota	893.505			
Georgia	1,165.800			
Idaho	195.976	8,335.211		
Maryland	29.990			
Michigan				
Montana	40.787	1,225.880		
Nevada	474.973	10,214.504	61,687.765	
New Hampshire				
New Mexico	62.666	246.926		
North Carolina	962.191			
Oregon	127.157	9,195.931		
South Carolina				
Tennessee	8.503			
Texas				79.476
Utah	701.150	1,890.510		
Virginia	64.989			
Washington		1,075.571		
Wyoming	141.261			
Other sources	660.075	39.950		
Total unrefined	6,475.736	200,465.682	62,018.448	95.621
Refined		707,416.108		
Grand total	6,475.736	907,881.790	62,018.448	95.621

AND TERRITORIES PRODUCING THE SAME, AND OF REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION NOT CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	
Standard ozs.	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*
39. 221	.....	.....	.....	24. 461	45. 519	125. 346
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 327. 166
596. 086	30. 006	.....	.....	.....	60. 273	15, 850. 518
2, 253. 281	.....	.....	98. 373	.....	65. 558	151, 057. 905
44, 984. 655	62, 878. 605	.....	3. 126	.....	2, 458. 548	110, 711. 517
150, 511. 662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151, 405. 167
38. 935	.....	.....	.....	3, 756. 780	.....	4, 961. 515
4, 117. 030	87. 516	25, 674. 219	8, 264. 932	.....	428. 939	47, 103. 823
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29. 990
3, 747. 433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 747. 433
43, 547. 471	97. 455	.....	49, 448. 435	.....	.....	94, 360. 028
131. 664	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72, 508. 906
25. 872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25. 872
13, 097. 729	3, 601. 200	.....	.....	.....	10, 728. 615	27, 737. 136
276. 524	.....	.....	.....	3, 125. 588	.....	4, 364. 303
.....	1, 895. 475	2, 446. 959	.....	.....	.....	13, 665. 522
.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 414. 611	.....	2, 414. 611
12. 961	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21. 464
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79. 476
485. 209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 076. 869
75. 213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140. 202
72. 990	.....	.....	647. 473	.....	.....	1, 796. 034
.....	275. 637	.....	.....	.....	.....	416. 898
54, 620. 566	.....	.....	.....	.....	38. 581	55, 359. 172
318, 634. 502	68, 865. 894	28, 121. 178	58, 462. 339	9, 321. 440	13, 826. 033	766, 286. 873
244, 095. 807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	951, 511. 915
562, 730. 309	68, 865. 894	28, 121. 178	58, 462. 339	9, 321. 440	13, 826. 033	1, 717, 798. 788

IV.—DEPOSITS OF UNREFINED GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION WITH THE STATES NOT DISTRIBUTED, BY VALUE, DURING THE

Locality.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
Alabama				$300.37
Alaska	$812.04	$98,298.03		
Arizona	7,756.37	274,367.40		
California	1,852.61	2,757,403.38	$6,152.24	
Colorado	7,192.24			
Dakota	16,623.35			
Georgia	21,689.31			
Idaho	3,646.06	155,073.69		
Maryland	557.95			
Michigan				
Montana	758.83	22,807.07		
Nevada	8,836.71	190,037.28	1,147,679.35	
New Hampshire				
New Mexico	1,165.88	4,593.97		
North Carolina	17,901.23			
Oregon	2,365.71	171,087.09		
South Carolina				
Tennessee	158.20			
Texas				1,478.62
Utah	13,044.65	35,172.28		
Virginia	1,209.10			
Washington		20,010.62		
Wyoming	2,628.11			
Other sources	12,280.46	743.26		
Total unrefined	120,478.81	3,729,594.07	1,153,831.59	1,778.99
Refined		13,161,229.91		
Grand total	120,478.81	16,890,823.98	1,153,831.59	1,778.99

AND TERRITORIES PRODUCING THE SAME, AND OF REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	
$729.69	.....	.....	.....	$455.09	$846.86	$2,332.01
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,110.07
11,089.97	$558.26	.....	.....	.....	1,121.36	204,803.36
41,921.51	.....	.....	$1,830.19	.....	1,219.68	2,810,379.61
836,923.81	1,169,834.51	.....	58.15	.....	45,740.43	2,059,749.14
2,800,216.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,816,840.32
724.37	.....	.....	.....	69,893.58	.....	92,307.26
76,595.91	1,628.20	$477,659.89	153,766.20	.....	7,980.26	876,350.21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	557.95
69,719.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,719.68
810,185.51	1,813.12	.....	919,970.88	.....	.....	1,755,535.41
2,449,56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,349,002.90
481.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	481.34
243,678.68	66,999.06	.....	.....	.....	199,602.14	516,030.73
5,144.63	.....	.....	.....	58,150.47	.....	81,196.33
.....	35,264.65	45,524.81	.....	.....	.....	254,242.26
.....	.....	.....	.....	44,922.99	.....	44,922.99
241.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	399.33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,478.62
9,027.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,244.07
1,399.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,608.41
1,357.95	.....	.....	12,046.01	.....	.....	33,414.58
.....	5,128.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,756.24
1,016,196.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	717.79	1,029,938.09
5,928,083.74	1,281,225.93	523,184.70	1,087,671.43	173,422.13	257,228.52	14,256,499.91
4,541,317.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,702,547.24
10,469,401.07	1,281,225.93	523,184.70	1,087,671.43	173,422.13	257,228.52	31,959,047.15

V.—Deposits of Unrefined Silver of Domestic Production with the States Distributed, by Weight, during the

Locality.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
	Standard ozs.	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*
Alabama				
Alaska	12.19	958.43		
Arizona	217.32	3,573.95		176.81
California	34.12	20,287.46	320.65	
Colorado	329.95			
Dakota	66.61			
Georgia	99.61			
Idaho	19.11	3,082.39		
Maryland	8.51			
Michigan	5,632.60			
Montana	17.38	132.80		
Nevada	215.54	24,959.60	1,377,103.64	
New Hampshire				
New Mexico	1.68	97.95		539.15
North Carolina	102.45			
Oregon	18.90	1,553.17		
South Carolina				
Tennessee	.53			
Texas				2,337.92
Utah	41.43	349.51		
Virginia	2.17			
Washington		148.29		
Wyoming	16.27			
Other sources	208.10	12.52		
Total unrefined	7,144.47	55,156.07	1,377,424.29	3,053.88
Refined	17,103,386.30	1,628,596.65		9,635,693.80
Grand total	17,110,530.77	1,683,752.72	1,377,424.29	9,638,747.68

AND TERRITORIES PRODUCING THE SAME, AND OF REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION NOT CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	
Standard ozs.	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	7.20	15.48	22.68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	970.62
19,711.83	11.13	.....	.....	.....	21.10	23,712.14
24.56	.....	.....	13.26	.....	13.87	20,693.92
10,124.04	15,896.59	.....	1.93	.....	924.43	27,276.94
28,977.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,044.20
1.15	.....	.....	.....	235.17	.....	335.93
35,544.00	27.16	22,842.51	1,552.49	.....	75.70	63,143.36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.51
57,345.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,977.89
269,023.55	16.97	.....	24,846.91	.....	.....	294,037.61
2,151.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,404,430.16
1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50
131,202.35	674.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,515.66
30.16	.....	.....	.....	619.33	5,953.87	6,705.81
.....	390.34	467.92	.....	.....	.....	2,430.33
.....	.....	.....	.....	116.76	.....	116.76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,337.92
13,264.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,655.58
4.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.36
2,151.92	.....	.....	121.82	.....	.....	2,422.03
.....	33.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.32
162,445.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.02	162,771.09
732,003.60	17,049.77	23,310.43	26,536.41	978.46	7,009.47	2,240,666.85
2,837,462.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,205,139.25
3,569,466.10	17,049.77	23,310.43	26,536.41	978.46	7,009.47	33,454,806.10

VI.—DEPOSITS OF UNREFINED SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION WITH THE STATES DISTRIBUTED, BY VALUE, DURING THE CAL-

Locality.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
Alabama				
Alaska	$14.18	$1,115.26		
Arizona	252.88	4,158.78		$205.74
California	39.70	23,607.23	$373.12	
Colorado	383.94			
Dakota	77.51			
Georgia	115.91			
Idaho	22.24	3,586.78		
Maryland	9.90			
Michigan	6,554.30			
Montana	20.22	154.53		
Nevada	250.81	29,043.90	1,602,447.85	
New Hampshire				
New Mexico	1.95	113.98		627.37
North Carolina	119.21			
Oregon	21.99	1,807.32		
South Carolina				
Tennessee	.62			
Texas				2,720.48
Utah	48.21	406.70		
Virginia	2.53			
Washington		172.56		
Wyoming	18.93			
Other sources	358.52	14.57		
Total unrefined	8,313.55	64,181.61	1,602,820.97	3,553.59
Refined	19,902,122.22	1,895,094.26		11,212,443.69
Grand total	19,910,435.77	1,959,275.87	1,602,820.97	11,215,997.28

AND TERRITORIES PRODUCING THE SAME, AND OF REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION NOT ENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	$8.38	$18.01	$26.39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,129.44
$22,937.40	$12.95	.....	.....	.....	24.55	27,592.30
28.58	.....	.....	$15.43	.....	16.14	24,080.20
11,780.70	18,497.84	.....	2.25	.....	1,075.70	31,740.43
33,719.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,796.88
1.34	.....	.....	.....	273.65	.....	390.90
41,360.29	31.60	$26,580.38	1,806.53	.....	88.09	73,475.91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.90
66,729.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,283.36
313,045.58	19.78	.....	28,912.76	.....	.....	342,152.87
2,503.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,634,245.98
1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75
152,671.82	784.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,200.02
35.10	.....	.....	.....	720.67	6,928.14	7,803.12
.....	454.21	544.49	.....	.....	.....	2,828.01
.....	.....	.....	.....	135.87	.....	135.87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,720.48
15,435.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,890.13
4.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.41
2,504.05	.....	.....	141.75	.....	.....	2,818.36
.....	38.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.39
189,027.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.84	189,406.36
851,785.99	19,839.74	27,124.87	30,878.72	1,138.57	8,156.47	2,617,794.08
3,301,774.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,311,434.70
4,153,560.52	19,839.74	27,124.87	30,878.72	1,138.57	8,156.47	38,929,228.78

VII.—BARS MANUFACTURED OF GOLD AND SILVER, BY WEIGHT,

Description.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
GOLD.	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*
Fine bars	37,526.569			7.339
Mint bars				
Standard bars				
Sterling bars				
Unparted bars				
Total gold	37,526.569			7.339
SILVER.				
Fine bars	12,055.40	313,824.08	523,905.09	
Mint bars				
Standard bars				
Sterling bars				
Unparted bars				
Total silver	12,055.40	313,824.08	523,905.09	

VIII.—BARS MANUFACTURED OF GOLD AND SILVER, BY VALUE,

Description.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
GOLD.				
Fine bars	$698,168.72			$136.54
Mint bars				
Standard bars				
Sterling bars				
Unparted bars				
Total gold	698,168.72			136.54
SILVER.				
Fine bars	14,028.10	$365,177.11	$609,635.01	
Mint bars				
Standard bars				
Sterling bars				
Unparted bars				
Total silver	14,028.10	365,177.11	609,035.01	
Total value gold and silver	712,196.82	365,177.11	609,635.01	136.54

DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	
Standard ozs.	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*
925,757.554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	963,291.462
46,448.692	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,448.692
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	69,907.509	34,840.890	59,812.803	9,470.384	17,527.453	191,559.039
972,206.246	69,907.509	34,840.890	59,812.803	9,470.384	17,527.453	1,201,299.193
4,275,190.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,124,975.06
99,113.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,113.03
39,994.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,994.57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,875.80	17,554.62	25,993.71	27,134.54	1,043.20	8,992.24	83,594.11
4,417,173.89	17,554.62	25,993.71	27,134.54	1,043.20	8,992.24	5,347,676.77

DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	
$17,223,396.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$17,921,701.61
864,161.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	864,161.71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	$1,300,604.81	$648,202.60	$1,112,796.23	$176,193.18	$326,092.14	3,563,888.96
18,087,558.06	1,300,604.81	648,202.60	1,112,796.23	176,193.18	326,092.14	22,349,752.28
4,974,767.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,963,607.33
115,331.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115,331.52
46,539.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,539.13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,346.38	20,427.19	30,247.23	31,574.72	1,213.89	10,463.70	97,273.11
5,139,984.14	20,427.19	30,247.23	31,574.72	1,213.89	10,463.70	6,222,751.09
23,227,542.20	1,321,032.00	678,449.83	1,144,370.95	177,407.07	336,555.84	28,572,503.37

IX.—Coinage Executed at the Mints of the United States

Denomination.	PHILADELPHIA.		SAN FRANCISCO.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.				
Double-eagles	44,111	$882,220.00	774,700	$15,494,000.00
Eagles	4,485	44,850.00	425,400	4,254,000.00
Half-eagles	7,565	37,825.00	.....	.....
Three dollars	2,429	7,287.00	.....	.....
Quarter-eagles	17,648	44,120.00	.....	.....
Dollars	30,729	30,729.00	.....	.....
Total gold	106,967	1,047,031.00	1,200,100	19,748,000.00
SILVER.				
Dollars	21,726,811	21,726,811.00	700,000	700,000.00
Subsidiary:				
Half-dollars	12,711	6,355.50	.....	.....
Quarter-dollars	12,711	3,177.75	.....	.....
Dimes	7,380,711	738,071.10	972,678	97,267.80
Total subsidiary	7,406,133	747,604.35	972,678	97,267.80
Total silver	29,132,944	22,474,415.35	1,672,678	797,267.80
MINOR.				
Five cents	15,881,361	794,068.05	.....	.....
Three cents	21,561	646.83	.....	.....
One cent	48,869,361	488,693.61	.....	.....
Total minor	64,772,283	1,283,408.49	.....	.....
Total coinage	94,012,194	24,804,854.84	2,872,778	20,545,267.80

DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

CARSON.		NEW ORLEANS.		TOTAL.	
Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
30,945	$618,900.00	.....	.....	849,756	$16,995,120.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	429,885	4,298,850.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,565	37,825.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,429	7,287.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	17,648	44,120.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	30,729	30,729.00
30,945	618,900.00	.....	.....	1,338,012	21,413,931.00
350,000	350,000.00	11,875,000	$11,875,000.00	34,651,811	34,651,811.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	12,711	6,355.50
.....	.....	.....	.....	12,711	3,177.75
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,353,389	835,338.90
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,378,811	844,872.15
350,000	350,000.00	11,875,000	11,875,000.00	43,030,622	35,496,683.15
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,881,361	794,068.05
.....	.....	.....	.....	21,561	646.83
.....	.....	.....	.....	48,869,361	488,693.61
.....	.....	.....	.....	64,772,283	1,283,408.49
380,945	968,900.00	11,875,000	11,875,000.00	109,140,917	58,194,022.64

X.—Values of Foreign Coins, January 1, 1890

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic .	Gold and silver	Peso	$0.965	Gold: argentine ($4.824) and ½ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary....	Silver.....	Florin	.345	Gold: 4 florins ($1.929), 8 florins ($3.858), ducat ($2.287) and 4 ducats ($9.158). Silver: 1 and 2 florins.
Belgium	Gold and silver	Franc.....	.193	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver.....	Boliviano	.698	Silver: Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions N. A. (except Newfoundland).	Gold	Dollar	1.00	
Central American States—				
Costa Rica	Silver.....	Peso.....	.698	Silver: peso and divisions.
Guatemala				
Honduras.....				
Nicaragua				
Salvador.....				
Chili.....	Gold and silver	Peso.....	.912	Gold: escudo ($1.824), doubloon ($4.561), and condor ($9.123). Silver: peso and divisions.
China.....	Silver.....	Tael (Shanghai)	1.031	
		Tael (Haikwan (customs))	1.148	
Colombia	Silver.....	Peso.....	.698	Gold: condor ($9.647) and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba	Gold and silver	Peso.....	.926	Gold: doubloon ($5.017). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold	Crown.....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Silver.....	Sucre	.698	Gold: condor ($9.647) and double-condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piastres).	4.943	Gold: pound (100 piastres), 50 piasters, 20 piastres, 10 piastres, and 5 piastres. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piastres.
Franco.....	Gold and silver	Franc.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire	Gold	Mark.....	.238	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling .	4.866½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign.
Greece.....	Gold and silver	Drachma	.193	Gold: 5,10,20,50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti.....	Gold and silver	Gourde	.965	Silver: gourde.
India	Silver.....	Rupee	.332	Gold: mohur ($7.105). Silver: rupee and divisions.

X.—VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, JANUARY 1, 1890—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Italy	Gold and silver	Lira	$0.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 liras. Silver: 5 liras.
Japan	Gold and silver*	Yen... Gold...	.997	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen.
		Yen... Silver..	.752	Silver: yen.
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.00	
Mexico	Silver	Dollar	.758	Gold: dollar ($0.983), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Gold and silver	Florin	.402	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.014	Gold: 2 dollars ($2.027+).
Norway	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Silver	Sol	.698	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Silver	Rouble	.558	Gold: imperial ($7.718), and ½ imperial† ($3.860). Silver: ¼, ½, and 1 rouble.
Spain	Gold and silver	Peseta	.193	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold and silver	Franc	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Tripoli	Silver	Mahbub of 20 piastres.	.629	
Turkey	Gold	Piastre	.044	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piastres.
Venezuela	Silver	Bolivar	.140	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

* Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.
† Coined since January 1, 1886. Old half-imperial = $3,986.

XI.—GOLD AND SILVER BULLION OPERATED UPON IN THE REFINERIES OF THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA, SAN FRANCISCO, NEW ORLEANS, AND CARSON, AND THE ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

Months.	MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.			MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.		
	Bullion containing gold.		Bullion free from gold.	Bullion containing gold.		Bullion free from gold.
	Gold.	Silver.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Silver.
1889.	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*	*Standard ozs.*
January	20,203.877	14,679.28	35,462.73	16,035.595	58,965.16	21,080.65
February	22,262.225	15,022.70	37,453.77	14,743.243	59,629.58	.....
March	16,101.086	10,202.69	38,352.91	17,024.177	2,906.40	.....
April	17,028.540	19,016.28	22,025.59	20,590.082	3,283.08	.....
May	35,299.486	28,171.31	69,710.86	21,870.838	4,486.06	161.26
June	.868	25.39	.....	15,679 832	57,207.85	230.00
July	22,243.758	15,287.32	40,845.62	.....	.....	.....
August	23,224.814	31,147.09	30,793.55	26,181 011	42,791.07	.....
September	18,501.489	12,994.59	32,851.20	18,813.983	82,817.67	.....
October	19,772.464	8,665.39	42,092.99	20,014.611	24,025.72	7,088 29
November	28,002.295	16,631.70	56,508.53	21,269.590	12,952.55	59,635.25
December	25,216.526	16,288.57	50,585.82	17,479.575	85,750.11	488.82
Total bullion	247,857.428	188,132.31	456,683.57 188,132.31	209,702.537	434,815.25	88,684.27 434,815.25
Total silver	.....	.....	644,815.88	.....	.....	523,499.52

	MINT AT CARSON.			MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.		
January	5,399.700	106,388.30	3,283.28	.....	.....	.....
February	3,461.803	85,910.87	.....	2,552.863	6,195.43	.....
March	3,924.042	99,997.87	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	2,776.003	64,451.64	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	4,787.663	106,941.91	857.32	.....	.....	.....
June	3,977.341	59,653.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	5,230.514	81,400.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	6,832.093	137,209.73	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	6,394.063	87,309.84	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	8,925.983	128,597.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	5,895.573	126,725.43	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	7,574.216	160,006.63	.....	3,398.751	7,162.45	.....
Total bullion	65,178.994	1,244,594.17	4,140.60 1,244,594.17	5,951.614	13,357.88	..... 13,357.88
Total silver	.....	.....	1,248,734.77	.....	.....	13,357.88

	ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK.					
January	55,172.000	108,487.00	76,365.00	.....	.....	.....
February	40,111.000	48,584.00	39,789.00	.....	.....	.....
March	37,250.000	67,608.00	37,484.00	.....	.....	.....
April	47,942.000	82,168.00	120,095.00	.....	.....	.....
May	52,390.000	90,446.00	143,000.00	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	96,137.000	202,496.00	97,390.00	.....	.....	.....
August	48,403.000	86,579.00	63,217.00	.....	.....	.....
September	36,686.000	128,226.00	24,292.00	.....	.....	.....
October	55,876.000	166,788.00	27,313.00	.....	.....	.....
November	45,342.000	133,110.00	11,092.00	.....	.....	.....
December	42,439.000	131,557.00	32,946.00	.....	.....	.....
Total bullion	557,748.000	1,246,049.00	672,983.00 1,246,049.00	.....	.....	.....
Total silver	.....	.....	1,919,032.00	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Calendar year 1889.	BULLION CONTAINING GOLD.		BULLION FREE FROM GOLD.
	Gold.	Silver.	Silver.
	Standard ounces.	*Standard ounces.*	*Standard ounces.*
Mint at Philadelphia	247,857.428	188,132.31	456,683.57
Mint at San Francisco	209,702.537	434,815.25	88,684.27
Mint at Carson	65,178.994	1,244,594.17	4,140.66
Mint at New Orleans	5,951.614	13,357.88	.....
Assay Office at New York	557,748.000	1,246,049.00	672,983.00
Total	1,086,438.573	3,126,948.61	1,222,491.44
			3,126,948.61
Total silver	.....	.....	4,349,440.05

XII.—UNREFINED GOLD AND SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, WITH THE STATES AND TERRITORIES PRODUCING THE SAME, AND REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION NOT DISTRIBUTED, BY VALUE, DEPOSITED AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION TO THE CLOSE OF THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

Locality.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alabama	$233,964.00	$134.45	$234,098.45
Alaska	749,001.70	6,795.99	755,797.69
Arizona	4,915,243.13	13,798,710.04	18,713,953.17
California	753,235,678.39	4,054,996.66	757,290,675.05
Colorado	57,546,890.88	24,500,484.51	82,047,375.39
Dakota	34,942,925.70	868,271.35	35,811,197.05
Georgia	8,786,416.18	5,047.97	8,791,464.15
Idaho	31,454,092.32	1,800,607.30	33,254,699.62
Maine	5,638.20	22.02	5,660.22
Maryland	5,029.28	13.50	5,042.78
Michigan	167,918.78	3,808,355.22	3,976,274.00
Missouri	13.90	359.11	373.01
Montana	65,292,411.97	15,297,314.96	80,589,726.93
Nebraska	1,921.79	273,225.62	275,147.41
Nevada	27,237,579.73	96,690,709.88	123,928,289.61
New Hampshire	481.34	1.75	483.09
New Mexico	3,953,100.32	6,215,184.34	10,168,284.66
North Carolina	11,510,654.86	63,004.58	11,573,659.44
Oregon	20,156,425.61	75,210.35	20,231,635.96
South Carolina	1,753,237.41	2,086.23	1,755,323.64
Tennessee	89,282.76	10.89	89,293.65
Texas	3,528.16	3,059.00	6,587.16
Utah	1,028,253.12	19,139,836.27	20,168,089.39
Vermont	78,489.66	84.36	78,574.02
Virginia	1,739,213 91	336.96	1,739,550.87
Washington	561,326.51	5,909.70	567,236.21
Wyoming	790,150.89	12,527.52	802,678.41
Other sources	39,585,239.06	42,548,271.39	82,133,510.45
Total unrefined	1,065,824,109.56	229,170,571.92	1,294,994,681.48
Refined bullion	349,429,345.98	290,409,527.67	639,838,873.65
Grand total	1,415,253,455.54	519,580,099.59	1,934,833,555.13

XIII.—Assets and Liabilities of United States

ASSETS.

Institutions.	GOLD BULLION.		SILVER BULLION.	
	Standard weight.	Value.	Standard weight.	Value (cost).
COINAGE MINTS.	*Ounces.*		*Ounces.*	
Philadelphia	1,446,795.268	$26,917,121.02	5,453,506.96	$5,343,741.78
San Francisco	184,671.040	3,435,740.23	1,189,520.11	1,028,209.91
New Orleans	36,505.134	679,165.28	874,654.83	741,823.25
Carson	110,112.122	2,048,597.65	634,072.49	541,959.42
ASSAY OFFICES.				
New York	1,826,986.447	33,990,445.23	3,516,465.75	3,968,043.77
Denver	3,980.125	74,048.84	1,066.79	906.77
Helena	3,944.907	73,393.63	1,362.30	1,192.92
Boisé	1,342.393	24,974.83	522.60	444.21
St. Louis	331.925	6,175.34	.....	.....
Charlotte	875.157	16,281.98	86.78	73.66
Total	3,615,544.518	67,265,944.03	11,671,258.61	11,626,395.69

LIABILITIES.

Institutions.	Bullion fund.	Undeposited earnings.
COINAGE MINTS.		
Philadelphia	$65,684,318.84	.....
San Francisco	33,142,237.68	.....
New Orleans	6,268,844.25	$73.79
Carson	3,335,000.00	93.19
ASSAY OFFICES.		
New York	52,653,954.27	2,792.25
Denver	117,081.36	992.06
Helena	132,437.68	972.66
Boisé	53,333.66	356.46
St. Louis	50,342.58	248.37
Charlotte	36,075.69	317.54
Total	161,473,626.01	5,846.32

MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES JANUARY 1, 1890.

ASSETS.

Value of bullion shipped for coinage.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Minor coin.	Minor coinage metals.	Deficiencies.	Total.
.....	$1,062,423.50	$32,825,606.42	$399,038.86	$66,043.31	.....	$66,613,974.89
.....	1,801,440.00	26,856,894.56	.....	.....	$413,557.96	33,535,842.66
.....	181,260.00	4,938,254.38	.....	.....	.....	6,540,502.91
.....	381,564.83	407,043.27	.....	.....	.....	3,379,165.17
.....	14,715,184.46	9,895.51	.....	.....	.....	52,683,568.97
.....	43,115.00	2.81	.....	.....	.....	118,073.42
.....	58,823.00	.79	.....	.....	.....	133,410.34
.....	28,269.82	1.26	.....	.....	.....	53,690.12
$35,668.87	8,746.00	.74	.....	.....	.....	50,590.95
.....	20,035.00	2.59	.....	.....	.....	36,393.23
35,668.87	18,300,861.61	65,037,702.33	399,038.86	66,043.31	413,557.96	163,145,212.66

LIABILITIES.

Seignorage on silver.	Unpaid depositors.	Minor coin profits.	Minor coin metal fund.	Unpaid cent depositors.	Total.
$365,056.27	$99,517.61	$425,639.63	$38,800.00	$642.54	$66,613,974.89
132,932.07	260,672.91	.....	.....	.....	33,535,842.66
271,557.35	27.52	.....	.....	.....	6,540,502.91
44,071.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,379,165.17
.....	26,822.45	.....	.....	.....	52,683,568.97
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,073.42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,410.34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,690.12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,590.95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,393.23
813,617.67	387,040.49	425,639.63	38,800.00	642.54	163,145,212.66

XIV.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Coin, Bullion, and Ores into and from the United States during the Year ended December 31, 1889.

IMPORTS.

Customs districts and ports.	BULLION.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total gold and silver bullion.
NEW YORK.			
January	$44,258	$103,493	$147,751
February	24,818	99,208	124,026
March	25,781	82,908	108,689
April	26,336	88,537	114,873
May	59,983	79,009	138,992
June	40,201	75,620	115,821
July	49,930	60,408	110,338
August	21,437	59,371	80,808
September	29,117	68,682	97,799
October	23,600	8,514	32,114
November	55,437	17,800	73,237
December	46,120	31,362	77,482
Total	447,018	774,912	1,221,930
SAN FRANCISCO.			
January	25,760	121,466	147,226
February	28,404	184,336	212,740
March	13,366	184,030	197,396
April	33,328	210,790	244,118
May	35,818	126,330	162,148
June	38,220	167,109	205,329
July	48,117	183,612	231,729
August	64,563	218,274	282,837
September	180,499	202,456	382,955
October	129,020	159,561	288,581
November	61,277	237,263	298,540
December	37,314	203,196	240,510
Total	695,686	2,198,423	2,894,109
ALL OTHER PORTS.			
January	54,036	249,708	303,744
February	5,535	141,387	146,922
March	32,905	153,585	186,490
April	20,499	177,414	197,913
May	18,716	234,922	253,638
June	57,942	232,513	290,455
July	44,853	239,985	284,840
August	108,885	226,551	335,436
September	23,242	198,582	221,824
October	48,575	215,784	264,359
November	57,484	215,793	273,277
December	64,621	193,975	258,596
Total	537,295	2,480,199	3,017,494
Total imports (bullion)	1,679,999	5,453,534	7,133,533

XIV.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver, etc.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Customs districts and ports.	COIN.						Total gold and silver coin.
	Gold.			Silver.			
	United States.	Foreign.	Total.	United States.	Foreign.	Total.	
NEW YORK.							
January	$64,913	$396,588	$461,501	$12,977	$16,803	$29,780	$491,281
February	25,411	694,696	720,107	16,041	52,141	68,182	788,289
March	33,854	461,738	495,592	12,679	22,207	34,886	530,478
April	16,079	636,729	652,808	6,911	74,446	81,357	734,165
May	156,510	397,053	553,563	14,488	51,749	66,237	619,800
June	249,561	209,547	459,108	16,118	6,341	22,459	481,567
July	13,801	661,238	675,039	7,528	18,851	26,379	701,418
August	114,340	147,148	261,488	9,862	20,727	30,589	292,077
September	32,742	6,149	38,891	4,713	1,441	6,154	45,045
October	218,974	173,417	392,391	12,321	89,910	102,231	494,622
November	495,764	100,750	596,514	14,889	276,237	291,126	887,640
December	166,103	384,144	550,247	29,756	79,851	109,607	659,854
Total	1,588,052	4,269,197	5,857,249	158,283	710,704	868,987	6,726,236
SAN FRANCISCO.							
January	12,186	.....	12,186	307	58,315	58,622	70,808
February	7,438	2,018	9,456	.....	47,066	47,066	56,522
March	37,579	7,786	45,365	600	56,314	56,914	102,279
April	9,075	.....	9,075	702	43,295	43,997	53,072
May	9,170	7,648	16,818	.....	89,924	89,924	106,742
June	11,000	.....	11,000	50	93,579	93,629	104,629
July	10,741	.....	10,741	.....	60,771	60,771	71,512
August	4,174	1,100	5,274	.....	22,986	22,986	28,260
September	16,847	2,098,595	2,115,442	.....	95,231	95,231	2,210,673
October	3,560	103,172	106,732	.....	112,790	112,790	219,522
November	2,000	982,705	984,705	.....	23,039	23,039	1,007,744
December	592	594,799	595,391	.....	36,877	36,877	632,268
Total	124,362	3,797,823	3,922,185	1,659	740,187	741,846	4,664,031
ALL OTHER PORTS.							
January	340	50,925	51,265	.....	1,000,349	1,000,349	1,051,614
February	9,180	19,900	29,080	3,929	604,587	608,516	637,596
March	19,000	48,350	67,350	.....	920,714	920,714	988,064
April	38,510	25,197	63,707	2,900	843,796	846,696	910,403
May	8,835	60,161	68,996	3,293	1,337,014	1,340,307	1,409,303
June	42,180	10,005	52,194	4,856	801,896	806,752	858,946
July	22,800	4,850	27,650	3,121	1,187,270	1,190,391	1,218,041
August	1,830	34,450	36,280	.....	970,634	970,634	1,006,914
September	3,000	19,500	22,500	3,900	818,328	822,228	844,728
October	67,945	28,725	96,670	3,269	1,052,210	1,055,479	1,152,149
November	10,000	8,350	18,350	260	1,610,774	1,611,034	1,629,384
December	657	10,500	11,157	476	981,319	981,795	992,952
Total	224,286	320,913	545,199	26,004	12,128,891	12,154,895	12,700,094
Total imports (coin)	1,936,700	8,387,933	10,324,633	185,946	13,579,782	13,765,728	24,090,361

XIV.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver, etc. - Continued.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS

Customs districts and ports.	BULLION.						Total gold and silver bullion.
	Gold.			Silver.			
	U. S. mint or assay office bars.	Other bullion.	Total.	U. S. mint or assay office bars.	Other bullion.	Total.	
NEW YORK.							
January	$496,130	$5,609	$501,739	.....	$1,472,466	$1,472,466	$1,974,205
February	511,893	6,264	518,157	$29,053	1,162,995	1,192,048	1,710,205
March	1,252,000	1,016,570	2,268,570	.....	1,074,780	1,074,780	3,343,350
April	1,024,299	5,630	1,029,929	.....	1,350,735	1,350,735	2,380,664
May	12,522,216	2,500	12,524,716	.....	2,047,907	2,047,907	14,572,623
June	17,392,592	2,450	17,395,042	.....	1,110,917	1,110,917	18,505,959
July	4,670,773	12,653	4,683,426	.....	1,287,703	1,287,703	5,971,129
August	.....	3,650	3,650	.....	2,100,083	2,100,083	2,103,733
September	.....	2,000	2,000	.....	1,411,102	1,411,102	1,413,102
October	1,532,101	42,100	1,574,201	.....	2,012,688	2,012,688	3,586,889
November	.....	3,600	3,600	189,612	1,140,322	1,329,934	1,333,534
December	.....	1,200	1,200	96,812	2,091,104	2,187,916	2,189,116
Total	39,402,004	1,101,226	40,506,230	315,477	18,262,802	18,578,279	59,084,509
SAN FRANCISCO.							
January	.....	200	200	4,000	620,000	624,000	624,200
February	.....	270	270	126,000	648,500	774,500	774,770
March	.....	.....	.....	65,000	618,700	683,700	683,700
April	.....	130	130	30,000	745,000	775,000	775,130
May	.....	380	380	40,000	793,500	833,500	833,880
June	.....	985	985	78,500	786,200	864,700	865,685
July	.....	410	410	.....	500,160	500,160	500,570
August	.....	1,356	1,356	3,300	907,592	910,892	912,248
September	.....	460	460	28,000	392,300	420,300	420,760
October	.....	3,640	3,640	41,500	685,200	726,700	730,340
November	.....	1,636	1,636	.....	644,000	644,000	645,636
December	.....	2,824	2,824	35,000	697,300	732,300	735,124
Total	.....	12,291	12,291	451,300	8,038,452	8,489,752	8,502,043
ALL OTHER PORTS.							
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500	500
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500	500
Total domestic exports (bullion)	39,402,004	1,116,517	40,518,521	766,777	26,301,754	27,068,531	67,587,052

XIV.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver, etc.—Continued.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

Customs districts and ports.	COIN.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
NEW YORK.			
January	$600,402	$4,900	$605,302
February	893,887	750	894,637
March	550,257	.....	550,257
April	49,579	3,000	52,579
May	215,192	600	215,792
June	220,709	2,000	222,709
July	175,155	.....	175,155
August	141,665	.....	141,665
September	140,350	350	140,700
October	153,870	67,484	221,354
November	346,938	82	347,020
December	196,845	.....	196,845
Total	3,684,849	79,166	3,764,015
SAN FRANCISCO.			
January	88,155	.....	88,155
February	14,706	.....	14,706
March	28,108	1,550	29,658
April	31,184	.....	31,184
May	40,593	.....	40,593
June	49,992	.....	49,992
July	20,806	.....	20,806
August	115,433	.....	115,433
September	68,690	.....	68,690
October	342,162	1,000	343,162
November	216,944	.....	216,944
December	82,734	150	82,884
Total	1,099,507	2,700	1,102,207
ALL OTHER PORTS.			
January	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	1,000	1,000
March	.....	25,000	25,000
April	.....	1,400	1,400
May	250	3,688	3,938
June	.....	3,000	3,000
July	.....	1,919	1,919
August	.....	4,058	4,058
September	.....	.....	.....
October	.....	1,139	1,139
November	370	65	435
December	.....	13	13
Total	620	41,282	41,902
Total domestic exports (coin)	4,784,976	123,148	4,908,124

XIV.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver, etc.—Continued.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

Customs districts and ports.	BULLION.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
NEW YORK.			
January			
February			
March			
April		$30,386	$30,386
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October	$12,600	38,898	51,498
November		15,400	15,400
December		32,000	32,000
Total	12,600	116,684	129,284
SAN FRANCISCO.			
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			
Total			
ALL OTHER PORTS.			
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			
Total			
Total foreign exports (bullion)	12,600	116,684	129,284

XIV.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver, etc.—Continued.

FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

Customs districts and ports.	COIN.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
NEW YORK.			
January	$6,584	$279,080	$285,664
February	51,188	152,237	203,425
March	1,545,649	206,726	1,752,375
April	2,065,192	597,697	2,662,889
May	663,902	392,544	1,056,446
June	464,146	127,078	591,224
July	401,989	21,740	423,729
August	158,072	132,365	290,437
September	78,080	223,378	301,458
October	146,990	388,212	535,202
November	6,254	395,066	401,320
December	29,317	176,181	205,498
Total	5,617,363	3,092,304	8,709,667
SAN FRANCISCO.			
January	.....	616,098	616,098
February	.....	449,343	449,343
March	.....	489,764	489,764
April	.....	851,524	851,524
May	.....	1,210,095	1,210,095
June	.....	1,090,188	1,090,188
July	.....	800,858	800,858
August	.....	1,072,692	1,072,692
September	.....	532,370	532,370
October	.....	892,117	892,117
November	.....	1,435,890	1,435,890
December	.....	690,282	690,282
Total	.....	10,131,221	10,131,221
ALL OTHER PORTS.			
January	.....	6,927	6,927
February	.....	29,162	29,162
March	.....	29,633	29,633
April	.....	18,065	18,065
May	.....	4,400	4,400
June	.....	9,620	9,620
July	.....	9,469	9,469
August	.....	12,685	12,685
September	.....	26,680	26,680
October	.....	8,926	8,926
November	.....	3,739	3,739
December	.....	3,036	3,036
Total	.....	162,342	162,342
Total foreign exports (coin)	5,617,363	13,385,867	19,003,230

XIV.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver.

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
IMPORTS.			
Bullion	$1,679,999	$5,453,534	$7,133,533
Foreign coin	8,387,933	13,579,782	21,967,715
Total	10,067,932	19,033.316	29,101,248
United States coin	1,936,700	185,946	2,122,646
Total bullion and coin	12,004,632	19,219,262	31,223,894
EXPORTS.			
Domestic bullion	40,518,521	27,068,531	67,587,052
Foreign bullion	12,600	116,684	129,284
Foreign coin	5,617,363	13,385,867	19,003,230
Total	46,148,484	40,571,082	86,719,566
United States coin	4,784,976	123,148	4,908,124
Total bullion and coin	50,933,460	40,694,230	91,627,690
EXCESS.			
Bullion and foreign coin:			
Exports	36,080,552	21,537,766	57,618,318
United States coin:			
Imports	.....	62,798	.....
Exports	2,848,276	.....	.....

XV (*a*).—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Ores during the Year ending December 31, 1889.

IMPORTS.

Month.	New York, N. Y.		San Francisco, Cal.		Paso del Norte, Tex. and N. Mex.		All other customs districts, etc.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
January	$10	$39,598	.....	$31,489	.....	$449,179	$3,000	$25,311
February	.....	73,696	$100	112,498	.....	309,793	50	27,457
March	.....	38,873	.....	30,736	.....	384,072	550	208,696
April	2,600	45,882	.....	24,037	.....	455,148	.....	191,028
May	51	53,380	.....	89,213	$8,741	420,564	500	179,955
June	.....	50,236	.....	102,585	.....	358,373	1,000	264,774
July	25	25,716	.....	19,577	.....	275,630	250	290,399
August	500	18,423	.....	25,054	.....	270,304	.....	229,851
September	4,800	48,692	.....	11,464	2,686	363,796	3,160	105,370
October	7,000	4,319	443	33,968	5,176	374,059	.....	157,846
November	4,609	47,796	.....	9,566	6,789	343,473	340	176,649
December	.....	51,074	.....	65,532	4,166	494,592	342	174,992
Total	19,595	497,685	543	555,719	27,558	4,498,983	9,192	2,032,328

Total imports of gold ores, $56,888; silver ores, $7,584,715.

EXPORTS.

Month.	Domestic exports.		Foreign exports.			
	Ores, gold and silver bearing.		New York, N. Y.		All other customs districts.	
	New York, N. Y.	All other customs districts.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
January	$2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	$393
February	1,760	.....	.....	$10,000	.....	321
March	1,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	320
June	5,321	$500	.....	.....	.....	1,539
July	190	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	37	5	.....	.....	$454	2,356
September	275	.....	$1,000	.....	498	18,026
October	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	1,056
November	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	579
December	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,194
Total	12,256	605	1,000	10,000	952	25,784

Total exports of gold and silver bearing ores (domestic), $12,861. Total exports of gold ores (foreign), $1,952. Total exports of silver ores (foreign), $35,784.

XV (*b*).—Statement, by Countries, of the Exports of Domestic Copper Ore from the United States during the Year ending December 31, 1889.

Countries to which exported.	Quantities.	Values.
	Tons.	
England	44,254	$8,030,201
Germany	1,582	196,005
Total	45,836	8,226,206

XVI.—QUANTITY AND COST OF SILVER BULLION DELIVERED ON PURCHASES AT THE COINAGE MINTS AND NUMBER OF SILVER DOLLARS COINED MONTHLY DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1889.

Month.	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Coinage.
January	2, 443, 169. 97	$2, 055, 756. 34	$3, 100, 000
February	2, 478, 539. 58	2, 084, 719. 93	2, 710, 300
March	2, 554, 284. 12	2, 149, 707. 89	3, 000, 025
April	2, 418, 849. 78	2, 019, 693. 61	2, 978, 000
May	2, 405, 433. 18	2, 006, 562. 39	3, 164, 025
June	2, 307, 052. 35	1, 922, 622. 20	3, 264, 110
July	2, 687, 469. 41	2, 235, 682. 85	1, 300, 000
August	2, 505, 886. 10	2, 089, 045. 43	2, 875, 000
September	2, 574, 479. 86	2, 159, 316. 37	2, 860, 000
October	2, 506, 315. 19	2, 116, 081. 07	3, 100, 351
November	2, 290, 308. 29	1, 971, 173. 95	3, 300, 000
December	2, 967, 498. 40	2, 569, 148. 57	3, 000, 000
Total	30 139 286 23	25, 379 510 60	34, 651, 811
Purchased and coined from March 1, 1878, to January 1, 1889	275, 007, 939. 55	266, 091, 445 50	315 284 352
Purchased and coined from March 1, 1878, to January 1, 1890	305, 147, 225 78	291, 470, 956. 16	349, 936, 163
Monthly average, January 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890	2, 511, 607. 18	2, 114, 959. 21	2, 887, 651
Monthly average for 142 months	2, 148, 924. 12	2, 052, 612. 37	2, 464, 339

XVII.—Monthly Purchases of Silver Bullion during the Calendar Year 1889.

Month.	PHILADELPHIA.		NEW ORLEANS.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
January	1,511,071.06	$1,271,214.25	928,460.17	$781,398.48
February	1,625,137.86	1,366,447.86	850,478.11	715,747.13
March	1,622,052.04	1,365,176.56	929,057.64	781,792.10
April	1,779,917.10	1,486,346.31	635,185.25	530,103.74
May	1,643,354.44	1,371,034.40	757,642.18	631,693.62
June	1,404,334.56	1,170,088.81	898,349.96	748,604.64
July	1,300,964.69	1,082,347.69	1,279,002.90	1,064,120.37
August	1,200,667.97	1,001,409.07	1,186,911.66	989,137.45
September	1,659,319.54	1,391,747.77	826,275.72	693,033.36
October	1,220,827.31	1,029,332.48	899,103.82	757,760.04
November	1,061,469.08	912,203.07	346,240.47	297,671.66
December	1,504,181.99	1,300,079.25	467,396.48	405,218.06
Total	17,533,297.64	14,747,427.52	10,004,104.36	8,396,280.59

Month.	SAN FRANCISCO.		CARSON.		TOTAL.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
January	2,709.97	$2,330.57	928.77	$813.04	2,443,169.97	$2,055,756.34
February	2,664.42	2,291.41	259.19	233.53	2,478,539.58	2,084,719.93
March	2,924.71	2,515.71	249.73	223.52	2,554,284.12	2,149,707.89
April	3,377.75	2,909.78	369.68	333.78	2,418,849.78	2,019,693.61
May	4,020.61	3,457.72	415.95	376.65	2,405,433.18	2,006,562.39
June	2,961.46	2,548 20	1,406.35	1,380.55	2,307,052.35	1,922,622.20
July	.....	.....	107,501.82	89,214.79	2,687,469.41	2,235,682.85
August	4,510.04	3,878.67	113,796.43	94,620.24	2,505,886.10	2,089,045.43
September	2,852.38	2,453.43	86,032.22	72,081.87	2,574,479.86	2,159,316.37
October	220,832.31	188,962.70	165,551.75	140,025.85	2,506,315.19	2,116,081.07
November	753,842.58	650,535.14	128,756.16	110,764.08	2,290,308.29	1,971,173.95
December	746,538.37	647,929.83	249,381.56	215,921.43	2,967,498.40	2,569,148.57
Total	1,747,234.60	1,509,813.16	854,649.63	725,989.33	30,139,286.23	25,379,510.60

XVIII.—QUANTITY AND COST OF SILVER USED IN THE COINAGE OF SILVER CALENDAR

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Date.	COINED.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.
1889—January	1,718,750.00	$1,449,498.12
February	1,469,789.06	1,238,477.42
March	1,718,771.48	1,447,804.14
April	1,613,906.25	1,355,920.52
May	1,773,771.48	1,487,347.85
June	1,859,782 03	1,556,965.35
July	687,500.00	574,621.90
August	1,632,812.50	1,364,095.93
September	1,598,437.50	1,336,971.81
October	1,719,051.63	1,440,597.59
November	1,718,750.00	1,449,030.06
December	1,160,156.25	986,770.65
Total	18,671,478.18	15,688,101.34

MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

1889—January	915,312.50	$797,816.92
February	859,375.00	724,380.73
March	859,375.00	723,809.43
April	945,312.50	793,582.13
May	945,312.50	790,985.95
June	945,312.50	789,083.08
July	429,687.50	357,863.19
August	837,890.63	698,033.30
September	859,375.00	717,476.90
October	859,375.00	719,792.52
November	859,375.00	722,890.75
December	859,375.00	728,863.93
Total	10,205,078.13	8,564,578.83

MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

1889—January	.....	.....
February	.....	.....
March	.....	.....
April	.....	.....
May	.....	.....
June	.....	.....
July	.....	.....
August	.....	.....
September	.....	.....
October	.....	.....
November	171,875.00	$148,049.30
December	429,687.50	371,417.80
Total	601,562.50	519,467.10

DOLLARS, WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS, AT EACH MINT MONTHLY DURING THE YEAR 1889.

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA

WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS.		TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.		Dollars coined.	Seignorage.
Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
.....	.....	1,718,750.00	$1,449,498.12	2,000,000	$550,501.88
.....	.....	1,469,789.06	1,238,477.42	1,710,300	471,822.58
4,559.54	$3,841.97	1,723,331.02	1,451,646.11	2,000,025	552,220.86
.....	.....	1,613,906.25	1,355,920.52	1,878,000	522,079.48
....	....	1,773,771.48	1,487,347.85	2,064,025	576,677.15
7,813.59	6,546.95	1,867,595.62	1,563,512.30	2,164,110	607,144.65
.....	.....	687,500.00	574,621.90	800,000	225,378.10
4,439.69	3,710.75	1,637,252.19	1,367,806.68	1,900,000	535,904.07
.....	.....	1,598,437.50	1,336,971.81	1,860,000	523,028.19
.....	.....	1,719,051.63	1,440,597.59	2,000,351	559,753.41
....	.....	1,718,750.00	1,449,030.06	2,000,000	550,969.94
6,019.98	5,044.86	1,166,176.23	991,815.51	1,350,000	363,229.35
22,832.80	19,144.53	18,694,310.98	15,707,245.87	21,726,811	6,038,709.66

MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

....	.....	945,312.50	$797,816.92	1,100,000	$302,183.08
968.08	$816.01	860,343.08	725,196.74	1,000,000	275,619.27
.....	.....	859,375.00	723,809.43	1,000,000	276,190.57
1,039.87	872.96	946,352.37	794,455.09	1,100,000	306,417.87
719.52	602.05	946,032.02	791,588.00	1,100,000	309,014.05
9,408.67	7,853.72	954,721.17	796,936.80	1,100,000	310,916.92
2,249.66	1,873.62	431,937.16	359,736.81	500,000	142,136.81
.....	.....	837,890.63	698,033.30	975,000	276,966.70
.....	.....	859,375.00	717,476.90	1,000,000	282,523.10
.....	.....	859,375.00	719,792.52	1,000,000	280,207.48
1,104.40	929.00	860,479.40	723,819.75	1,000,000	277,109.25
.....	.....	859,375.00	728,863.93	1,000,000	271,136.07
15,490.20	12,947.36	10,220,568.33	8,577,526.19	11,875,000	3,310,421.17

MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
299.26	$258.15	299.26	$258.15	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	171,875.00	148,049.30	200,000	$51,950.70
....	.....	429,687.50	371,417.80	500,000	128,582.20
299.26	258.15	601,861.76	519,725.25	700,000	180,532.00

XVIII.—QUANTITY AND COST OF SILVER USED IN THE COINAGE OF SILVER MINT AT CARSON.

Date.	COINED.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.
1889—January		
February		
March		
April		
May		
June		
July		
August		
September		
October	85,937.50	$72,733.25
November	85,937.50	72,990.00
December	128,906.25	110,179.77
Total	300,781.25	255,903.02

DOLLARS, WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS, AT EACH MINT, ETC.—Continued.

MINT AT CARSON.

WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS.		TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.		Dollars coined.	Seignorage.
Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,297.48	$2,477.66	3,297.48	$2,477.66	.....	.....
.....	.....	85,937.50	72,733.25	100,000	$27,266.75
.....	.....	85,937.50	72,990.00	100,000	27,010.00
.....	.....	128,906.25	110,179.77	150,000	39,820.23
3,297.48	2,477.66	304,078.73	258,380.68	350,000	94,096.98

XIX.—Quantity and Cost of Silver used in the Coinage of Silver Dollars, Wasted and Sold in Sweeps, Monthly, during the Calendar Year 1889.

RECAPITULATION BY MONTHS.

Month.	COINED.		WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
January	2,664,062.50	$2,247,315.04	.....	.....
February	2,329,164.06	1,962,858.15	968.08	$816.01
March	2,578,146.48	2,171,613.57	4,559.54	3,841.97
April	2,559,218.75	2,149,502.65	1,039.87	872.96
May	2,719,083.98	2,278,333.80	719.52	602.05
June	2,805,094.53	2,346,048.43	17,521.52	14,658 82
July	1,117,187.50	932,485.09	2,249.66	1,873.62
August	2,470,703.13	2,062,129.23	4,439.69	3,710.75
September	2,457,812.50	2,054,448.71	3,297.48	2,477.66
October	2,664,364.13	2,233,123.36	.....	.....
November	2,845,937.50	2,392,960.11	1,104.40	929.00
December	2,578,125.00	2,197,232.15	6,019.98	5,044.86
Total	29,778,900.06	25,028,050.29	41,919.74	34,827.70

Month.	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.		Dollars coined.	Seignorage.
	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
January	2,664,062.50	$2,247,315.04	3,100,000	$852,684.96
February	2,330,132.14	1,963,674.16	2,710,300	747,441.85
March	2,582,706.02	2,175,455.54	3,000,025	828,411.43
April	2,560,258.62	2,150,375.61	2,978,000	828,497.35
May	2,719,803.50	2,278,935.85	3,164,025	885,691.20
June	2,822,616.05	2,360,707.25	3,264,110	918,061.57
July	1,119,437.16	934,358.71	1,300,000	367,514.91
August	2,475,142.82	2,065,839.98	2,875,000	812,870.77
September	2,461,109.98	2,056,926.37	2,860,000	805,551.29
October	2,664,364.13	2,233,123.36	3,100,351	867,227.64
November	2,837,041.90	2,393,889.11	3,300,000	907,039.89
December	2,584,144.98	2,202,277.01	3,000,000	802,767.85
Total	29,820,819.80	25,062,877.99	34,651,811	9,623,760.71

RECAPITULATION BY MINTS.

Mint at—	COINED.		WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Philadelphia	18,671,478.18	$15,688,101.34	22,832.80	$19,144.53
New Orleans	10,205,078.13	8,564,578.83	15,490.20	12,947.36
San Francisco	601,562.50	519,467.10	299.26	258.15
Carson	300,781.25	255,903.02	3,297.48	2,477.66
Aggregate	29,778,900.06	25,028,050.29	41,919.74	34,827.70

Mint at—	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.		Dollars coined.	Seignorage.
	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
Philadelphia	18,694,310.98	$15,707,245.87	21,726,811	$6,038,709.66
New Orleans	10,220,568.33	8,577,526.19	11,875,000	3,310,421 17
San Francisco	601,861.76	519,725.25	700,000	180,532.90
Carson	304,078.73	258,380.68	350,000	94,096.98
Aggregate	29,820,819.80	25,062,877.99	34,651,811	9,623,760.71

XX.—COST OF SILVER BULLION CONTRACTED FOR MONTHLY AND DELIVERED ON EACH MONTH'S CONTRACTS, TOGETHER WITH THE VALUE AND COST OF THE MONTHLY COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1889.

Month.	Cost of silver contracted for.	Cost of silver delivered on monthly contracts.	Cost of silver coined into silver dollars.	Nominal value of coinage.
January	$2,130,607.01	$2,130,453.30	$2,247,315.04	$3,100,000.00
February	2,019,051.88	2,019,877.01	1,962,858.15	2,710,300.00
March	2,079,258.49	2,085,952.23	2,171,613.57	3,000,025.00
April	2,010,483.66	2,008,229.73	2,149,502.65	2,978,000.00
May	2,066,927.32	2,064,402.70	2,278,333.80	3,164,025.00
June	2,044,320.99	2,042,285.28	2,346,048.43	3,264,110.00
July	2,096,429.35	2,100,125.13	932,485.09	1,300,000.00
August	2,077,344.64	2,083,038.97	2,062,129.23	2,875,000.00
September	2,175,475.10	2,178,475.70	2,054,448.71	2,860,000.00
October	2,350,629.06	2,349,109.87	2,233,123.36	3,100,351.00
November	2,086,932.61	2,087,845.70	2,392,960.11	3,300,000.00
December	2,328,660.96	2,334,657.58	2,197,232.15	3,000,000.00
Total	25,466,121.07	25,484,553.20	25,028,050.29	34,651,811.00

XXI.—MONTHLY PURCHASE AND COINAGE INTO SILVER DOLLARS OF $2,000,000 WORTH OF SILVER BULLION DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1889.

Month.	Average price per fine ounce for previous month.	Number of fine ounces required to procure $2,000,000 worth of bullion.	Coining value in silver dollars.	Dollars coined.	Silver contained.	Cost of bullion coined.
					Standard ozs.	
January	.93581	2,137,186	$2,763,230	3,100,000	2,664,062.50	$2,247,315.04
February	.93616	2,136,387	2,762,197	2,710,300	2,329,164.06	1,962,858.15
March	.93752	2,133,288	2,758,190	3,000,025	2,578,146.48	2,171,613.57
April	.93652	2,135,566	2,761,136	2,978,000	2,559,218.75	2,149,502.65
May	.92918	2,152,435	2,782,946	3,164,025	2,719,083.98	2,278,333.80
June	.92893	2,153,015	2,783,696	3,264,110	2,805,094.53	2,346,048.43
July	.92547	2,161,064	2,794,103	1,300,000	1,117,187.50	932,485.09
August	.92638	2,158,941	2,791,358	2,875,000	2,470,703.13	2,062,129.23
September	.92959	2,151,486	2,781,719	2,860,000	2,457,812.50	2,054,448.71
October	.93477	2,139,564	2,766,395	3,100,351	2,664,364.13	2,233,123.36
November	.94036	2,126,845	2,749,860	3,300,000	2,835,937.50	2,392,960.11
December	.95956	2,084,289	2,694,838	3,000,000	2,578,125.00	2,197,232.15
Total	... .	25,670,066	33,189,578	34,651,811	29,778,900.06	25,028,050.29

XXII.—HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE PRICE OF BAR SILVER IN LONDON, PER OUNCE BRITISH STANDARD (.925), SINCE 1833, AND THE EQUIVALENT IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN OF AN OUNCE 1,000 FINE, TAKEN AT THE AVERAGE PRICE.

Calendar year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.	Calendar year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*Dollars.*		*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*Dollars.*
1833	58¾	59⅞	59 3/16	1.297	1862	61	62⅛	61 7/16	1.346
1834	59¾	60¾	59 15/16	1.313	1863	61	61¾	61⅜	1.345
1835	59¼	60	59 11/16	1.308	1864	60⅝	62½	61⅜	1.345
1836	59⅝	60⅜	60	1.315	1865	60½	61⅝	61 1/16	1.338
1837	59	60⅜	59 9/16	1.305	1866	60⅜	62¼	61⅛	1.339
1838	59½	60⅛	59½	1.304	1867	60⅜	61¼	60 9/16	1.328
1839	60	60⅝	60⅜	1.323	1868	60⅛	61⅛	60½	1.326
1840	60⅛	60¾	60⅜	1.323	1869	60	61	60 7/16	1.325
1841	59¾	60⅜	60 1/16	1.316	1870	60¼	60¾	60 9/16	1.328
1842	59¼	60	59 7/16	1.303	1871	60 9/16	61	60½	1.326
1843	59	59⅝	59 3/16	1.297	1872	59¼	61⅛	60 5/16	1.322
1844	59¼	59¾	59½	1.304	1873	57⅞	59 15/16	59¼	1.298
1845	58⅞	59⅞	59¼	1.298	1874	57¼	59½	58 5/16	1.278
1846	59	60⅛	59 5/16	1.30	1875	55½	57⅝	56⅞	1.246
1847	58⅞	60⅜	59 11/16	1.308	1876	46¾	58½	52¾	1.156
1848	58½	60	59½	1.304	1877	53¼	58¼	54 13/16	1.201
1849	59½	60	59¾	1.309	1878	49½	55¼	52 9/16	1.152
1850	59½	61½	61 1/16	1.316	1879	48⅞	53¾	51¼	1.123
1851	60	61⅝	61	1.337	1880	51⅝	52⅞	52¼	1.145
1852	59⅞	61⅞	60½	1.326	1881	50⅞	52⅞	51 15/16	1.138
1853	60⅝	61⅞	61½	1.348	1882	50	52⅜	51 13/16	1.136
1854	60⅞	61⅞	61½	1.348	1883	50—	51 3/16	50⅝	1.11
1855	60	61⅝	61 5/16	1.344	1884	49½	51⅜	50¾	1.113
1856	60½	62¼	61 5/16	1.344	1885	46⅞	50	48 9/16	1.0645
1857	61	62⅜	61¾	1.353	1886	42	47	45⅜	0.9946
1858	60¾	61⅞	61 5/16	1.344	1887	43¼	47⅓	44⅝	0.97823
1859	61¾	62¾	62 1/16	1.36	1888	41⅝	44 9/16	42⅞	0.93897
1860	61¼	62⅜	61 11/16	1.352	1889	42	44⅜	42 11/16	0.93512
1861	60⅛	61⅜	60 13/16	1.333					

XXIII.—Product of Gold and Silver in the United States from 1792–1844, and annually since.

[The estimate for 1792–1873 is by R. W. Raymond, Commissioner, and since by the Director of the Mint.]

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
April 2, 1792—July 31, 1834	$14,000,000	Insignificant	$14,000,000
July 31, 1834—December 31, 1844	7,500,000	$250,000	7,750,000
1845	1,008,327	50,000	1,058,327
1846	1,139,357	50,000	1,189,257
1847	889,085	50,000	939,085
1848	10,000,000	50,000	10,050,000
1849	40,000,000	50,000	40,050,000
1850	50,000,000	50,000	50,050,000
1851	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1852	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1853	65,000,000	50,000	65,050,000
1854	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1855	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1856	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1857	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1858	50,000,000	500,000	50,500,000
1859	50,000,000	100,000	50,100,000
1860	46,000,000	150,000	46,150,000
1861	43,000,000	2,000,000	45,000,000
1862	39,200,000	4,500,000	43,700,000
1863	40,000,000	8,500,000	48,500,000
1864	46,100,000	11,000,000	57,100,000
1865	53,225,000	11,250,000	64,475,000
1866	53,500,000	10,000,000	63,500,000
1867	51,725,000	13,500,000	65,225,000
1868	48,000,000	12,000,000	60,000,000
1869	49,500,000	12,000,000	61,500,000
1870	50,000,000	16,000,000	66,000,000
1871	43,500,000	23,000,000	66,500,000
1872	36,000,000	28,750,000	64,750,000
1873	36,000,000	35,750,000	71,750,000
1874	33,500,000	37,300,000	70,800,000
1875	33,400,000	31,700,000	65,100,000
1876	39,900,000	38,800,000	78,700,000
1877	46,900,000	39,800,000	86,700,000
1878	51,200,000	45,200,000	96,400,000
1879	38,900,000	40,800,000	79,700,000
1880	36,000,000	39,200,000	75,200,000
1881	34,700,000	43,000,000	77,700,000
1882	32,500,000	46,800,000	79,300,000
1883	30,000,000	46,200,000	76,200,000
1884	30,800,000	48,800,000	79,600,000
1885	31,800,000	51,600,000	83,400,000
1886	35,000,000	51,000,000	86,000,000
1887	33,000,000	53,350,000	86,350,000
1888	33,175,000	59,195,000	92,370,000
1889	32,800,000	64,646,000	97,446,000
Total	1,838,861,769	927,291,000	2,766,152,769

XXIV.—Commercial Ratio of Silver to Gold each Year since 1687.

[Note.—From 1687 to 1832 the ratios are taken from Dr. A. Soetbeer; from 1833 to 1878 from Pixley and Abell's tables; and from 1879 to 1889 from daily cablegrams from London to the Bureau of the Mint.]

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1687....	14.94	1721...	15.05	1755...	14.68	1789...	14.75	1823...	15.84	1857...	15.27
1688....	14.94	1722...	15.17	1756...	14.94	1790...	15.04	1824...	15.82	1858...	15.38
1689....	15.02	1723...	15.20	1757...	14.87	1791 ..	15.05	1825...	15.70	1859...	15.19
1690....	15.02	1724...	15.11	1758...	14.85	1792...	15.17	1826...	15.76	1860.	15.29
1691....	14.98	1725...	15.11	1759...	14.15	1793...	15.00	1827...	15.74	1861...	15.50
1692....	14.92	1726...	15.15	1760...	14.14	1794...	15.37	1828...	15.78	1862...	15.35
1693....	14.83	1727...	15.24	1761...	14.54	1795...	15.55	1829...	15.78	1863...	15.37
1694....	14.87	1728...	15.11	1762...	15.27	1796...	15.65	1830...	15.82	1864...	15.37
1695....	15.02	1729...	14.92	1763...	14.99	1797...	15.41	1831...	15.72	1865...	15.44
1696....	15.00	1730...	14.81	1764...	14.70	1798...	15.59	1832...	15.73	1866 ..	15.43
1697....	15.20	1731...	14.94	1765...	14.83	1799...	15.74	1833...	15.93	1867...	15.57
1698 ...	15.07	1732...	15.09	1766...	14.80	1800...	15.68	1834...	15.73	1868...	15.59
1699....	14.94	1733...	15.18	1767...	14.85	1801...	15.46	1835...	15.80	1869...	15.60
1700....	14.81	1734...	15.39	1768...	14.80	1802...	15.26	1836...	15.72	1870...	15.57
1701....	15.07	1735...	15.41	1769...	14.72	1803...	15.41	1837...	15.83	1871...	15.57
1702....	15.52	1736...	15.18	1770...	14.62	1804...	15.41	1838...	15.85	1872...	15.63
1703....	15.17	1737...	15.02	1771...	14.66	1805...	15.79	1839...	15.62	1873...	15.92
1704 ...	15.22	1738...	14.91	1772...	14.52	1806...	15.52	1840 ..	15.62	1874...	16.17
1705....	15.11	1739...	14.91	1773...	14.62	1807...	15.43	1841...	15.70	1875...	16.59
1706....	15.27	1740...	14.94	1774...	14.62	1808...	16.08	1842...	15.87	1876...	17.88
1707....	15.44	1741...	14.92	1775...	14.72	1809...	15.96	1843...	15.93	1877...	17.22
1708....	15.41	1742...	14.85	1776...	14.55	1810...	15.77	1844...	15.85	1878...	17.94
1709 ...	15.31	1743...	14.85	1777...	14.54	1811...	15.53	1845...	15.92	1879...	18.40
1710....	15.22	1744...	14.87	1778...	14.68	1812 ..	16.11	1846...	15.90	1880...	18.05
1711....	15.29	1745...	14.98	1779...	14.80	1813...	16.25	1847...	15.80	1881...	18.16
1712 ...	15.31	1746...	15.13	1780...	14.72	1814...	15.04	1848...	15.85	1882...	18.19
1713....	15.24	1747...	15.26	1781...	14.78	1815 ..	15.26	1849 ..	15.78	1883...	18.61
1714 ...	15.13	1748...	15.11	1782...	14.42	1816...	15.28	1850...	15.70	1884...	18.57
1715....	15.11	1749...	14.80	1783...	14.48	1817...	15.11	1851...	15.46	1885...	19.41
1716....	15.09	1750 ..	14.55	1784...	14.70	1818...	15.35	1852...	15.59	1886...	20.78
1717....	15.13	1751...	14.39	1785...	14.92	1819...	15.33	1853...	15.33	1887...	21.13
1718....	15.11	1752...	14.54	1786...	14.96	1820...	15.62	1854...	15.33	1888...	21.99
1719 ...	15.09	1753 ..	14.54	1787...	14.92	1821...	15.95	1855...	15.38	1889...	22.10
1720....	15.04	1754...	14.48	1788...	14.65	1822...	15.80	1856...	15.38		

XXV.—Wells, Fargo & Co. (Express and Banking), Precious Metals Product, United States and Mexico.

San Francisco, *December* 31, 1889.

Dear Sir: The following is our annual report of precious metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River (including British Columbia, and receipts by express from the west coast of Mexico) during 1889, which shows in the aggregate: Gold, $32,974,643; silver, $65,316,107; copper, $14,793,763; lead, $14,593,323. Total gross result, $127,677,836. The "commercial" value at which the several metals named herein have been estimated is: Silver, 94 cents per ounce; copper, 10 cents per pound; and lead, $3.80 per cwt.

As in former reports, allowance must be made for probable variations from exact figures, by reason of constantly increasing facilities for transporting bullion, ores, and base metals from the mines outside of the express, and the difficulty of getting entirely reliable data from private sources. Especially is such the case in the reports from Montana and Colorado. Statistics gathered in this way are liable to be exaggerated; but, with some modifications on this account, already made, the final general results reached may be accepted as approximately correct.

States and Territories.	Gold dust and bullion by express.	Gold dust and bullion by other conveyances.	Silver bullion by express.	Ores and base bullion by freight.	Total.
California	$9,390,044	$939,000	$664,476	$1,849,237	$12,842,757
Nevada	3,082,653	.....	6,352,654	2,473,654	11,908,961
Oregon	654,659	100,000	30,702	.....	785,361
Washington	112,000	20,000	85,000	.....	217,000
Alaska	.....	845,000	.....	.....	845,000
Idaho	3,204,500	.....	7,564,500	6,575,600	17,344,600
Montana	4,500,000	.....	16,076,923	11,150,000	31,726,923
Utah	15,275	.....	1,764,762	8,049,976	9,830,013
Colorado	3,534,790	.....	19,341,847	5,198,251	28,074,888
New Mexico	384,507	50,000	140,325	3,362,845	3,937,677
Arizona	922,861	50,000	611,666	4,218,500	5,803,027
Dakota	3,407,177	.....	.....	.....	3,407,177
West coast of Mexico by steamer	4,818	.....	507,470	.....	512,288
British Columbia	442,164	.....	.....	.....	442,164
Total	29,655,448	2,004,000	53,140,325	42,878,063	127,677,836

The gross yield for 1889, shown above, segregated, is approximately as follows:

Metals.	Proportion.	Amount.
Gold	25.83	$32,974,643
Silver	51.15	65,316,107
Copper	11.59	14,793,763
Lead	11.43	14,593,323
Total	.....	127,677,836

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF LEAD, COPPER, SILVER, AND GOLD IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES WEST OF THE MISSOURI RIVER, **1870-1889.**

Years.	Production as per W., F. & Co.'s statements, including amounts from British Columbia and west coast of Mexico.	Product after deducting amounts from British Columbia and west coast of Mexico	The net products of the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, exclusive of British Columbia and west coast of Mexico, divided, is as follows:			
			Lead.	Copper.	Silver.	Gold.
1870	$54,000,000	$52,150,000	$1,080,000	.....	$17,320,000	$33,750,000
1871	58,284,000	55,781,000	2,100,000	.....	19,286,000	34,398,000
1872	62,236,959	60,351,824	2,250,000	.....	19,924,429	38,177,395
1873	72,258,693	70,139,860	3,450,000	.....	27,483,302	39,206,558
1874	74,401,045	71,965,610	3,800,000	.....	29,699,122	38,466,488
1875	80,889,057	76,703,433	5,100,000	.....	31,635,239	39,968,194
1876	90,875,173	87,219,859	5,040,000	.....	39,292,924	42,886,935
1877	98,421,754	95,811,582	5,085,250	.....	45,846,109	44,880,223
1878	81,154,622	78,276,167	3,452,000	.....	37,248,137	37,576,030
1879	75,319,501	72,688,888	4,185,769	.....	37,032,857	31,470,262
1880	80,167,936	77,232,512	5,742,390	$898,000	38,033,055	32,559,067
1881	84,504,417	81,198,474	6,361,902	1,195,000	42,987,613	30,653,959
1882	92,411,835	89,207,519	8,008,155	4,055,037	48,133,039	29,011,318
1883	90,313,612	84,639,212	8,163,550	5,683,921	42,975,101	27,816,640
1884	84,975,954	81,633,835	6,834,091	6,086,252	43,529,925	25,183,567
1885	90,181,260	87,311,382	8,562,991	7,838,036	44,516,599	26,393,753
1886	103,011,761	100,160,222	9,185,192	9,276,755	52,136,851	29,561,424
1887	104,645,959	103,327,770	9,631,073	10,362,746	50,833,884	32,500,067
1888	114,341,592	112,665,569	11,263,630	18,261,490	53,152,747	29,987,702
1889	127,677,836	126,723,384	14,593,323	14,793,763	64,808,637	32,527,661

The exports of silver during the past year to Japan, China, the Straits, etc., have been as follows: From London, $39,232,314; from San Francisco, $18,422,398; total, $57,654,712, as against $43,006,618 last year. Pounds sterling estimated at $4.84.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, REVISED AND CORRECTED FROM 1877 TO 1889—VALUES UPON MINTAGE BASIS.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1877-1878	$747,000	$24,837,000	$25,584,000
1878-1879	881,000	25,125,000	26,006,000
1879-1880	942,000	26,800,000	27,742,000
1880-1881	1,013,000	29,234,000	30,247,000
1881-1882	937,000	29,329,000	30,266,000
1882-1883	956,000	29,569,000	30,525,000
1883-1884	1,055,000	31,695,000	32,750,000
1884-1885	914,000	33,226,000	34,140,000
1885-1886	1,026,000	34,112,000	35,138,000
1886-1887	1,047,000	34,600,000	35,647,000
1887-1888	1,031,000	34,912,000	35,943,000
1888-1889	1,040,000	40,706,000	41,746,000
Total	11,589,000	374,145,000	385,734,000

COINAGE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER, IN THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, FROM THE 1ST OF JULY, 1873, TO THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1889.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.
1873–1874	$866,743	$18,846,067	$15,966
1874–1875	862,619	19,386,958	21,712
1875–1876	809,401	19,454,054	30,654
1876–1877	695,750	21,415,128	9,035
1877–1878	691,998	22,084,203	41,364
1878–1879	658,206	22,162,987	16,300
1879–1880	521,826	24,018,528	14,035
1880–1881	492,068	24,617,395	42,258
1881–1882	452,590	25,146,260	11,972
1882–1883	407,600	24,083,921	.....
1883–1884	328,698	25,377,379	.....
1884–1885	423,250	25,840,728	.....
1885–1886	425,000	25,850,000	.....
1886–1887	410,000	25,600,000	.....
1887–1888	340,320	26,711,000	.....
1888–1889	305,100	25,274,500	.....
Total	8,691,169	375,869,108	203,296

SUMMARY.

Gold	$8,691,169
Silver	375,869,108
Copper	203,296
Grand total	384,763,573

COINAGE OF MEXICO FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MINT IN 1537 TO THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1889.

Periods.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
COLONIAL EPOCH.				
Unmilled coin from 1537 to 1731	$8,497,950	$752,067,456	$200,000	$760,765,406
Pillar coin, 1732 to 1771	19,889,014	441,629,211	.....	461,518,225
Bust coin, 1772 to 1821	40,391,447	888,563,989	342,893	929,298,329
INDEPENDENCE.	68,778,411	2,082,260,656	542,893	2,151,581,960
Iturbide's imperial bust, from 1822–'23	557,392	18,575,569	.....	19,132,961
Republic eagle—1824 to 30th June, 1873	45,040,628	740,246,485	5,235,177	790,522,290
REPUBLIC.	45,598,020	758,822,054	5,235,177	809,655,251
Eagle coin, from 1st July, 1873, to 30th of June, 1889	8,691,169	375,869,108	203,296	384,763,573

SUMMARY.

Colonial epoch (from 1537 to 1821)	$2,151,581,960
Independence (from 1822 to 1873)	809,655,251
Republic (from 1873 to 1889)	384,763,573
Total	3,346,000,784

The returns from Mexico continue to show a steady forward movement in full accord with the healthy progress of mineral developments and mining interests in the United States. This result is owing, in great measure, to the liberal and friendly policy of the Federal Government of Mexico, which has afforded enterprises of the kind every reasonable encouragement. The prospects for the future are also very bright.

JOHN J. VALENTINE,
Vice-President and General Manager.

XXVI.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1874–1888.

[From The Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.]

Years.	British gold coin.		British silver coin.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
1874	£2, 349, 946	£4, 147, 436	£119, 445	£286, 987
1875	3, 992, 687	4, 287, 666	104, 951	122, 965
1876	5, 326, 079	6, 903, 753	244, 265	241, 389
1877	5, 323, 057	4, 155, 551	57, 157	211, 922
1878	6, 566, 001	3, 544, 882	151, 539	184, 494
1879	3, 323, 277	6, 020, 728	215, 088	568, 979
1880	4, 107, 572	5, 113, 071	134, 088	543, 890
1881	4, 927, 407	4, 999, 958	91, 074	421, 192
1882	4, 407, 383	3, 406, 878	100, 125	622, 990
1883	3, 354, 263	3, 326, 791	119, 392	417, 784
1884	2, 172, 409	5, 643, 496	61, 385	267, 144
1885	7, 007, 580	6, 782, 085	79, 158	336, 502
1886	5, 860, 515	6, 754, 374	116, 565	166, 276
1887	4, 430, 706	2, 374, 528	123, 142	299, 734
1888	7, 146, 226	10, 215, 123	106, 568	378, 288

XXVII.—GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER (BRONZE), COINED AT THE ROYAL MINT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND LIGHT GOLD AND SILVER COIN WITHDRAWN FOR RE-COINAGE, 1874–1888.

[From The Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.]

Years.	Gold coined.	Light gold coin sent in for re-coinage.	Silver coined.	Worn silver coin sent in for re-coinage.	Copper (bronze) coined.
1874	£1, 461, 565	.....	£890, 604	£156, 355	£65, 632
1875	243, 264	£2, 129, 881	594, 000	154, 000	69, 813
1876	4, 696, 648	638, 575	222, 354	276, 000	61, 450
1877	981, 468	1, 557, 500	420, 948	207, 280	51, 146
1878	2, 265, 069	.....	613, 998	401, 635	17, 024
1879	35, 050	2, 842, 437	549, 054	495, 055	44, 651
1880	4, 150, 052	389, 375	761, 508	485, 815	19, 264
1881	.....	.....	997, 128	382, 392	39, 349
1882	.....	.....	209, 880	91, 926	42, 560
1883	1, 403, 713	3, 445, 968	1, 274, 328	383, 415	33, 450
1884	2, 324, 015	973, 437	658, 548	207, 933	69, 290
1885	2, 973, 487	1, 249, 918	720, 918	284, 238	57, 508
1886	.....	.....	417, 384	185, 116	51, 669
1887	1, 908, 686	2, 301, 206	861, 498	353, 831	45, 173
1888	2, 032, 900	1, 668, 472	756, 578	235, 681	39, 499

XXVIII.—DECLARED VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD BULLION AND SPECIE INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

[From The Economist Monthly Trade Supplement, January 11, 1890.]

Countries.	1889.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Sweden	£7,379	£203,000
Germany	186,443	334,476
Holland	2,250,934	183,910
Belgium	450,222	271,282
France	1,672,651	1,692,156
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	7,398	2,070,528
Spain and Canaries	39,517	298,800
Gibraltar	17,252	24,470
Malta	5,440	40,000
Egypt	670,399	650,000
West coast of Africa	169,777	18,712
British Possessions in South Africa	1,441,787	2,390,680
British East Indies	320,297	1,669,486
China (including Hong-Kong)	593,130	.....
Japan	60,020	.....
Australasia	4,168,729	297
British North America	44,938	14,938
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and West Indies	2,723,559	748,528
Brazil	77,608	3,348,465
United States	2,568,966	10,300
Other countries	204,628	485,293
Total	17,686,174	14,455,318

XXIX.—DECLARED VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

[From The Economist Monthly Trade Supplement, January 11, 1890.]

Countries.	1889.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Sweden	£22	£75
Germany	257,349	39,257
Holland	3,133	6,651
Belgium	127,139	810
France	2,280,522	126,411
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	2,160	43,467
Spain and Canaries	159,154	102
Gibraltar	2,325	7,386
Malta	1,293	900
Egypt	149,388	205
West coast of Africa	27,153	81,929
British Possessions in South Africa	2,158	242,000
British East Indies	.....	8,170,797
China (including Hong Kong)	63	404,711
Japan	.....	1,045,000
Australasia	28,209	47,781
British North America	580	20,319
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and West Indies	2,137,160	259,692
Brazil	9,092	62,404
United States	3,975,943	31,150
Other countries	22,137	75,265
Total	9,184,980	10,666,312

XXX.—DECLARED VALUE OF THE REGISTERED IMPORTS OF GOLD BULL

[From The Statistical Abstract for

Countries from which imported.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Russia	£47, 600	.....	£2, 660, 895	.....	.....	.....
Germany	85, 106	£409, 098	703, 114	£430, 029	£1, 040, 388	£90, 776
Holland	10, 713	6, 013	12, 133	73, 026	30, 534	26, 691
Belgium	186, 114	324, 244	1 966, 566	522, 683	947, 640	735, 189
France	740, 395	2, 022, 964	1, 427, 024	872, 800	5, 908, 078	2, 905, 323
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	132	2, 490	384, 831	284, 505	248, 738	283, 134
Spain and Canaries	4, 085	2, 571	47, 863	173, 549	58, 386	191, 895
Gibraltar	75, 702	114, 665	112, 602	43, 371	70, 057	87, 893
Malta	40, 628	128, 027	32, 182	3, 458	1, 555	14, 973
Turkey	10, 302	2, 306	13, 656	12, 380	21, 837	46, 825
Egypt	223, 250	526, 359	366, 144	313, 057	1 576, 207	393, 949
West Coast of Africa	136, 263	117, 321	145, 511	120, 542	122, 497	115, 167
British Poss. in S. Africa	306, 695	244, 034	279, 785	66, 922	46, 980	31, 952
British India	263, 135	91, 405	1, 289, 979	986, 792	1, 102, 472	1, 465, 694
China	282, 586	341, 669	808, 018	186, 594	429, 975	809, 497
Australasia	6, 720, 878	6, 640, 881	4, 956, 777	6, 655, 438	5, 680, 591	3, 184, 562
British North America	2, 479	4, 004	.....	.....	300	200
Mexico, S. America(except Brazil), and West Indies	2, 492, 828	1, 386, 300	1, 859, 725	920, 586	1, 276, 071	933, 720
Brazil	371, 584	257, 415	582, 245	251, 973	315, 141	442, 267
United States	4, 508, 740	8, 257, 664	4, 371, 705	2, 061, 918	866, 333	388, 250
Other countries	1, 571, 804	2, 261, 404	1. 455, 220	1, 462, 362	1, 129, 630	1, 220, 718
Total	18, 081, 019	23, 140, 834	23, 475, 975	15, 441, 985	20, 871, 410	13, 368, 675

XXXI.—DECLARED VALUE OF THE REGISTERED EXPORTS OF GOLD BULL

Countries to which exported.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Russia	.....	.....	.....	£699	£93, 500	£71
Denmark	£535, 622	£270, 486	£265, 423	65, 018	250	50, 000
Germany	132, 000	6, 405, 737	2, 222, 509	8, 343, 485	4, 484, 758	2, 924, 215
Holland	478, 026	1, 065, 470	416, 211	22, 303	41, 992	461, 384
Belgium	527, 200	1, 142, 099	45, 305	38, 569	797, 221	151, 087
France	5, 433, 712	5, 251, 444	4, 188, 566	6, 147, 504	4, 599, 429	695, 710
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	354, 872	607, 120	2, 366, 638	202, 351	879, 044	165, 015
Spain and Canaries	3, 752	591, 033	400	541, 400	436, 637	693, 050
Gibraltar	.....	25, 000	57	.....	3	700
Malta	70, 000	45, 600	191, 740	253, 255	327, 020	62, 510
Turkey	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	910, 663	65, 100	1, 148, 381	1, 395, 021	516, 083	1, 960, 915
British Poss. in S. Africa	10, 583	.....	230, 000	484, 946	346, 500	1, 730, 000
Mauritius	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British India	25, 075	77, 722	216, 771	609, 513	232, 953	218, 675
China (including Hong-Kong)	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
Australasia	.....	20, 500	10, 000	.....	10, 005	86
British North America	16, 000	80, 000	30, 000	20, 000	15, 000	140, 000
Danish West Indies	21, 940	19, 110	3, 000	13, 255	2, 780	2, 000
Spanish West Indies	1, 400	9, 900	.....	6, 750	.....	.....
United States	9, 095	576, 659	3, 524, 286	1, 167, 630	828, 750	6, 949, 078
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America	13, 650	450	1, 094	253	4, 120	500
New Granada	.....	.....	3, 765	.....	.....	200
Brazil	500, 767	977, 697	244, 059	239, 001	121, 573	179, 400
Argentine Republic	1, 111, 327	616, 400	721, 655	250, 359	150, 881	532, 827
Other countries	485, 952	799, 769	685, 488	572, 574	1, 079, 702	661, 365
Total	10, 641, 636	18, 648, 296	16, 515, 748	20, 373, 886	14, 968, 507	17, 578, 818

ION AND SPECIE INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

the United Kingdom, London, 1889.]

1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
.....	£44, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
£216, 221	442, 866	£53, 035	£157, 496	£71, 519	£217, 696	£39, 375	£28, 357	£216, 272
256, 712	765, 133	863, 074	1, 126, 686	261, 568	28, 068	93, 913	154, 526	1, 047, 168
553, 124	363, 121	452, 295	453, 157	861, 119	1, 047, 959	444, 742	520, 417	591, 707
2, 118, 036	2, 129, 539	1, 832, 361	1, 294, 688	1, 951, 145	1, 786, 686	1, 349, 514	1, 920, 726	3, 107, 301
2, 101	7, 697	464, 505	80, 513	58, 404	86, 182	10, 032	3, 867	4, 589
27, 956	93, 526	229, 489	455, 028	330, 172	543, 155	151, 066	40, 779	46, 049
17, 394	3, 647	71, 696	22, 532	21, 675	45, 437	40, 245	28, 912	31, 141
57, 946	73, 759	23, 379	9, 368	3, 910	3, 564	3, 611	57, 438	73, 310
14, 012	24, 030	10, 710	26, 568	3, 264	9, 333	15, 394	88, 300	7, 041
2, 291	341, 427	285, 802	68, 496	61, 488	197, 987	1, 233, 417	2, 164, 487	1, 321, 402
125, 980	96, 092	110, 782	95, 092	116, 926	232, 680	137, 602	148, 045	147, 040
247, 714	38, 749	74, 395	438, 517	171, 908	543, 086	271, 470	230, 942	847, 054
1, 050	26, 413	3, 550	191, 747	16, 163	268, 989	634, 494	131, 212	260, 031
14, 121	19, 954	6, 243	193, 552	68, 521	1, 190, 743	1, 158, 297	1, 051, 520	1, 052, 741
3, 612, 344	4, 470, 186	2, 996, 549	2, 256, 128	709, 388	3, 737, 424	2, 725, 870	320, 797	3, 945, 119
248	3	.....	1, 522	20, 550	35, 750	8, 008	.....	.....
681, 004	616, 031	596, 781	685, 461	731, 390	1, 930, 473	1, 465, 019	2, 836, 600	698, 913
172, 022	230, 386	142, 399	131, 541	142, 217	421, 427	541, 211	141, 060	86, 649
55, 365	23, 191	6, 099, 783	9, 777	5, 072, 094	909, 044	3, 021, 542	37, 010	2, 251, 369
1. 279, 220	153, 256	59, 731	57, 931	70, 987	140, 878	47, 434	50, 331	52, 692
9, 454, 861	9, 963, 006	14, 376, 559	7, 755, 800	10, 744, 408	13, 376, 561	13, 392, 256	9, 955, 326	15, 787, 588

ION AND SPECIE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£1,301, 200
£50, 335	£400	.....	.....	£751	.....	£38	£233, 500	81, 578
126, 148	610, 919	£599, 802	£189, 018	288, 296	£3,159,932	634, 108	2, 627, 619	1, 182, 882
75, 597	1, 333	247, 379	834, 542	1, 390, 040	378, 704	827, 707	41, 946	520, 763
16, 636	7, 275	8, 188	5, 842	82, 658	132, 812	81, 230	6, 908	1, 422
602, 218	1, 088, 945	3, 289, 947	101, 234	263, 334	118, 280	1, 180, 695	24, 158	2, 634
557, 925	952, 818	801, 266	950, 640	800, 000	781, 500	1, 863, 455	930, 265	1, 722, 000
440, 290	110, 200	246, 000	501, 850	765, 300	444, 400	403, 844	.....	202, 640
23, 030	.....	100	.....	7, 700	75	5, 000	30, 000	16, 000
141, 260	89, 500	40, 000	15, 040	20, 000	115, 200	30, 700	15, 075	10, 000
4, 000	350	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1, 076, 380	561, 230	1, 000, 600	899, 900	1, 637, 195	3, 872, 990	.....	50, 000	25, 000
20	540, 000	6, 000	.....	100, 000	.....	195, 000	715, 055	1, 420, 394
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	30
865, 821	987, 762	1, 244, 727	935, 079	1, 392, 834	423, 939	383, 821	847, 952	631, 913
150	.....	10, 000	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	18
10, 000	40	.....	390	920, 000	.....	140, 000	50, 217	205
80, 200	53, 600	10, 280	500	267, 000	4, 167	200, 000	10, 042	10, 000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5, 511, 887	7, 386, 753	92, 202	937, 515	2, 183, 803	299, 332	2, 995, 065	1, 760, 764	3, 939
.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	6, 700	.....	1, 550	1, 200	684	.....	.....	2, 310
1, 412	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 689	.....	500	.....
658, 683	430, 202	155, 287	275, 718	435, 064	192, 240	285, 184	209, 335	355, 981
800, 410	758, 209	484, 660	984, 868	733, 280	1, 730, 320	4, 145, 900	1, 679, 638	7, 233, 539
786, 270	1, 912, 601	3, 787, 171	457, 679	724, 381	274, 504	461, 859	90, 640	217, 695
11, 828, 822	15, 498, 837	12, 023, 804	7, 091, 365	12, 012, 839	11, 930, 818	13, 783, 706	9, 323, 614	14, 944, 143

XXXII.—DECLARED VALUE OF THE REGISTERED IMPORTS OF SILVER BULL

[From The Statistical Abstract for

Countries from which imported.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Russia	.....	.....	£50	.....	£92, 674	.....
Germany	£2, 351, 968	£1, 152, 523	5, 364, 060	£13,747,558	3, 999, 402	£784, 134
Holland	156, 060	8, 498	131, 247	35, 257	54, 673	8, 744
Belgium	262, 758	65, 099	42, 479	72, 119	45, 614	40, 344
France	1, 172, 272	1, 392, 305	1, 340, 828	1, 521, 300	1, 740, 657	2, 346, 584
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	17, 651	13, 925	1, 634	12, 375	28, 390	213, 360
Spain and Canaries	539	1, 062	3, 993	6, 748	13, 710	32, 806
Gibraltar	58, 224	33, 317	38, 558	27, 290	36, 362	28, 202
Malta	3, 590	11, 584	4, 100	2, 612	1, 098	2, 862
Turkey	50	334	625	3, 771	4, 958	28, 570
Egypt	21, 885	14, 207	21, 279	104, 526	42, 122	19, 829
West coast of Africa	40, 964	23, 587	21, 667	10, 905	41, 254	61, 755
British Poss. in South Africa	13, 317	11, 775	14, 010	1, 419	2, 042	8, 795
British India	17, 858	122, 157	220, 708	71, 570	136, 680	126, 124
China	371, 741	112, 730	16, 072	472	1, 449	348, 908
Australasia	21, 250	33, 061	15, 082	37, 572	20, 495	114, 157
British North America	17, 150	8, 430	14, 288	9, 325	16, 155	11, 036
Mexico, S. America (except Brazil), and West Indies.	3, 931, 823	3, 362, 666	3, 079, 318	3, 352, 674	3, 519, 847	3, 581, 272
Brazil	64, 493	68, 877	63, 806	41, 743	28, 041	233, 851
United States	3, 476, 622	3, 181, 227	2, 637, 234	2, 615, 921	1, 617, 179	2, 595, 729
Other countries	297, 954	506, 591	547, 231	35, 657	108, 743	199, 801
Total	12, 298, 169	10, 123, 955	13, 578, 269	21, 710, 814	11, 551, 545	10, 786, 863

XXXIII.—DECLARED VALUE OF THE REGISTERED EXPORTS OF SILVER BULL

Countries to which exported.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Russia	£742, 740	£1, 000	.....	£240	.....	£1, 259
Denmark	912	500	£303	4	£2, 740	....
Germany	117, 088	101, 696	190, 902	64, 620	1, 473, 876	1, 723, 251
Holland	212, 003	191, 122	204, 413	81, 108	125, 244	134, 611
Belgium	634, 580	171, 763	196, 747	20, 549	45, 842	13, 348
France	1, 321, 658	2, 449, 730	1, 832, 919	767, 574	2, 190, 877	722, 683
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	12, 352	6, 337	28, 896	11, 969	65, 718	95, 488
Spain and Canaries	1, 882, 312	1, 679, 030	174, 200	1, 553, 890	663, 242	183, 778
Gibraltar	.....	10, 000	.....	100	.....	200
Malta	.....	9, 271	6, 364	15, 600	35, 955	....
Turkey	.....	22, 000	.....	.....	.....	355
Egypt†	6, 683. 456	30	13, 360	10, 277	1, 475	13, 608
British Poss. in S'th Africa	21, 200	15, 275	5, 125	6, 895	410	24, 186
Mauritius	.....	5, 000	.....	9, 044	1, 643	....
British India	*307, 225	3, 231, 266	8, 229, 124	14, 313, 643	4, 219, 413	6, 046, 560
China (including Hong-Kong)	24, 800	863, 131	1, 249, 729	2, 047, 685	1, 620, 756	527, 492
Australasia	20, 595	13, 825	84, 300	74, 650	53, 750	221, 539
British North America	8, 000	1, 050	5, 200	2, 840	3, 400	4, 100
Danish West Indies	22, 500	.....	16, 500	5, 000	5, 000	12, 000
Spanish West Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304, 235
United States	25, 250	89, 280	378, 441	297, 890	1, 082, 820	614, 320
Mexico	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	....
Central America	6, 990	11, 244	13, 809	13, 246	10, 631	71, 995
New Grenada	26, 220	20, 650	18, 173	5, 578	10, 477	153, 514
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	1, 600	.....	500
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	688	.....	.....	....
Other countries	142, 076	86, 546	299, 041	132, 731	104, 770	137, 072
Total	12, 211, 957	8, 979, 746	12, 948, 334	19, 436, 733	11, 718, 039	11, 006, 094

*Exclusive of amount intended for India, but cleared at the custom-house for Egypt. See note †.

ION AND SPECIE INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

the United Kingdom, London, 1889.]

1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
.....	£21	.....	.....	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....
£407, 393	222, 720	£558, 198	£289, 663	362, 764	£417, 320	£415, 854	£612, 331	£307, 416
4, 785	1, 949	5, 322	19, 395	7, 987	5, 484	5, 993	6, 703	3, 207
16, 116	47, 975	34, 585	27, 244	61, 926	102, 530	52, 782	114, 678	75, 963
2, 068, 635	1, 458, 961	2, 643, 208	2, 069, 628	1, 727, 708	1, 725, 293	1, 186, 979	1, 241, 930	810, 427
3, 909	6, 411	7, 778	1, 708	8, 824	6, 494	4, 262	420	2, 815
25, 891	25, 497	48, 249	37, 985	68, 986	114, 120	79, 348	120, 057	160, 096
7, 428	1, 657	6, 631	21, 628	18, 021	29, 079	8, 523	3, 466	6, 525
7, 946	15, 062	2, 160	2, 108	930	2, 282	2, 382	14, 921	8, 332
30, 212	34, 123	15, 242	12, 792	18, 688	5, 276	6, 810	3, 836	261
10, 919	15, 847	16, 984	26, 860	85, 860	8, 224	35, 494	30, 882	25, 303
63, 337	64, 143	51, 135	65, 680	69, 532	98, 538	82, 358	45, 639	40, 832
600	340	322	1, 013	26, 335	74, 431	38, 605	10, 443	3, 242
193, 305	124, 116	74, 132	79, 911	38, 690	81, 921	73, 906	34, 742	15, 466
23, 948	12, 448	34, 828	57, 179	.....	917	.....	.....	220
78, 779	59, 425	55, 005	33, 135	23, 079	169, 090	245, 920	59, 609	32, 635
3, 575	3, 132	18, 498	3, 472	2, 942	4, 199	933	890	3, 624
2, 382, 492	1, 965, 615	3. 308, 682	3, 787, 881	4, 397, 298	3, 688, 544	3, 430, 399	3, 268, 474	2, 256, 466
200, 485	192, 430	320, 075	42, 653	10, 300	75, 889	40, 711	1, 004	7, 971
1, 198, 567	2, 598, 333	1, 922, 466	2, 803, 543	2, 629, 316	2, 804, 512	1, 697, 184	2, 213, 744	2, 383, 743
70, 700	51, 197	119, 425	84, 524	74, 209	19, 462	63, 196	35, 669	39, 396
6, 799, 022	6, 901, 402	9, 242, 925	9, 468, 002	9, 633, 495	9, 433, 605	7, 471, 639	7, 819, 438	6, 213, 940

ION AND SPECIE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£1, 420	.....	£5, 625
.....	.....	£200	.....	.....	.....	172	.....	338
£466, 719	£765, 361	149, 776	£283, 800	£14, 524	£39, 453	12, 625	£148, 328	241, 335
267, 342	185, 904	159, 087	106, 921	36, 898	89, 384	32, 246	10, 947	13, 158
22, 885	12, 976	24, 809	402	5, 179	30, 235	850	14, 160	560
173, 444	704, 089	350, 213	188, 915	633, 146	1, 490, 936	1, 019, 485	474, 629	545, 023
9, 452	7, 836	17, 534	18, 975	18, 576	5, 316	53, 719	76, 974	257, 364
2, 597	340, 381	1, 186, 149	1, 186, 815	448. 314	308, 180	191, 984	126, 400	93, 616
50	.....	.....	285	300	.....	160	2, 120	1, 613
.....	1, 740	6, 180	1, 830	.....	78, 634	31, 500	7, 285	4, 200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 127	1, 000	.....	.....
18, 240	16, 204	7, 027	7, 680	7, 360	13, 970	410	1, 420	210
84, 785	2, 000	28, 125	11, 300	.....	18, 250	150	68, 620	70, 000
1, 585	.....	456	1, 470	150	.....	7, 591	.....	200
4, 321, 507	3, 391, 271	5, 986, 495	6, 197, 422	7, 577, 118	7, 108, 635	4, 886, 277	5, 098, 518	5, 361, 360
1, 125, 552	962, 587	436, 775	917, 552	761, 134	375, 135	427, 262	332, 175	149, 345
192, 000	98, 800	280, 800	87, 800	44, 448	148, 801	65, 000	36, 943	121, 843
82, 182	99, 580	78, 641	63, 106	6, 722	30, 184	35, 857	23, 450	38, 988
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1, 850	19, 844	.....	265	.....	.....	.....	402	.....
33, 520	31, 343	29, 420	48, 650	8, 332	6, 011	2, 865	35, 349	32, 319
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79, 211	19, 933	14, 570	26, 290	15, 060	8, 773	5, 416	86, 579	4, 016
64, 731	200, 202	53, 775	58, 462	46, 535	10, 687	4, 570	38, 465	18, 045
238	2, 360	907	877	2, 321	.....	3, 026	4, 114	172, 073
.....	5, 000	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	73
162, 791	136, 568	154, 515	204, 029	360, 266	88, 326	440, 114	1, 220, 526	484, 124
7, 060, 681	7, 003, 982	8, 965, 454	9, 322, 846	9, 986, 383	9, 852, 287	7, 223, 699	7, 807, 404	7, 615, 128

† To Egypt: Coin (chiefly for China, etc.), £25; bullion (chiefly for India), £6,683,431.

XXXIV.—World's Production of Gold and Silver.

[Kilogram of gold, $664.60. Kilogram of silver, $41.56.

Countries.	1887.			
	Gold.		Silver.	
	Kilos.	*Dollars.*	*Kilos.*	*Dollars.*
United States	49,654	33,000,000	1,283,855	53,357,000
Australasia	41,119	27,327,600	6,422	266,900
Mexico	1,240	824,000	904,000	37,570,000
Enropean Countries:				
Russia	30,232	20,092,000	13,522	562,000
Germany	2,251	1,496,000	31,564	1,311,798
Austria-Hungary	1,877	1,247,450	53,391	2,218,900
Sweden	84	55,550	5,828	242,250
Norway	.....	.....	*d*7,200	299,000
Italy	*c*195	129,600	*c*33,839	1,406,350
Spain	.....	.....	58,711	2,440,000
Turkey	*c*10	7,000	*c*1,323	55,000
France	.....	.....	54,314	2,257,300
Great Britain	2	1,000	9,964	414,100
Dominion of Canada	1,773	1,178,637	10,868	451,680
South American Countries:				
Argentine Republic	45	30,000	722	30,000
Colombia	4,514	3,000,000	24,061	1,000,000
Bolivia	143	95,000	137,468	5,713,170
Chili	2,379	1,581,400	199,516	8,291,920
Brazil	984	654,000	.....	.....
Venezuela	2,960	1,967,216	.....	.....
Guiana (British)	370	245,902	.....	.....
Peru	*c*158	105,000	*c*75,263	3,128,000
Central American States	226	*g*150,000	48,123	*g*2,000,000
Japan	564	375,000	32,065	1,332,650
Africa	2,888	1,919,600	432	17,960
China	*b*14,294	9,500,000	.....	.....
India (British)	481	320,000	.....	.....
Total	158,443	105,301,955	2,992,451	124,365,978

a Estimate of the Bureau of the Mint.
b Imports of gold into Great Britain and British India from China.
c Estimated the same as officially communicated for 1888, returns for 1889 not received.
d Estimated the same as officially communicated for 1885.

XXXIV.—World's Production of Gold and Silver.

Coining rate in United States silver dollars.]

1888.				1889.			
Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
Kilos.	*Dollars.*	*Kilos.*	*Dollars.*	*Kilos.*	*Dollars.*	*Kilos.*	*Dollars.*
49, 917	33, 175, 000	1, 424, 326	59, 195, 000	49, 353	32, 800, 000	1, 555, 486	64, 646, 000
42, 974	28, 560, 660	120, 308	*a*5, 000, 000	49, 784	33, 086, 700	144, 369	*a*6, 000, 000
1, 465	974, 000	995, 500	41, 373, 000	*c*1, 465	974, 000	1, 335, 828	55, 517, 000
32, 052	21, 302, 000	14, 523	604, 000	*c*32, 052	21, 302, 000	*c*14, 523	604, 000
1, 792	1, 190, 963	32, 051	1, 332, 022	1, 958	1, 301, 286	32, 040	1, 331, 576
f 1, 877	1, 247, 450	*f* 53, 391	2, 218, 900	*f* 1, 877	1, 247, 450	*f* 53, 391	2, 218, 900
76	50, 000	4, 648	193, 000	*c*76	50, 000	*c*4, 648	193, 000
.....	.....	*d*7, 200	299, 000	.....	.....	*d*7, 200	299, 000
160	106, 000	34, 280	1, 424, 600	*c*160	106, 000	*c*34, 280	1, 424, 600
.....	.....	51, 502	2, 140, 400	.....	.....	*c*51, 502	2, 140, 400
*e*10	7, 000	*e*1, 323	55, 000	*e*10	7, 000	*e*1, 323	55, 000
.....	.....	49, 396	2, 053, 000	.....	.....	*c*49, 396	2, 053, 000
220	146, 000	9, 047	376, 000	97	64, 370	8, 734	363, 000
1, 673	1, 111, 959	*f* 10, 868	451, 680	1, 919	1, 275, 045	*f* 10, 868	451, 680
47	31, 000	10, 226	425, 000	*c*47	31, 000	*c* 10, 226	425, 000
4, 514	3, 000, 000	24, 061	1, 000, 000	4, 514	3, 000, 000	24, 061	1, 000, 000
90	59, 800	230, 460	9, 578, 000	*c*90	59, 800	*c*230, 460	9, 578, 000
2, 953	1, 962, 430	185, 851	7, 723, 957	*c*2, 953	1, 962, 430	*c*185, 851	7, 723, 957
670	445, 300	.....	.....	670	*c*445, 300	.....	.....
2, 130	1, 415, 598	.....	.....	*c*2, 130	1, 415, 598	.....	.....
450	299, 070	.....	.....	687	456, 580	.....	.....
158	105, 000	75, 263	3, 128, 000	*c*158	105, 000	*c*75, 263	3, 128, 000
226	*g*150, 000	48, 123	*g*2, 000, 000	226	*g*150, 000	48, 123	*g*2, 000, 000
h 606	403, 000	*h* 42, 424	1, 763, 140	*h* 606	403, 000	*h* 42, 424	1, 763, 140
6, 771	4, 500, 000	.....	.....	12, 155	8, 078, 000	.....	.....
*b*13, 542	9, 000, 000	.....	.....	13, 542	*c*9, 000, 000	.....	.....
1, 032	685, 720	.....	.....	2, 273	1, 511, 000	.....	.....
165, 405	109, 927, 950	3, 424, 771	142, 333, 699	178, 802	118, 831, 559	3, 919, 996	162, 915, 253

e Estimated the same as officially communicated for 1886.
f Estimated the same as officially communicated for 1887.
g Rough estimates, based on exports.
h Product of private mines in 1888; Government mines in 1889.

XXXV.—Coinages of Nations—Calendar Years.

Countries.	1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$23,972,383	$35,191,081	$31,380,808	$33,025,606	$21,413,931	$35,496,683
Mexico	398,647	26,844,031	300,480	26,658,964	*334,972	*26,031,222
Great Britain	9,728,498	4,142,136	9,893,375	3,681,886	36,502,536	10,827,602
Australia	24,122,267	.....	24,415,230	.....	29,325,529	.....
India†	4,249	44,142,013	107,101	36,297,132	109,190	37,937,814
Canada	.....	85,000	.....	247,174	.....	.....
France	4,760,960	1,719,742	106,949	1,112,379	3,373,215	71
Cochin-China	.....	3,126,410	.....	1,100,518	.....	1,302,581
Monaco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	583,632	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	.....	6,253,200	469,750	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	270,200	16,984	.....	386,000	217,125
Spain	.....	11,389,414	.....	4,436,804	3,378,631	4,931,936
Portugal	470,090	960,120	102,600	1,533,600	.....	.....
Netherlands	163,831	76,380	143,051	.....	823,943	132,660
Germany	2,135,270	715,343	34,340,722	989,127	48,166,245	177,079
Austria-Hungary ‡	2,669,750	5,556,395	2,747,633	5,516,190	3,294,987	4,528,259
Norway	.....	80,400	.....	53,600	.....	.....
Sweden	314,830	56,082	.....	16,714	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	62,483	.....	27,607
Russia§	20,109,276	1,551,710	20,460,491	1,163,126	18,847,097	1,153,651
Turkey	.....	.....	66,000	74,448	.....	.....
Siam	.....	2,216,065	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	246,354	2,159,690	257,154	8,483	.....	.....
Japan	897,420	10,279,555	974,335	10,222,108	1,775,010	9,516,369
Hayti	.....	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chili	25,360	333,000	42,170	122,375	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	9,173,370	.....	8,316,325	.....	.....	.....
Peru	.....	1,685,000	.....	3,258,000	.....	.....
Colombia	.....	663,069	.....	600,443	.....	.....
Venezuela	.....	.....	660,500	272,000	.....	.....
Guatemala	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	.....	.....	26,082	883,555	.....	.....
Honduras	.....	71,978	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congo	.....	19,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nicaragua	.....	400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	.....	177,000	.....	244,000	.....	.....
Ecuador	.....	.....	.....	473,177	.....	.....
Hong-Kong	.....	400,000	.....	1,105,000	.....	.....
Costa Rica	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolivia	.....	1,763,451	.....	1,763,452	.....	.....
Total	124,992,465	163,411,397	134,827,740	134,922,344	167,731,286	132,280,659

*Fiscal year 1889.

†Rupee calculated at coining rate, $0.4737.

‡Silver florin calculated at coining rate, $0.482.

§Silver rouble calculated at coining rate, $0.7718.

XXXVI.—AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF DISCOUNT IN EUROPE EACH YEAR, 1885–1889.

Chief cities.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Amsterdam	2.71	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Berlin	4.14	3.29	3.40	3.33	3.68
Brussels	3.23	2.75	3.06	3.27	3.54
London	2.91	3.04	3.38	3.30	3.56
Paris	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.10	3.10
Rome	.....	.....	5.50	5.50	5.22
St. Petersburg	.....	.....	5.05	5.34	5.75
Vienna	4.04	4.00	4.12	4.16	4.19

XXXVII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR

[Coinage of the mint at Philadelphia from

Calendar years.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double-eagles.	Eagles.	Half-eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter-eagles.	Dollars.
1793 to 1795	.....	$27,950	$43,535	.....	.....	.....
1796	.....	60,800	16,995	.....	$165.00	.....
1797	.....	91,770	32,030	.....	4,390.00	.....
1798	.....	79,740	124,335	.....	1,535.00	.....
1799	.....	174,830	37,255	.....	1,200.00	.....
1800	.....	259,650	58,110	.....	.....	.....
1801	.....	292,540	130,030	.....	.....	.....
1802	.....	150,900	265,880	.....	6,530.00	.....
1803	.....	89,790	167,530	.....	1,057.50	.....
1804	.....	97,950	152,375	.....	8,317.50	.....
1805	.....	.....	165,915	.....	4,452.50	.....
1806	.....	.....	320,465	.....	4,040.00	.....
1807	.....	.....	420,465	.....	17,030.00	.....
1808	.....	.....	277,890	.....	6,775.00	.....
1809	.....	.....	169,375	.....	.....	.....
1810	.....	.....	501,435	.....	.....	.....
1811	.....	.....	497,905	.....	.....	.....
1812	.....	.....	290,435	.....	.....	.....
1813	.....	.....	477,140	.....	.....	.....
1814	.....	.....	77,270	.....	.....	.....
1815	.....	.....	3,175	.....	.....	.....
1816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1818	.....	.....	242,940	.....	.....	.....
1819	.....	.....	258,615	.....	.....	.....
1820	.....	.....	1,319,030	.....	.....	.....
1821	.....	.....	173,205	.....	16,120.00	.....
1822	.....	.....	88,980	.....	.....	.....
1823	.....	.....	72,425	.....	.....	.....
1824	.....	.....	86,700	.....	6,500.00	.....
1825	.....	.....	145,300	.....	11,085.00	.....
1826	.....	.....	90,345	.....	1,900.00	.....
1827	.....	.....	124,565	.....	7,000.00	.....
1828	.....	.....	140,145	.....	.....	.....
1829	.....	.....	287,210	.....	8,507.50	.....
1830	.....	.....	631,755	.....	11,350.00	.....
1831	.....	.....	702,970	.....	11,300.00	.....
1832	.....	.....	787,435	.....	11,000.00	.....
1833	.....	.....	968,150	.....	10,400.00	.....
1834	.....	.....	3,660,845	.....	293,425.00	.....
1835	.....	.....	1,857,670	.....	328,505.00	.....
1836	.....	.....	2,765,735	.....	1,369,965.00	.....
1837	.....	.....	1,035,605	.....	112,700.00	.....
1838	.....	72,000	1,432,940	.....	117,575.00	.....
1839	.....	382,480	590,715	.....	67,552.50	.....
1840	.....	473,380	686,910	.....	47,147.50	.....
1841	.....	631,310	79,165	.....	.....	.....
1842	.....	815,070	137,890	.....	7,057.50	.....
1843	.....	754,620	3,056,025	.....	251,365.00	.....

NOTE.—Not susceptible of exact statement by years of actual date of coin, the registry of annual having been invariably completed within the year of the date of coin, as now required.

ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES.

its organization, 1793, to December 31, 1889.]

SILVER COINAGE.							
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half-dollars.	Quarter-dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half-dimes.	Three cents.
.....	$204,791.00	$161,572.00	.....	.....	.....	$4,320.80	.....
.....	72,920.00	.....	$1,473.50	.....	$2,213.50	511.50	.....
.....	7,776.00	1,959.00	63.00	.....	2,526.10	2,226.35	.....
.....	327,536.00	.....	.....	.....	2,755.00	.....	.....
.....	423,515.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	220,920.00	.....	.....	.....	2,176.00	1,200.00	.....
.....	54,454.00	15,144.50	.....	.....	3,464.00	1,695.50	.....
.....	41,650.00	14,945.00	.....	.....	1,097.50	650.50	.....
.....	66,064.00	15,857.50	.....	.....	3,304.00	1,892.50	.....
.....	19,570.00	78,259,50	1,684.50	.....	826.50	.....	.....
.....	321.00	105,861.00	30,348.50	.....	12,078.00	780.00	.....
.....	.....	419,788.00	51,531.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	525,788.00	55,160.75	.....	16,500.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	684,300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	702,905.00	.....	.....	4,471.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	638,138.00	.....	.....	635.50	.....	.....
.....	.....	601,822.00	.....	.....	6,518.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	814,029.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	620,951.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	519,537.50	.....	.....	42,150.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	17,308.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	23,575.00	5,000.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	607,783.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	980,161.00	90,293.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,104,000.00	36,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	375,561.00	31,861.00	.....	94,258.70	.....	.....
.....	.....	652,898.50	54,212.75	.....	118,651.20	.....	.....
.....	.....	779,786.50	16,020.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	847,100.00	4,450.00	.....	44,000.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,752,477.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,471,583.00	42,000.00	.....	51,000.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,002,090.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,746,700.00	1,000.00	.....	121,500.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,537,600.00	25,500.00	.....	12,500.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,856,078.00	.....	.....	77,000.00	61,500.00	.....
.....	.....	2,382,400.00	.....	.....	51,000.00	62,000.00	.....
.....	.....	2,936,830.00	99,500.00	.....	77,135.00	62,135.00	.....
.....	.....	2,398,500.00	80,000.00	.....	52,250.00	48,250.00	.....
.....	.....	2,603,000.00	39,000.00	.....	48,500.00	68,500.00	.....
.....	.....	3,206,002.00	71,500.00	.....	63,500.00	74,000.00	.....
.....	.....	2,676,003.00	488,000.00	.....	141,000.00	138,000.00	.....
.....	1,000.00	3,273,100 00	118,000.00	.....	119,000.00	95,000.00	.....
.....	.....	1,814,910.00	63,100.00	.....	104,200.00	113,800.00	.....
.....	.....	1,773,000.00	208,000.00	.....	199,250.00	112,750.00	.....
.....	300.00	1,667,280.00	122,786.50	.....	105,311.50	53,457.50	.....
.....	61,005.00	717,504.00	47,031.75	.....	135,858.00	67,204.25	.....
.....	173,000.00	155,000.00	30,000.00	.....	162,250.00	57,500.00	.....
.....	184,618.00	1,006,382.00	22,000.00	.....	188,750.00	40,750.00	.....
.....	165,100.00	1,922,000.00	161,400.00	.....	137,000.00	58,250.00	.....

coinage being of coin delivered by coiners of mints within the given year, and these deliveries not

XXXVII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANI

[Coinage of the mint at Philadelphia from

Calendar years.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double-eagles.	Eagles.	Half-eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter-eagles.	Dollars.
1844	.....	$63, 610	$1, 701, 650	.....	$16, 960. 00	.....
1845	.....	261, 530	2, 085, 495	.....	227, 627. 50	.....
1846	.....	200, 950	1, 979, 710	.....	53, 995. 00	.....
1847	.....	8, 622, 580	4, 579, 905	.....	74, 535. 00	.....
1848	.....	1, 454, 840	1, 303, 875	.....	22, 215. 00	.....
1849	.....	6, 536, 180	665, 350	.....	58, 235. 00	$688, 567
1850	$23, 405, 220	2, 914, 510	322, 455	.....	632, 307. 50	481, 953
1851	41, 743, 100	1, 763, 280	1, 887, 525	.....	3, 431, 870. 00	3, 317, 671
1852	41, 060, 520	2, 631, 060	2, 869, 505	.....	2, 899, 202. 50	2, 045, 351
1853	25, 226, 520	2, 012, 530	1, 528, 850	.....	3, 511, 670. 00	4, 076, 051
1854	15, 157, 980	542, 500	803, 375	$415, 854	1, 490, 645. 00	1, 639, 445
1855	7, 293, 320	1, 217, 010	585, 490	151, 665	588, 700. 00	758, 269
1856	6, 597, 560	604, 900	989, 950	78, 030	960, 600. 00	1, 762, 936
1857	8, 787, 500	166, 060	490, 940	62, 673	535, 325. 00	774, 789
1858	4, 234, 280	25, 210	75, 680	6, 399	118, 442. 50	117, 995
1859	871, 940	160, 930	84, 070	46, 914	98, 610. 00	168, 244
1860	11, 553, 400	117, 830	99, 125	21, 465	56, 687. 50	36, 668
1861	59, 529, 060	1, 132, 330	3, 199, 750	18, 216	3, 181, 295. 00	527, 499
1862	1, 842, 660	109, 950	22, 325	17, 355	280, 882. 50	1, 326, 865
1863	2, 855, 800	12, 480	12, 360	15, 117	75. 00	6, 250
1864	4, 085, 700	35, 800	21, 100	8, 040	7, 185. 00	5, 950
1865	7, 024, 000	40, 050	6, 475	3, 495	3, 862. 50	3, 725
1866	13, 975, 500	37, 800	33, 600	12, 090	7, 775. 00	7, 180
1867	5, 021, 300	31, 400	34, 600	7, 950	8, 125. 00	5, 250
1868	1, 972, 000	106, 550	28, 625	14, 625	9, 062. 50	10, 525
1869	3, 503, 100	18, 550	8, 925	7, 575	10, 862. 50	5, 925
1870	3, 103, 700	25, 350	20, 175	10, 605	11, 387. 50	6, 335
1871	1, 603, 000	17, 800	16, 150	3, 990	13, 375. 00	3, 930
1872	5, 037, 600	16, 500	8, 450	6, 090	7, 575. 00	3, 530
1873	34, 196, 500	8, 250	562, 525	75	445, 062. 50	125, 125
1874	7, 336, 000	531, 600	17, 540	125, 460	9, 850. 00	198, 820
1875	5, 914, 800	1, 200	1, 100	60	1, 050. 00	420
1876	11, 678, 100	7, 320	7, 385	135	10, 552. 50	3, 245
1877	7, 953, 400	8, 170	5, 760	4, 464	4, 130. 00	3, 920
1878	10, 872, 900	738, 000	658, 700	246, 972	715, 650. 00	3, 020
1879	4, 152, 600	3, 847, 700	1, 509, 750	9, 090	222, 475. 00	3, 030
1880	1, 029, 120	16, 448, 760	15, 832, 180	3, 108	7, 490. 00	1, 636
1881	45, 200	38, 772, 600	28, 544, 000	1, 650	1, 700. 00	7, 660
1882	12, 600	23, 244, 800	12, 572, 800	4, 620	10, 100. 00	5, 040
1883	800	2, 087, 400	1, 167, 200	2, 820	4, 900. 00	10, 840
1884	1, 420	769, 050	955, 240	3, 318	4, 982. 50	6, 206
1885	16, 560	2, 535, 270	3, 007, 530	2, 730	2, 217. 50	12, 205
1886	22, 120	2, 361, 600	1, 942, 160	3, 426	10, 220. 00	6, 016
1887	2, 420	536, 800	435	18, 480	15, 705. 00	8, 543
1888	4, 525, 320	1, 329, 960	91, 480	15, 873	40, 245. 00	16, 080
1889	882, 220	44, 850	37, 825	7, 287	44, 120. 00	30, 729
Total	384, 126, 840	128, 608, 180	118, 031, 910	1, 357, 716	22, 615, 487. 50	18, 223, 438

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

its organization, 1793, to December 31, 1889.]

SILVER COINAGE.							
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half-dollars.	Quarter-dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half-dimes.	Three cents.
.....	$20,000	$883,000.00	$105,300.00	.....	$7,250.00	$21,500.00	.....
.....	24,500	294,500.00	230,500.00	.....	175,500.00	78,200.00	.....
.....	110,600	1,105,000.00	127,500.00	.....	3,130.00	1,350.00	.....
.....	140,750	578,000.00	183,500.00	.....	24,500.00	63,700.00	.....
.....	15,000	290,000.00	36,500.00	.....	45,150.00	33,400.00	.....
.....	62,600	626,000.00	85,000.00	.....	83,900.00	65,450.00	.....
.....	7,500	113,500.00	47,700.00	.....	193,150.00	47,750.00	.....
.....	1,300	100,375.00	40,000.00	.....	102,650.00	39,050.00	$163,422.00
.....	1,100	38,565.00	44,265.00	.....	153,550.00	50,025.00	559,905.00
.....	46,110	1,766,354.00	3,813,555.00	.....	1,217,301.00	667,251.00	342,000.00
.....	33,140	1,491,000.00	3,095,000.00	.....	447,000.00	287,000.00	20,130.00
.....	26,000	379,750.00	714,250.00	.....	207,500.00	87,500.00	4,170.00
.....	63,500	469,000.00	1,816,000.00	.....	578,000.00	244,000.00	43,740.00
.....	94,000	994,000.00	2,411,000.00	.....	558,000.00	364,000.00	31,260.00
.....	.....	2,113,000.00	1,842,000.00	.....	154,000.00	175,000.00	48,120.00
.....	256,500	374,000.00	336,000.00	.....	43,000.00	17,000.00	10,950.00
.....	218,930	151,850.00	201,350.00	.....	60,700.00	39,950.00	8,610.00
.....	78,500	1,444,200.00	1,213,650.00	.....	192,400.00	164,050.00	14,940.00
.....	12,090	126,175.00	233,137.50	.....	84,755.00	74,627.50	10,906.50
.....	27,660	251,830.00	48,015.00	.....	1,446.00	923.00	643.80
.....	31,170	189,785.00	23,517.50	.....	3,907.00	23.50	14.10
.....	47,000	255,950.00	14,825.00	.....	1,050.00	675.00	255.00
.....	49,625	372,812.50	4,381.25	.....	872.50	536.25	681.75
.....	60,325	212,162.50	5,156.25	.....	662.50	431.25	138.75
.....	182,700	189,100.00	7,500.00	.....	46,625.00	4,295.00	123.00
.....	424,300	397,950.00	4,150.00	.....	25,660.00	10,430.00	153.00
.....	433,000	300,450.00	21,850.00	.....	47,150.00	26,830.00	120.00
.....	1,115,760	582,680.00	42,808.00	.....	75,361.00	74,443.00	127.80
.....	1,106,450	440,775.00	45,737.50	.....	239,645.00	147,397.50	58.50
$397,500	293,600	1,308,750.00	371,075.00	.....	394,710.00	35,630.00	18.00
987,800	.....	1,180,150.00	117,975.00	.....	294,070.00	.....	.....
218,900	.....	3,013,750.00	1,073,375.00	$7,940	1,035,070.00	.....	.....
456,150	.....	4,209,575.00	4,454,287.50	3,180	1,146,115.00	.....	.....
3,039,710	.....	4,152,255.00	2,727,927.50	102	731,051.00	.....	.....
900	10,509,550	689,200.00	565,200.00	120	167,880.00	.....	.....
1,541	14,807,100	2,950.00	3,675.00	.....	1,510.00	.....	.....
1,987	12,601,355	4,877.50	3,738.75	.....	3,735.50	.....	.....
960	9,163,975	5,487.50	3,243.75	.....	2,497.50	.....	.....
1,097	11,101,100	2,750.00	4,075.00	.....	391,110.00	.....	.....
979	12,291,039	4,519.50	3,859.75	.....	767,571.20	.....	.....
.....	14,070,875	2,637.50	2,218.75	.....	336,638.00	.....	.....
.....	17,787,767	3,065.00	3,632.50	.....	253,342.70	.....	.....
.....	19,963,886	2,943.00	1,471.50	.....	637,757.00	.....	.....
.....	20,290,710	2,855.00	2,677.50	.....	1,128,393.90	.....	.....
.....	19,183,833	6,416.50	2,708.25	.....	549,648.70	.....	.....
.....	21,726,811	6,355.50	3,177.75	.....	738,071.10	.....	.....
5,107,524	190,506,251	82,320,463.50	28,152,692.00	11,342	15,567,616.10	3,948,791.90	1,260,487.20

XXXVII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANI

[Coinage of the mint at Philadelphia from

Calendar years.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1793–1795			
1796			
1797			
1798			
1799			
1800			
1801			
1802			
1803			
1804			
1805			
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1838			
1839			
1840			
1841			
1842			
1843			

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

its organization, 1793, to December 31, 1889.]

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			
Cents.	Half-cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
$10,660.33	$712.67	$71,485.00	$370,683.80	$11,373.00	$453,541.80
9,747.00	577.40	77,960.00	77,118.50	10,324.40	165,402.90
8,975.10	535.24	128,190.00	14,550.45	9,510.34	152,250.79
9,797.00	.....	205,610.00	330,291.00	9,797.00	545,698.00
9,045.85	60.83	213,285.00	423,515.00	9,106.68	645,906.68
28,221.75	1,057.65	317,760.00	224,296.00	29,279.40	571,335.40
13,628.37	.....	422,570.00	74,758.00	13,628.37	510,956.37
34,351.00	71.83	423,310.00	58,343.00	34,422.83	516,075.83
24,713.53	489.50	258,377.50	87,118.00	25,203.03	370,698.53
7,568.38	5,276.56	258,642.50	100,340.50	12,844.94	371,827.94
9,411.16	4,072.32	170,367.50	149,388.50	13,483.48	333,239.48
3,480.00	1,780.00	324,505.00	471,319.00	5,260.00	801,084.00
7,272.21	2,380.00	437,495.00	597,448.75	9,652.21	1,044,595.96
11,090.00	2,000.00	284,665.00	684,300.00	13,090.00	982,055.00
2,228.67	5,772.86	169,375.00	707,376.00	8,001.53	884,752,53
14,585.00	1,075.00	501,435.00	638,773,50	15,660.00	1,155,868,50
2,180.25	315.70	497,905.00	608,340.00	2,495.95	1,108,740.95
10,755.00	.....	290,435.00	814,029.50	10,755.00	1,115,219.50
4,180.00	.....	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,180.00	1,102,271.50
3,578.30	.....	77,270.00	561,687.50	3,578.30	642,535.80
.....	.....	3,175.00	17,308.00	.....	20,483.00
28,209.82	.....	.....	28,575.75	28,209.82	56,785.57
39,484.00	.....	.....	607,783.50	39,484.00	647,267.50
31,670.00	.....	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	1,345,064.50
26,710.00	.....	258,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	1,425,325.00
44,075.50	.....	1,319,030.00	501,680.70	44,075.50	1,864,786.20
3,890.00	.....	189,325.00	825,762.45	3,890.00	1,018,977.45
20,723.39	.....	88,980.00	805,806.50	20,723.39	915,509.89
.....	.....	72,425.00	895,550.00	.....	967,975.00
12,620.00	.....	93,200.00	1,752,477.00	12,620.00	1,858,297.00
14,611.00	315.00	156,385.00	1,564,583.00	14,926.00	1,735,894.00
15,174.25	1,170.00	92,245.00	2,002,090.00	16,344.25	2,110,679.25
23,577.32	.....	131,565.00	2,869,200.00	23,577.32	3,024,342.32
22,606.24	3,030.00	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	1,741,381.24
14,145.00	2,435.00	295,717.50	1,994,578.00	16,580.00	2,306,875.50
17,115.00	.....	643,105.00	2,495,400.00	17,115.00	3,155,620.00
33,592.60	11.00	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603.60	3,923,473.60
23,620.00	.....	798,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	3,401,055.00
27,390.00	770.00	978,550.00	2,759,000.00	28,160.00	3,765,710.00
18,551.00	600.00	3,954,270,00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	7,388,423.00
38,784.00	705.00	2,186,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,489.00	5,668,667.00
21,110.00	1,990.00	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	7,764,900.00
55,583.00	.....	1,148,305.00	2,096,010.00	55,583.00	3,299,898.00
63,702.00	.....	1,622,515.00	2,293,000.00	63,702.00	3,979,217.00
31,286.61	.....	1,040,747.50	1,949,135.50	31,286.61	3,021,169.61
24,627.00	.....	1,207,437.50	1,028,603.00	24,627.00	2,260,667.50
15,973.67	.....	710,475.00	577,750.00	15,973.67	1,304,198.67
23,833.90	.....	960,017.50	1,442,500.00	23,833.90	2,426,351.40
24,283.20	.....	4,062,010.00	2,443,750.00	24,283.20	6,530,043.20

XXXVII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANI

[Coinage of the mint at Philadelphia from

Calendar years.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1844			
1845			
1846			
1847			
1848			
1849			
1850			
1851			
1852			
1853			
1854			
1855			
1856			
1857			
1858			
1859			
1860			
1861			
1862			
1863			
1864			$396,950.00
1865		$341,460.00	272,800.00
1866	$737,125.00	144,030.00	63,540.00
1867	1,545,475.00	117,450.00	58,775.00
1868	1,440,850.00	97,560.00	56,075.00
1869	819,750.00	48,120.00	30,930.00
1870	240,300.00	40,050.00	17,225.00
1871	28,050.00	18,120.00	14,425.00
1872	301,800.00	25,860.00	1,300.00
1873	227,500.00	35,190.00	
1874	176,900.00	23,700.00	
1875	104,850.00	6,840,00	
1876	126,500.00	4,860.00	
1877			
1878	117.50	70.50	
1879	1,455.00	1,236.00	
1880	997.75	748.65	
1881	3,618.75	32,417.25	
1882	573,830.00	759.00	
1883	1,148,471.05	318.27	
1884	563,697.10	169.26	
1885	73,824.50	143.70	
1886	166,514.50	128.70	
1887	763,182.60	238.83	
1888	536,024.15	1,232.49	
1889	794,068.05	646.83	
Total	10,374.900.95	941,349.48	912,020.00

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

its organization, 1793, to December 31, 1889.]

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			
Cents.	Half-cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
$23,987.52	.....	$1,782,220.00	$1,037,050.00	$23,987.52	$2,843,257.52
38,948,04	.....	2,574.652.50	803,200.00	38,948.04	3,416,800.54
41,208.00	.....	2,234,655.00	1,347,580.00	41,208.00	3,623,443.00
61,836.69	.....	13,277,020.00	990,450.00	61,836.69	14,329,306.69
64,157.99	.....	2,780,930.00	420,050.00	64,157.99	3,265,137.99
41,785.00	$199.32	7,948,332.00	922,950.00	41,984.32	8,913,266.32
44,268.44	199.06	27,756,445.50	409,600.00	44,467.50	28,210,513.00
98,897.07	738.36	52,143,446.00	446,797.00	99,635.43	52,689,878.43
50,630.94	.....	51,505,638.50	847,410.00	50,630.94	52,403,679.44
66,411.31	648,47	36,355,621.00	7,852,571.00	67,059.78	44,275,251.78
42,361.56	276.79	20,049.799.00	5,373,270.00	42,638.35	25,465,707.35
15,748.29	282.50	10,594,454.00	1,419,170.00	16,030.79	12,029,654.79
26,904,63	202.15	10,993,976.00	3,214,240.00	27,106.78	14,235,322.78
177,834.56	175.90	10,817,287.00	4,452,260.00	178,010.46	15,447,557.46
246,000.00	.....	4,578,006.50	4,332,120.00	246,000.00	9,156,126.50
364,000.00	.....	1,430,708.00	1,037,450.00	364,000.00	2,832,158.00
205,660.00	.....	11,885,175.50	681,390.00	205,660.00	12,772,225.50
101,000.00	.....	67,588,150.00	3,107,740.00	101,000.00	70,796,890.00
280,750.00	.....	3,600,037.50	541,691.50	280,750.00	4,422,479.00
498,400.00	.....	2,902,082.00	330,517.80	498,400.00	3,730,999.80
529,737.14	.....	4,163,775.00	248,417.10	926,687.14	5,338,879.24
354,292.86	.....	7,081,607.50	319,755.00	968,552.86	8,369,915.36
98,265.00	.....	14,073,945.00	428,909.25	1,042,960.00	15,545,814.25
98,210.00	.....	5,108,625.00	278,876.25	1,819,910.00	7,207,411.25
102,665.00	.....	2,141,387.50	430,343.00	1,697,150.00	4,268,880.50
64,200.00	.....	3,554,937.50	862,643.00	963,000.00	5,380,580.50
52,750.00	.....	3,177,552.50	829,400.00	350,325.00	4,357,277.50
39,295.00	.....	1,658,245.00	1,891,179.80	99,890.00	3,649,314.80
40,420.00	.....	5,079,745.00	1,980,063.50	369,380.00	7,429,188.50
116,765.00	.....	35,337,537.50	2,801,283.00	379,455.00	38,518,275.50
141,875.00	.....	8,219,270.00	2,579,995.00	342,475.00	11,141,740.00
135,280.00	.....	5,918,630.00	5,349,035.00	246,970.00	11,514,635.00
79,440.00	.....	11,706,737.50	10,269,307.50	210,800.00	22,186,845.00
8,525.00	.....	7,979,844.00	10,651,045.50	8,525.00	18,639,414.50
57,998.50	.....	13,235,242.00	11,932,850.00	58,186.50	25,226,278.50
162,312.00	.....	9,744,645.00	14,816,776.00	165,003.00	24,726,424.00
389,649.55	.....	33,322,294.00	12,615,693.75	391,395.95	46,329,383.70
392,115.75	.....	67,372,810.00	9,176,163.75	428,151.75	76,977,125.50
385,811.00	.....	35,849,960.00	11,500,132.00	960,400.00	48,310,492.00
455,981.09	.....	3,273,960.00	13,067,968.45	1,604,770.41	17,946,698.86
232,617.42	.....	1,740,216.50	14,412,369.25	796,483.78	16,949,069.53
117,653.84	.....	5,576,512.50	18,047,807.20	191,622.04	23,815,941.74
176,542.90	.....	4,345,542.00	20,606,057.50	343,186.10	25,294,785.60
452,264.83	.....	582,383.00	21,424,636.40	1,215,686.26	23,222,705.66
374,944.14	.....	6,018,958.00	19,742,606.45	912,200.78	26,673,765.23
488,693.61	.....	1,047,031.00	22,474,415.35	1,283,408.49	24,804,854.84
8,981,512.07	39,926.11	672,963,571.50	326,875,167.70	21,249,708.61	1,021,088,447.81

XXXVII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANI

[Coinage of the mint at New Orleans from its organization, 1838, to

Calendar years.	GOLD.						SILVER.
	Double-eagles.	Eagles.	Half-eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter-eagles.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1838							
1839					$44, 452. 50		
1840			$152, 000		65, 500. 00		
1841		$25, 000	41, 750		18, 450. 00		
1842		274, 000	82, 000		49, 500. 00		
1843		1, 751, 620	505, 375		920, 005. 00		
1844		1, 187, 000	1, 823, 000				
1845		475, 000	205, 000				
1846		817, 800	290, 000		165, 000. 00		$59, 000
1847		5, 715, 000	60, 000		310, 000. 00		
1848		358, 500					
1849		239, 000				215, 000	
1850	$2, 820, 000	575, 000			210, 000. 00	14, 000	40, 000
1851	6, 300, 000	2, 630, 000	205, 000		370, 000. 00	290, 000	
1852	3, 800, 000	180, 000			350, 000. 00	140, 000	
1853	1, 420, 000	510, 000				290, 000	
1854	65, 000	525, 000	230, 000	$72, 000	382, 500. 00		
1855	160, 000	180, 000	55, 500			55, 000	
1856	45, 000	145, 000	50, 000		52, 750. 00		
1857	600, 000	55, 000	65, 000		85, 000. 00		
1858	705, 000	200, 000					
1859	182, 000	23, 000					360, 000
1860	132, 000	111, 000					515, 000
1861*	100, 000						
1879	46, 500	15, 000					2, 887, 000
1880		92, 000					5, 305, 000
1881		83, 500					5, 708, 000
1882		108, 200					6, 090, 000
1883		8, 000					8, 725, 000
1884							9, 730, 000
1885							9, 185, 000
1886							10, 710, 000
1887							11, 550, 000
1888		213, 350					12, 150, 000
1889							11, 875, 000
Total	16, 375, 500	16, 496, 970	3, 764, 625	72, 000	3, 023, 157. 50	1, 004, 000	94, 889, 000

* No coinage from 1862 to 1878, inclusive.

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

its suspension, 1861, and from its re-opening, 1879, to December 31, 1889.]

SILVER—continued.					Total gold.	Total silver.	Total value.
Half-dollars.	Quarter-dollars.	Dimes.	Half-dimes.	Three cents.			
.....	.....	$40,243.40	.....	.....	.....	$40,243.40	$40,243.40
$81,488	.....	124,327.20	$54,827.50	.....	$44,452.50	260,642.70	305,095.20
427,550	$106,300	117,500.00	43,750.00	.....	217,500.00	698,100.00	915,600.00
200,500	113,000	200,750.00	40,750.00	.....	85,200.00	555,000.00	640,200.00
478,500	192,250	202,000.00	17,500.00	.....	405,500.00	890,250.00	1,295,750.00
1,134,000	242,000	15,000.00	.....	.....	3,177,000.00	1,391,000.00	4,568,000.00
1,002,500	185,000	.....	11,000.00	.....	3,010,000.00	1,198,500.00	4,208,500.00
1,047,000	.....	23,000.00	.....	.....	680,000.00	1,070,000.00	1,750,000.00
1,152,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,272,800.00	1,211,000.00	2,483,800.00
1,292,000	92,000	.....	.....	.....	6,085,000.00	1,384,000.00	7,469,000.00
1,590,000	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....	358,500.00	1,620,000.00	1,978,500.00
1,155,000	.....	30,000.00	7,000.00	.....	454,000.00	1,192,000 00	1,646,000.00
1,228,000	103,000	51,000.00	34,500.00	.....	3,619,000.00	1,456,500.00	5,075,500.00
201,000	22,000	40,000.00	43,000.00	$21,600	9,795,000.00	327,600.00	10,122,600.00
72,000	24,000	43,000.00	13,000.00	.....	4,470,000.00	152,000,00	4,622,000.00
664,000	333,000	110,000.00	118,000.00	.....	2,220,000.00	1,225,000.00	3,445,000.00
2,620,000	371,000	177,000.00	78,000.00	.....	1,274,500.00	3,246,000.00	4,520,500.00
1,844,000	44,000	.....	30,000.00	.....	450,500.00	1,918,000.00	2,368,500.00
1,329,000	242,000	118,000.00	55,000.00	.....	292,750.00	1,744,000.00	2,036,750.00
409,000	295,000	154,000.00	69,000.00	.....	805,000.00	927,000.00	1,732,000.00
3,647,000	130,000	29,000.00	83,000.00	.....	905,000.00	3,889,000.00	4,794,000.00
1,417,000	65,000	48,000.00	28,000.00	.....	205,000.00	1,918,000.00	2,123,000.00
645,000	97,000	4,000.00	53,000.00	.....	243,000.00	1,314,000.00	1,557,000.00
165,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000.00	165,000.00	265,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,500.00	2,887,000.00	2,948,500.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,000.00	5,305,000.00	5,397,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,500.00	5,708,000.00	5,791,500.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,200.00	6,090,000.00	6,198,200.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000.00	8,725,000.00	8,733,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,730,000.00	9,730,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,185,000.00	9,185,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,710,000.00	10,710,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,550,000.00	11,550,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213,350.00	12,150,000.00	12,363,350.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,875,000.00	11,875,000.00
23,801,538	2,656,550	1,526,820.60	812,327.50	21,600	40,736,252.50	123,707,836.10	164,444,088.60

XXXVII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

[Coinage of the mint at Dahlonega, Ga., from its organization, 1838, to its suspension, 1861.]

Calendar year.	Gold.				Total.
	Half-eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter-eagles.	Dollars.	
1838	$102,915	.....	.....	.....	$102,915.00
1839	94,695	.....	$34,185.00	.....	128,880.00
1840	114,480	.....	8,830.00	.....	123,310.00
1841	152,475	.....	10,410,00	.....	162,885.00
1842	298,040	.....	11,607.50	.....	309.647.50
1843	492,260	.....	90,522.50	.....	582,782.50
1844	444,910	.....	43,330.00	.....	488,240.00
1845	453,145	.....	48,650.00	.....	501,795,00
1846	401,470	.....	48,257.50	.....	449,727.50
1847	322,025	.....	39,460.00	.....	361,485.00
1848	237,325	.....	34,427.50	.....	271,752.50
1849	195,180	.....	27,362.50	$21,588	244,130.50
1850	219,750	.....	30,370.00	8,382	258,502.00
1851	313,550	.....	28,160.00	9,882	351,592.00
1852	457,260	.....	10,195.00	6,360	473,815.00
1853	448,390	.....	7,945.00	6,583	462,918.00
1854	282,065	$3,360	4,400.00	2,935	292,760.00
1855	112,160	.....	2,807.50	1,811	116,778.50
1856	98,930	.....	2,185.00	1,460	102,575.00
1857	85,230	.....	5,910.00	3,533	94.673.00
1858	76,810	.....	.....	3,477	80,287.00
1859	51,830	.....	5,610.00	4,952	62,392.00
1860	73,175	.....	.....	1,566	74,741.00
1861	7,985	.....	.....	.....	7,985.00
Total	5,536,055	3,360	494,625.00	72,529	6,106,569.00

XXXVII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

[Coinage of the mint at Charlotte, N. C., from its organization, 1838, to its suspension, 1861.]

Calendar year.	Gold.			Total value.
	Half-eagles.	Quarter-eagles.	Dollars.	
1838	$64,565	$19,770.00	.....	$84,335.00
1839	117,335	45,432.50	.....	162,767.50
1840	95,140	32,095.00	.....	127,235.00
1841	107,555	25,742.50	.....	133,297.50
1842	137,400	16,842.50	.....	154,242.50
1843	221,765	65,240.00	.....	287,005.00
1844*	118,155	29,055.00	.....	147,210.00
1845	.....	.....	.....	.....
1846	64,975	12,020.00	.....	76,995.00
1847	420,755	58,065.00	.....	478,820.00
1848	322,360	41,970.00	.....	364,330.00
1849	324,115	25,550.00	$11,634	361,299.00
1850	317,955	22,870.00	6,966	347,791.00
1851	245,880	37,307.50	41,267	324,454.50
1852	362,870	24,430.00	9,434	396,734.00
1853	327,855	.....	11,515	339,370.00
1854	196,455	18,237.50	4	214,696.50
1855	198,940	9,192.50	9,803	217,935.50
1856	142,285	19,782.50	.....	162,067.50
1857	156,800	.....	13,280	170,080.00
1848	194,280	22,640.00	.....	216,920.00
1850	159,235	.....	5,235	164,470.00
1860	74,065	18,672.50	.....	92,737.50
1861	34,395	.....	.....	34,395.00
Total	4,405,135	544,915.00	109,138	5,059,188.00

*Mint burned July 27, 1844.

XXXVII.—Coinage of the Mints of the United States from their Organi

(Coinage of the mint at San Francisco

Calendar years.	GOLD.						SILVER.	
	Double-eagles.	Eagles.	Half-eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter-eagles.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Trade dollars.
1854	$2, 829, 360	$1, 238, 260	$1, 340	.....	$615	$14, 632	.....	.....
1855	17, 593, 500	90, 000	305, 000	$19, 800	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856	23, 795, 000	680, 000	525, 500	103, 500	177, 800	24, 600	.....	.....
1857	19, 410, 000	260, 000	435, 000	42, 000	170, 000	10, 000	.....	.....
1858	16, 934, 200	118, 000	93, 000	.....	3, 000	10, 000	.....	.....
1859	12, 728, 900	70, 000	66, 100	.....	38, 000	15, 000	$20, 000	.....
1860	10, 899, 000	50, 000	106, 000	21, 000	89, 000	13, 000	.....	.....
1861	15, 360, 000	155, 000	90, 000	.....	60, 000	.....	.....	.....
1862	17, 083, 460	125, 000	47, 500	.....	20, 000	.....	.....	.....
1863	19, 331, 400	100, 000	85, 000	.....	27, 000	.....	.....	.....
1864	15, 873, 200	25, 000	19, 440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	20, 850, 000	167, 000	138, 060	.....	58, 440	.....	.....	.....
1866	16, 845, 000	200, 000	219, 600	.....	97, 400	.....	.....	.....
1867	18, 415, 000	90, 000	145, 000	.....	70, 000	.....	.....	.....
1868	16, 750, 000	135, 000	260, 000	.....	85, 000	.....	.....	.....
1869	13, 735, 000	64, 300	155, 000	.....	73, 750	.....	.....	.....
1870	19, 640, 000	80, 000	85, 000	.....	40, 000	3, 000	.....	.....
1871	18, 560, 000	165, 000	125, 000	.....	55, 000	.....	.....	.....
1872	15, 600, 000	173, 000	182, 000	.....	45, 000	.....	9, 000	.....
1873	20, 812, 000	120, 000	155, 000	.....	67, 500	.....	700	$703, 000
1874	24, 280, 000	100, 000	80, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 549, 000
1875	24, 600, 000	.....	45, 000	.....	29, 000	.....	.....	4, 487, 000
1876	31, 940, 000	50, 000	20, 000	.....	12, 500	.....	.....	5, 227, 000
1877	34, 700, 000	170, 000	133, 500	.....	88, 500	.....	.....	9, 519, 000
1878	34, 780, 000	261, 000	723, 500	.....	445, 000	.....	9, 774, 000	4, 162, 000
1879	24, 476, 000	2, 240, 000	2, 131, 000	.....	108, 750	.....	9, 110, 000	.....
1880	16, 720, 000	5, 062, 500	6, 744, 500	.....	.....	.....	8, 900, 000	.....
1881	14, 540, 000	9, 700, 000	4, 845, 000	.....	.....	.....	12, 760, 000	.....
1882	22, 500, 000	1, 320, 000	4, 845, 000	.....	.....	.....	9, 250, 000	.....
1883	23, 780, 000	380, 000	416, 000	.....	.....	.....	6, 250, 000	.....
1884	18, 320, 000	1, 242, 500	885, 000	.....	.....	.....	3, 200, 000	.....
1885	13, 670, 000	2, 280, 000	6, 057, 500	.....	.....	.....	1, 497, 000	.....
1886	.....	8, 260, 000	16, 340, 000	.....	.....	.....	750, 000	.....
1887	5, 660, 000	8, 170, 000	9, 560, 000	.....	.....	.....	1, 771, 000	.....
1888	17, 192, 000	6, 487. 000	1, 469, 500	.....	.....	.....	657, 000	.....
1889	15, 494, 000	4, 254, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	700, 000	.....
Total	655, 697, 020	54, 082, 560	57, 531, 040	186, 300	1, 861, 255	90, 232	64, 648, 700	26, 647, 000

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

from its organization, 1854, to December 31, 1889.]

SILVER.					Total gold.	Total silver.	Total value.
Half-dollars.	Quarter-dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half-dimes.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$4, 084, 207. 00	.....	$4, 084, 207. 00
$64, 975. 00	$99, 100. 00	.....	.....	.....	18, 008, 300. 00	$164, 075. 00	18, 172, 375. 00
105, 500. 00	71, 500. 00	.....	$7, 000. 00	.....	25, 306. 400. 00	184, 000. 00	25, 490, 400. 00
79, 000. 00	20, 500. 00	.....	.....	.....	20, 327, 000. 00	99, 500. 00	20, 426, 500. 00
238, 000. 00	30, 250. 00	.....	6, 000. 00	.....	17, 158, 200. 00	274, 250. 00	17, 432, 450. 00
283, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	.....	6, 000. 00	.....	12, 918, 000. 00	329, 000. 00	13, 247, 000. 00
236, 000. 00	14, 000. 00	.....	14, 000. 00	.....	11, 178, 000. 00	264, 000. 00	11, 442, 000. 00
469, 750. 00	24, 000. 00	.....	17, 250. 00	.....	15, 665, 000. 00	511, 000. 00	16, 176, 000. 00
676, 000. 00	16, 750. 00	.....	18, 075. 00	.....	17, 275, 960. 00	710, 825. 00	17, 986. 785. 00
458, 000. 00	.....	.....	15, 750. 00	$5, 000. 00	19, 543, 400. 00	478, 750. 00	20, 022, 150. 00
329, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	.....	23, 000. 00	4, 500. 00	15, 917, 640. 00	361, 500. 00	16, 279, 140. 00
337, 500. 00	10, 250. 00	.....	17, 500. 00	6, 000. 00	21, 213, 500. 00	371, 250. 00	21, 584, 750. 00
527, 000. 00	7, 000. 00	.....	13, 500. 00	6, 000. 00	17, 362, 000. 00	553, 500. 00	17, 915, 500. 00
598, 000. 00	12, 000. 00	.....	14, 000. 00	6, 000. 00	18, 720, 000. 00	630, 000. 00	19, 350, 000. 00
580, 000. 00	24, 000. 00	.....	26, 000. 00	14, 000. 00	17, 230, 000. 00	644, 000. 00	17, 874, 000. 00
328, 000. 00	19, 000. 00	.....	45, 000. 00	11, 500. 00	14, 028, 050. 00	403, 500. 00	14, 431, 550. 00
502, 000. 00	.....	.....	5, 000. 00	.....	19, 848, 000. 00	507, 000. 00	20, 355, 000. 00
1, 089, 000. 00	7, 725. 00	.....	32, 000. 00	8, 050. 00	18, 905, 000. 00	1, 136, 775. 00	20, 041, 775. 00
290, 000. 00	20, 750. 00	.....	19, 000. 00	41, 850. 00	16, 000, 000. 00	380, 600. 00	16, 380, 600. 00
116, 500. 00	39, 000. 00	.....	45, 500. 00	16, 200. 00	21, 154, 500. 00	920, 900. 00	22, 075, 400. 00
197, 000. 00	98, 000. 00	.....	24, 000. 00	.....	24, 460, 000. 00	2, 868, 000. 00	27, 328, 000. 00
1, 600, 000. 00	170, 000. 00	$231, 000. 00	907, 000. 00	.....	24, 674, 000. 00	7, 395, 000. 00	32, 069, 000. 00
2, 264, 000. 00	2, 149, 000. 00	.....	1, 042, 000. 00	.....	32, 022, 500. 00	10, 682, 000. 00	42, 704, 500. 00
2, 678, 000. 00	2, 249, 000. 00	.....	234, 000. 00	.....	35, 092, 000. 00	14, 680, 000. 00	49, 772, 000. 00
6, 000. 00	35, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....	36, 209, 500. 00	13, 977, 000. 00	50, 186, 500. 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28, 955, 750. 00	9, 110, 000. 00	38, 065, 750. 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28, 527, 000. 00	8, 900, 000. 00	37, 427, 000. 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29, 085, 000. 00	12, 760, 000. 00	41, 845, 000. 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28, 665, 000. 00	9, 250, 000, 00	37, 915, 000. 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24, 576, 000. 00	6, 250, 000. 00	30, 826, 000. 00
.....	.....	.....	56, 496. 00	.....	20, 447, 500. 00	3, 256, 496. 90	23, 703, 996. 90
.....	.....	.....	4, 369. 00	.....	22, 007, 500. 00	1, 501, 369. 00	23, 508, 869. 00
.....	.....	.....	20, 652. 40	.....	24, 600, 000. 00	770, 652. 40	25, 370, 652. 40
.....	.....	.....	445, 445. 00	.....	23,390, 000. 00	2, 216, 445 00	25, 606, 445. 00
.....	304, 000. 00	.....	172, 000. 00	.....	25, 148, 500. 00	1, 133, 000. 00	26, 281, 500. 00
.....	.....	.....	97, 267. 80	.....	19, 748, 000. 00	797, 267. 80	20, 545, 267. 80
14, 052, 225. 00	5, 445, 825. 00	231, 000. 00	3, 327, 806. 10	119, 100. 00	769, 451, 407. 00	114, 471, 656. 10	883, 923, 063. 10

XXXVII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANI

[Coinage of the mint at Carson City

Calendar years.	GOLD.			SILVER.	
	Double-eagles.	Eagles.	Half-eagles.	Dollars.	Trade dollars.
1870	$75,780	$59,080	$38,375	$12,462	.....
1871	293,740	71,850	103,850	1,376	.....
1872	593,000	55,000	84,900	3,150	.....
1873	448,200	45,430	37,080	2,300	$124,500
1874	2,301,700	167,670	105,990	.....	1,373,200
1875	2,223,020	77,150	59,140	.....	1,573,700
1876	2,768,820	46,960	34,435	.....	509,000
1877	851,300	33,320	43,400	.....	534,000
1878	263,600	32,440	45,270	2,212,000	97,000
1879	214,160	17,620	86,405	756,000	.....
1880	.....	111,900	255,085	591,000	.....
1881	.....	240,150	69,430	296,000	.....
1882	782,800	67,640	414,085	1,133,000	.....
1883	1,199,240	120,000	64,790	1,204,000	.....
1884	1,622,780	99,250	82,010	1,136,000	.....
1885	189,000	.....	.....	228,000	.....
1886*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889†	618,9.0	.....	.....	350,000	.....
Total	14,446,040	1,245,460	1,524,245	7,925,288	4,211,400

*Coinage suspended.

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

from its organization, 1870, to December 31, 1889.]

SILVER.				Total gold.	Total silver.	Total value.
Half-dollars.	Quarter-dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.			
$27,308.50	$2,085.00	.....	.....	$173,235	$41,855.50	$215,090.50
69,975.00	2,722.50	.....	$2,010.00	469,440	76,083.50	545,523.50
136,000.00	2,275.00	.....	2,400.00	732,900	143,825.00	876,725.00
168,530.00	4,115.50	.....	3,119.10	530,710	302,564.60	833,274.60
29,500.00	.....	.....	1,081.70	2,575,360	1,403,781.70	3,979,141.70
504,000.00	35,000.00	$26,658	464,500.00	2,359,310	2,603,858.00	4,963,168.00
978,000.00	1,236,000.00	2,000	827,000.00	2,850,215	3,552,000.00	6,402,215.00
710,000.00	1,048,000.00	.....	770,000.00	928,020	3,062,000.00	3,990,020.00
31,000.00	249,000.00	.....	20,000.00	341,310	2,609,000.00	2,950,310.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	318,185	756,000.00	1,074,185.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	366,985	591,000.00	957,985.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	309,580	296,000.00	605,580.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,264,525	1,133,000.00	2,397,525.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,384,030	1,204,000.00	2,588,030.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,804,040	1,136,000.00	2,940,040.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	189,000	228,000.00	417,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	618,900	350,000.00	968,900.00
2,654,313.50	2,579,198.00	28,658	2,090,110.80	17,215,745	19,488,968.30	36,704,715.30

† Operations resumed October 1, 1889.

XXXVII.—Coinage of the Mints of the United States from their Organi

RECAPITULATION.

Calender years.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double-eagles.	Eagles.	Half-eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter-eagles.	Dollars.
1793–1795	.....	$27, 950	$43, 535	.....	.....	.....
1796	.....	60, 800	16, 995	.....	$165. 00	.....
1797	.....	91, 770	32, 030	.....	4, 390. 00	.....
1798	.....	79, 740	124, 335	.....	1, 535. 00	.....
1799	.....	174, 830	37, 255	.....	1, 200. 00	.....
1800	.....	259, 650	58, 110	.....	.....	.....
1801	.....	292, 540	130, 030	.....	.....	.....
1802	.....	150, 900	265, 880	.....	6, 530. 00	.....
1803	.....	89, 790	167, 530	.....	1, 057. 50	.....
1804	.....	97, 950	152, 375	.....	8, 317. 50	.....
1805	.....	.....	165, 915	.....	4, 452. 50	.....
1806	.....	.....	320, 465	.....	4, 040. 00	.....
1807	.....	.....	420, 465	.....	17, 030. 00	.....
1808	.....	.....	277, 890	.....	6, 775. 00	.....
1809	.....	.....	169, 375	.....	.....	.....
1810	.....	.....	501, 435	.....	.....	.....
1811	.....	.....	497, 905	.....	.....	.....
1812	.....	.....	290, 435	.....	.....	.....
1813	.....	.....	477, 140	.....	.....	.....
1814	.....	.....	77, 270	.....	.....	.....
1815	.....	.....	3, 175	.....	.....	.....
1816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1818	.....	.....	242, 940	.....	.....	.....
1819	.....	.....	258, 615	.....	.....	.....
1820	.....	.....	1, 319, 030	.....	.....	.....
1821	.....	.....	173, 205	.....	16, 120. 00	.....
1822	.....	.....	88, 980	.....	.....	.....
1823	.....	.....	72, 425	.....	.....	.....
1824	.....	.....	86 700	.....	6, 500. 00	.....
1825	.....	.....	145, 300	.....	11, 085. 00	.....
1826	.....	.....	90, 345	.....	1, 900. 00	.....
1827	.....	.....	124, 565	.....	7, 000. 00	.....
1828	.....	.....	140, 145	.....	.....	.....
1829	.....	.....	287, 210	.....	8, 507. 50	.....
1830	.....	.....	631, 755	.....	11, 350. 00	.....
1831	.....	.....	702, 970	.....	11, 300. 00	.....
1832	.....	.....	787, 435	.....	11, 000. 00	.....
1833	.....	.....	968, 150	.....	10, 400. 00	.....
1834	.....	.....	3, 660, 845	.....	293, 425. 00	.....
1835	.....	.....	1, 857, 670	.....	328, 505. 00	.....
1836	.....	.....	2, 765, 735	.....	1, 369, 965. 00	.....
1837	.....	.....	1, 035, 605	.....	112, 700. 00	.....
1838	.....	72, 000	1, 600, 420	.....	137, 345. 00	.....
1839	.....	382, 480	802, 745	.....	191, 622. 50	.....
1840	.....	473 380	1, 048, 530	.....	153, 572. 50	.....
1841	.....	656 310	380, 945	.....	54, 602. 50	.....
1842	.....	1 089 070	655, 330	.....	85, 007. 50	.....
1843	.....	2, 506, 240	4, 275, 425	.....	1, 327, 132. 50	.....

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

SILVER COINAGE.							
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half-dollars.	Quarter-dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half-dimes.	Three cents.
.....	$204, 791	$161, 572. 00	.....	.....	.....	$4, 320. 80	.....
.....	72, 920	.....	$1, 473. 50	.....	$2, 213. 50	511. 50	.....
.....	7, 776	1, 959. 00	63. 00	.....	2, 526. 10	2, 226. 35	.....
.....	327, 536	.....	.....	.....	2, 755. 00	.....	.....
.....	423, 515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	220, 920	.....	.....	.....	2, 176. 00	1, 200. 00	.....
.....	54, 454	15, 144. 50	.....	.....	3, 464. 00	1, 695. 50	.....
.....	41, 650	14, 945. 00	.....	.....	1, 097. 50	650. 50	.....
.....	66, 064	15, 857. 50	.....	.....	3, 304. 00	1, 892. 50	.....
.....	19, 570	78, 259. 50	1, 684. 50	.....	826. 50	.....	.....
.....	321	105, 861. 00	30, 348. 50	.....	12, 078. 00	780. 00	.....
.....	.....	419, 788. 00	51, 531. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	525, 788. 00	55, 160. 75	.....	16, 500. 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	684, 300. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	702, 905. 00	.....	.....	4, 471. 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	638, 138. 00	.....	.....	635. 50	.....	.....
.....	.....	601, 822. 00	.....	.....	6, 518. 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	814, 029. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	620, 951. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	519, 537. 50	.....	.....	42, 150. 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	17, 308. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	23, 575. 00	5, 000. 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	607, 783. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	980, 161. 00	90, 293. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1, 104, 000. 00	36, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	375, 561. 00	31, 861. 00	.....	94, 258. 70	.....	.....
.....	.....	652, 898. 50	54, 212. 75	.....	118, 651. 20	.....	.....
.....	.....	779, 786. 50	16, 020. 00	.....	10, 000. 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	817, 100. 00	4, 450. 00	.....	44, 000. 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1, 752, 477. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1, 471, 583. 00	42, 000. 00	.....	51, 000. 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	2, 002, 090. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2, 746, 700. 00	1, 000. 00	.....	121, 500. 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1, 537, 600. 00	25, 500. 00	.....	12, 500. 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1, 856, 078. 00	.....	.....	77, 000. 00	61, 500. 00	.....
.....	.....	2, 382, 400. 00	.....	.....	51, 000. 00	62, 000. 00	.....
.....	.....	2, 936, 830. 00	99, 500. 00	.....	77, 135. 00	62, 135. 00	.....
.....	.....	2, 398, 500. 00	80, 000. 00	.....	52, 250. 00	48, 250. 00	.....
.....	.....	2, 603, 000. 00	39, 000. 00	.....	48, 500. 00	68, 500. 00	.....
.....	.....	3, 206, 002. 00	71, 500. 00	.....	63, 500. 00	74, 000. 00	.....
.....	.....	2, 676, 003. 00	488, 000. 00	.....	141, 000. 00	138, 000. 00	.....
.....	1, 000	3, 273, 100. 00	118, 000. 00	.....	119, 000. 00	95, 000. 00	.....
.....	.....	1, 814, 910. 00	63, 100. 00	.....	104, 200. 00	113, 800. 00	.....
.....	.....	1, 773, 000. 00	208, 000. 00	.....	239, 493. 40	112, 750. 00	.....
.....	300	1, 748, 768. 00	122, 786. 50	.....	229, 638. 70	108, 285. 00	.....
.....	61, 005	1, 145, 054. 00	153, 331. 75	.....	253, 358. 00	113, 954. 25	.....
.....	173, 000	355, 500. 00	143, 000. 00	.....	363, 000. 00	98, 250. 00	.....
.....	184. 618	1, 484, 882. 00	214, 250. 00	.....	390, 750. 00	58, 250. 00	.....
.....	165, 100	3, 056, 000. 00	403, 400. 00	.....	152, 000. 00	58, 250. 00	.....

XXXVII.—Coinage of the Mints of the United States from their Organi

RECAPITULATION.

Calendar year.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double-eagles.	Eagles.	Half-eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter-eagles.	Dollars.
1844	.....	$1, 250, 610	$4, 087, 715	.....	$89, 345. 00	.....
1845	.....	736, 530	2, 743, 640	.....	276, 277. 50	.....
1846	.....	1, 018, 750	2, 736, 155	.....	279, 272. 50	.....
1847	.....	14, 337, 580	5, 382, 685	.....	482, 060. 00	.....
1848	.....	1, 813, 340	1, 863, 560	.....	98, 612. 50	.....
1849	.....	6, 775, 180	1, 184, 645	.....	111, 147. 50	$936, 789
1850	$26, 225, 220	3, 489, 510	860, 160	.....	895, 547. 50	511, 301
1851	48, 043, 100	4, 393, 280	2, 651, 955	.....	3, 867, 337. 50	3, 658, 820
1852	44, 860, 520	2, 811, 060	3, 689, 635	.....	3, 283, 827. 50	2, 201, 145
1853	26, 646, 520	2, 522, 530	2, 305, 095	.....	3, 519, 615. 00	4, 384, 149
1854	18, 052, 340	2, 305, 760	1, 513, 235	$491, 214	1, 896, 397. 50	1, 657, 016
1855	25, 046, 820	1, 487, 010	1, 257, 090	171, 465	600, 700. 00	824, 883
1856	30, 437, 560	1, 429, 900	1, 806, 665	181, 530	1, 213, 117. 50	1, 788, 996
1857	28, 797, 500	481, 060	1, 232, 970	104, 673	796, 235. 00	801, 602
1858	21, 873, 480	343, 210	439, 770	6, 399	144, 082. 50	131, 472
1859	13, 782, 840	253, 930	361, 235	46, 914	142, 220. 00	193, 431
1860	22, 584 400	278, 830	352, 365	42, 465	164, 360. 00	51, 234
1861	74, 989, 060	1, 287, 330	3, 332, 130	18, 216	3, 241, 295. 00	527, 499
1862	18, 926, 120	234, 950	69, 825	17, 355	300, 882. 50	1, 326, 865
1863	22, 187, 200	112, 480	97, 360	15, 117	27, 075. 00	6, 250
1864	19, 958, 900	60, 800	40, 540	8, 040	7, 185. 00	5, 950
1865	27, 874, 000	207, 050	144, 535	3, 495	62, 302. 50	3, 725
1866	30, 820, 500	237, 800	253, 200	12, 090	105, 175. 00	7, 180
1867	23, 436, 300	121, 400	179, 600	7, 950	78, 125. 00	5, 250
1868	18, 722, 000	241, 550	288, 625	14, 625	94, 062. 50	10, 525
1869	17, 238, 100	82, 850	163, 925	7, 575	84, 612. 50	5, 925
1870	22, 819, 480	164, 430	143, 550	10, 605	51, 387. 50	9, 335
1871	20, 456, 740	254, 650	245, 000	3, 990	68, 375. 00	3, 930
1872	21, 230, 600	244, 500	275, 350	6, 090	52, 575. 00	3, 530
1873	55, 456, 700	173, 680	754, 605	75	512, 562. 50	125, 125
1874	33, 917, 700	799, 270	203, 530	125, 460	9, 850. 00	198, 820
1875	32, 737, 820	78, 350	105, 240	60	30, 050. 00	420
1876	46, 386, 920	104, 280	61, 820	135	23, 052. 50	3, 245
1877	43, 504, 700	211, 490	182, 660	4, 464	92, 630. 00	3, 920
1878	45, 916, 500	1, 031, 440	1, 427, 470	246, 972	1, 160, 650. 00	3, 020
1879	28, 889, 260	6, 120, 320	3, 727, 155	9, 090	331, 225. 00	3, 030
1880	17, 749, 120	21, 715, 160	22, 831, 765	3, 108	7, 490. 00	1, 636
1881	14, 585, 200	48, 796, 250	33, 458, 430	1, 650	1, 700. 00	7, 660
1882	23, 295, 400	24, 740, 640	17, 831, 885	4, 620	10, 100. 00	5, 040
1883	24, 980, 040	2, 595, 400	1, 647, 990	2, 820	4, 900. 00	10, 840
1884	19, 944, 200	2, 110, 800	1, 922, 250	3, 318	4, 982. 50	6, 206
1885	13, 875, 560	4, 815, 270	9, 065, 030	2, 730	2, 217. 50	12, 205
1886	22, 120	10, 621, 600	18, 282, 160	3, 426	10, 220. 00	6, 016
1887	5, 662, 420	8, 706, 800	9, 560, 435	18, 480	15, 705. 00	8, 543
1888	21, 717, 320	8, 030, 310	1, 560, 980	15, 873	40, 245. 00	16, 080
1889	16, 995, 120	4, 298, 850	37, 825	7, 287	44, 120. 00	30, 729
Total	1, 070, 645, 400	200, 433, 170	190, 796, 010	1, 619, 376	28, 539, 440. 00	19, 499, 337

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

SILVER COINAGE.							
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half-dollars.	Quarter-dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half-dimes.	Three cents.
.....	$20,000	$1,885,500.00	$290,300.00	.....	$7,250.00	$32,500.00	.....
.....	24,500	1,341,500.00	230,500.00	.....	198,500.00	78,200.00	.....
.....	169,600	2,257,000.00	127,500.00	.....	3,130.00	1,350.00	.....
.....	140,750	1,870,000.00	275,500.00	.....	24,500.00	63,700.00	.....
.....	15,000	1,880,000.00	36,500.00	.....	45,150.00	63,400.00	.....
.....	62,600	1,781,000.00	85,000.00	.....	113,900.00	72,450.00	.....
.....	47,500	1,341,500.00	150,700.00	.....	244,150.00	82,250.00	.....
.....	1,300	301,375.00	62,000.00	.....	142,650.00	82,050.00	$185,022.00
.....	1,100	110,565.00	68,265.00	.....	196,550.00	63,025.00	559,905.00
.....	46,110	2,430,354.00	4,146,555.00	.....	1,327,301.00	785,251.00	342,000.00
.....	33,140	4,111,000.00	3,466,000.00	.....	624,000.00	365,000.00	20,130.00
.....	26,000	2,288,725.00	857,350.00	.....	207,500.00	117,500.00	4,170.00
.....	63,500	1,903,500.00	2,129,500.00	.....	703,000.00	299,000.00	43,740.00
.....	94,000	1,482,000.00	2,726,500.00	.....	712,000.00	433,000.00	31,260.00
.....	.....	5,998,000.00	2,002,250.00	.....	189,000.00	258,000.00	48,120.00
.....	636,500	2,074,000.00	421,000.00	.....	97,000.00	45,000.00	10,950.00
.....	733,930	1,032,850.00	312,350.00	.....	78,700.00	92,950.00	8,610.00
.....	78,500	2,078,950.00	1,237,650.00	.....	209,650.00	164,050.00	14,940.00
.....	12,090	802,175.00	249,887.50	.....	102,830.00	74,627.50	10,906.50
.....	27,660	709,830.00	48,015.00	.....	17,196.00	5,923.00	643.80
.....	31,170	518,785.00	28,517.50	.....	26,907.00	4,523.50	14.10
.....	47,000	593,450.00	25,075.00	.....	18,550.00	6,675.00	255.00
.....	49,625	899,812.50	11,381.25	.....	14,372.50	6,536.25	681.75
.....	60,325	810,162.50	17,156.25	.....	14,662.50	6,431.25	138.75
.....	182,700	769,100.00	31,500.00	.....	72,625.00	18,295.00	123.00
.....	424,300	725,950.00	23,150.00	.....	70,660.00	21,930.00	153.00
.....	445,462	829,758.50	23,935.00	.....	52,150.00	26,830.00	120.00
.....	1,117,136	1,741,655.00	53,255.50	.....	109,371.00	82,493.00	127.80
.....	1,118,600	866,775.00	68,762.50	.....	261,045.00	189,247.50	58.50
1,225,000	296,600	1,593,780.00	414,190.50	.....	443,329.10	51,830.00	18.00
4,910,000	.....	1,406,650.00	215,975.00	.....	319,151.70	.....	.....
6,279,600	.....	5,117,750.00	1,278,375.00	$265,598	2,406,570.00	.....	.....
6,192,150	.....	7,451,575.00	7,839,287.50	5,180	3,015,115.00	.....	.....
13,092,710	.....	7,540,255.00	6,024,927.50	102	1,735,051.00	.....	.....
4,259,900	22,495,550	726,200.00	849,200.00	120	187,880.00	.....	.....
1,541	27,560,100	2,950.00	3,675.00	.....	1,510.00	.....	.....
1,987	27,397,355	4,877.50	3,738.75	.....	3,735.50	.....	.....
960	27,927,975	5,487.50	3,243.75	.....	2,497.50	.....	.....
1,097	27,574,100	2,750.00	4,075.00	.....	391,110.00	.....	.....
979	28,470,039	4,519.50	3,859.75	.....	767,571.20	.....	.....
.....	28,136,875	2,637.50	2,218.75	.....	393,134.90	.....	.....
.....	28,697,767	3,065.00	3,632.50	.....	257,711.70	.....	.....
.....	31,423,886	2,943.00	1,471.50	.....	658,409.40	.....	.....
.....	33,611,710	2,855.00	2,677.50	.....	1,573,838.90	.....	.....
.....	31,990,833	6,416.50	306,708.25	.....	721,648.70	.....	.....
.....	34,651,811	6,355.50	3,177.75	.....	835,338.90	.....	.....
35,965,924	357,969,239	122,828,540.00	38,834,265.00	271,000	22,512,353.60	4,880,219.40	1,282,087.20

XXXVII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANI

RECAPITULATION.

Calendar years.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1793–1795			
1796			
1797			
1798			
1799			
1800			
1801			
1802			
1803			
1804			
1805			
1806			
1807			
1808			
1809			
1810			
1811			
1812			
1813			
1814			
1815			
1816			
1817			
1818			
1819			
1820			
1821			
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1827			
1828			
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1830			
1831			
1832			
1833			
1834			
1835			
1836			
1837			
1838			
1839			
1840			
1841			
1842			
1843			

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			
Cents.	Half cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
$10,660.33	$712.67	$71,485.00	$370,683.80	$11,373.00	$453,541.80
9,747.00	577.40	77,960.00	77,118.50	10,324.40	165,402.90
8,975.10	535.24	128,190.00	14,550.45	9,510.34	152,250.70
9,797.00	.....	205,610.00	330,291.00	9,797.00	545,698.00
9,045.85	60.83	213,285.00	423,515.00	9,106.68	645,906.68
28,221.75	1,057.65	317,760.00	224,296.00	29,279.40	571,335.40
13,628.37	.....	422,570.00	74,758.00	13,628.37	510,956.37
34,351.00	71.83	423,310.00	58,343.00	34,422.83	516,075.83
24,713.53	489.50	258,377.50	87,118.00	25,203.03	370,698.53
7,568.38	5,276.56	258,642.50	100,340.50	12,844.94	371,827.94
9,411.16	4,072.32	170,367.50	149,388.50	13,483.48	333,239.48
3,480.00	1,780.00	324,505.00	471,319.00	5,260.00	801,084.00
7,272.21	2,380.00	437,495.00	597,448.75	9,652.21	1,044,595.96
11,090.00	2,000.00	284,665.00	684,300.00	13,090.00	982,055.00
2,228.67	5,772.86	169,375.00	707,376.00	8,001.53	884,752.53
14,585.00	1,075.00	501,435.00	638,773.50	15,660.00	1,155,868.50
2,180.25	315.70	497,905.00	608,340.00	2,495.95	1,108,740.95
10,755.00	.....	290,435.00	814,029.50	10,755.00	1,115,219.50
4,180.00	.....	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,180.00	1,102,271.50
3,578.30	.....	77,270.00	561,687.50	3,578.30	642,535.80
.....	.....	3,175.00	17,308.00	.....	20,483.00
28,209.82	.....	.....	28,575.75	28,209.82	56,785.57
39,484.00	.....	.....	607,783.50	39,484.00	647,267.50
31,670.00	.....	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	1,345,064.50
26,710.00	.....	258,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	1,425,325.00
44,075.50	.....	1,319,030.00	501,680.70	44,075.50	1,864,786.20
3,890.00	.....	189,325.00	825,762.45	3,890.00	1,018,977.45
20,723.39	.....	88,980.00	805,806.50	20,723.39	915,509.89
.....	.....	72,425.00	895,550.00	.....	967,975.00
12,620.00	.....	93,200.00	1,752,477.00	12,620.00	1,858,297.00
14,611.00	315.00	156,385.00	1,564,583.00	14,926.00	1,735,894.00
15,174.25	1,170.00	92,245.00	2,002,090.00	16,344.25	2,110,679.25
23,577.32	.....	131,565.00	2,869,200.00	23,577.32	3,024,342.32
22,606.24	3,030.00	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	1,741,381.24
14,145.00	2,435.00	295,717.50	1,994,578.00	16,580.00	2,306,875.50
17,115.00	.....	643,105.00	2,495,400.00	17,115.00	3,155,620.00
33,592.60	11.00	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603.60	3,923,473.60
23,620.00	.....	798,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	3,401,055.00
27,390.00	770.00	978,550.00	2,759,000.00	28,160.00	3,765,710.00
18,551.00	600.00	3,954,270.00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	7,388,423.00
38,784.00	705.00	2,186,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,489.00	5,668,667.00
21,110.00	1,990.00	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	7,764,900.00
55,583.00	.....	1,148,305.00	2,096,010.00	55,583.00	3,299,898.00
63,702.00	.....	1,809,765.00	2,333,243.40	63,702.00	4,206,710.40
31,286.61	.....	1,376,847.50	2,209,778.20	31,286.61	3,617,912.31
24,627.00	.....	1,675,482.50	1,726,703.00	24,627.00	3,426,812.50
15,973.67	.....	1,091,857.50	1,132,750.00	15,973.67	2,240,581.17
23,833.90	.....	1,829,407.50	2,332,750.00	23,833.90	4,185,991.40
24,283.20	.....	8,108,797.50	3,834,750.00	24,283.20	11,967,830.70

XXXVII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANI

RECAPITULATION.

Calendar years.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1844	.....	.....	.....
1845	.....	.....	.....
1846	.....	.....	.....
1847	.....	.....	.....
1848	.....	.....	.....
1849	.....	.....	.....
1850	.....	.....	.....
1851	.....	.....	.....
1852	.....	.....	.....
1853	.....	.....	.....
1854	.....	.....	.....
1855	.....	.....	.....
1856	.....	.....	.....
1857	.....	.....	.....
1858	.....	.....	.....
1859	.....	.....	.....
1860	.....	.....	.....
1861	.....	.....	.....
1862	.....	.....	.....
1863	.....	.....	.....
1864	.....	.....	$396,950.00
1865	.....	$341,460.00	272,800.00
1866	$737,125.00	144,030.00	63,540.00
1867	1,545,475.00	117,450.00	58,775.00
1868	1,440,850.00	97,560.00	56,075.00
1869	819,750.00	48,120.00	30,930.00
1870	240,300,00	40,050.00	17,225.00
1871	28,050.00	18,120.00	14,425.00
1872	301,800.00	25,860.00	1,300.00
1873	227,500.00	35,190.00	.....
1874	176,900.00	23,700.00	.....
1875	104,850.00	6,840.00	.....
1876	126,500.00	4,860.00	.....
1877	.....	.....	.....
1878	117.50	70.50	.....
1879	1,455.00	1,236.00	.....
1880	997.75	748.65	.....
1881	3,618.75	32,417.25	.....
1882	573,830.00	759.00	.....
1883	1,148,471.05	318.27	.....
1884	563,697.10	169.26	.....
1885	73,824.50	143.70	.....
1886	166,514.50	128.70	.....
1887	763,182.60	238.83	.....
1888	536,024.15	1,232.49	.....
1889	794,068.05	646.83	.....
Total	10,374,900.95	941,349.48	912,020.00

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			
Cents.	Half cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
$23, 987. 52	.....	$5, 427, 670. 00	$2, 235, 550. 00	$23, 987. 52	$7, 687, 207. 52
38, 948. 04	.....	3, 756, 447. 50	1, 873, 200. 00	38, 948. 04	5, 668, 595. 54
41, 208. 00	.....	4, 034, 177. 50	2, 558, 580. 00	41, 208. 00	6, 633, 965. 50
61, 836. 69	.....	20, 202, 325. 00	2, 374, 450. 00	61, 836. 69	22, 638, 611. 69
64, 157. 99	.....	3, 775, 512. 50	2, 040, 050. 00	64, 157. 99	5, 879, 720. 49
41, 785. 00	$199. 32	9, 007, 761. 50	2, 114, 950. 00	41, 984. 32	11, 164, 695. 82
44, 268. 44	199. 06	31, 981, 738. 50	1, 866, 100. 00	44, 467. 50	33, 892, 306. 00
98, 897. 07	738. 36	62, 614, 492. 50	774, 397. 00	99, 635. 43	63, 488, 524. 93
50, 630. 94	.....	56, 846, 187. 50	999, 410. 00	50, 630. 94	57, 896, 228. 44
66, 411. 31	648. 47	39, 377, 909. 00	9, 077, 571. 00	67, 059. 78	48, 522, 539. 78
42, 361. 56	276. 79	25, 915, 962. 50	8, 619, 270. 00	42, 638. 35	34, 577, 870. 85
15, 748. 29	282. 50	29, 387, 968. 00	3, 501, 245. 00	16, 030. 79	32, 905, 243. 79
26, 904. 63	202. 15	36, 857, 768. 50	5, 142, 240. 00	27, 106. 78	42, 027, 115. 28
177, 834. 56	175. 90	32, 214, 040. 00	5, 478, 760. 00	178, 010. 46	37, 870, 810. 46
246, 000 00	.....	22, 938, 413. 50	8, 495, 370. 00	246, 000. 00	31, 679, 783. 50
364, 000. 00	.....	14, 780, 570. 00	3, 284, 450. 00	364, 000. 00	18, 429, 020. 00
205, 660. 00	.....	23, 473, 654. 00	2, 259, 390. 00	205, 660. 00	25, 938, 704. 00
101, 000. 00	.....	83, 395, 530. 00	3, 783, 740. 00	101, 000. 00	87, 280, 270. 00
280, 750. 00	.....	20, 875, 997. 50	1, 252, 516. 50	280, 750. 00	22, 409, 264. 00
498, 400. 00	.....	22, 445, 482. 00	809, 267. 80	498, 400. 00	23, 753, 149. 80
529, 737. 14	.....	20, 081, 415. 00	609, 917. 10	926, 687. 14	21, 618, 019. 24
354, 292. 86	.....	28, 295, 107. 50	691, 005. 00	968, 552. 86	29, 954, 665. 36
98, 265. 00	.....	31, 435, 945. 00	982, 409. 25	1, 042, 960. 00	33, 461, 314. 25
98, 210. 00	.....	23, 828, 625. 00	908, 876. 25	1, 819, 910. 00	26, 557, 411. 25
102, 665. 00	.....	19, 371, 387. 50	1, 074, 343. 00	1, 697, 150. 00	22, 142, 880. 50
64, 200. 00	.....	17, 582, 987. 50	1, 266, 143. 00	963, 000. 00	19, 812, 130. 50
52, 750. 00	.....	23, 198, 787. 50	1, 378, 255. 50	350, 325. 00	24, 927, 368. 00
39, 295. 00	.....	21, 032, 685. 00	3, 104, 038. 30	99, 890. 00	24, 236, 613. 30
40, 420. 00	.....	21, 812, 645. 00	2, 504, 488. 50	369, 380. 00	24, 686, 513. 50
116, 765. 00	.....	57, 022, 747. 50	4, 024, 747. 60	379, 455. 00	61, 426, 950. 10
141, 875. 00	.....	35, 254, 630. 00	6, 851, 776. 70	342, 475. 00	42, 448, 881. 70
135, 280. 00	.....	32, 951, 940. 00	15, 347, 893. 00	246, 970. 00	48, 546, 803. 00
79, 440. 00	.....	46, 579, 452. 50	24, 503, 307. 50	210, 800. 00	71, 293, 560. 00
8, 525. 00	.....	43, 999, 864. 00	28, 393, 045. 50	8, 525. 00	72, 401, 434. 50
57, 998. 50	.....	49, 786, 052. 00	28, 518, 850. 00	58, 186. 50	78, 363, 088. 50
162, 312. 00	.....	39, 080, 080. 00	27, 569, 776. 00	165, 003. 00	66, 814, 859. 00
389, 649. 55	.....	62, 308, 279. 00	27, 411, 693. 75	391, 395. 95	90, 111, 368. 70
392, 115. 75	.....	96, 850, 890. 00	27, 940, 163. 75	428, 151. 75	125, 219, 205. 50
385, 811. 00	.....	65, 887, 685. 00	27, 973, 132. 00	960, 400. 00	94, 821, 217. 00
455, 981. 09	.....	29, 241, 990. 00	29, 246, 968. 45	1, 604, 770. 41	60, 093, 728. 86
232, 617. 42	.....	23, 991, 756. 50	28, 534, 866. 15	796, 483. 78	53, 323, 106. 43
117, 653. 84	.....	27, 773, 012. 50	28, 962, 176. 20	191, 622. 04	56, 926, 810. 74
176, 542. 90	.....	28, 945, 542. 00	32, 086, 709. 90	343, 186. 10	61, 375, 438. 00
452, 264. 83	.....	23, 972, 383. 00	35, 191, 081. 40	1, 215, 686. 26	60, 379, 150. 66
374, 944. 14	.....	31, 380, 808. 00	33, 025, 606. 45	912, 200. 78	65, 318, 615. 23
488, 693. 61	.....	21, 413 931. 00	35, 496, 683. 15	1, 283, 408. 49	58, 194, 022. 64
8, 981, 512. 07	39, 926. 11	1, 511, 532, 733. 00	584, 543, 628. 20	21, 249, 708. 61	2, 117, 326, 069. 81

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51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 355.

DEPOSIT OF FUNDS PERTAINING TO THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from General Schofield, commanding the Army, president of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, requesting legislation which will authorize the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home to deposit the funds received by him pertaining to the Home with the Treasurer of the United States.

APRIL 28, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 26, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a communication from Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, commanding the Army, president of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, requesting legislation which will authorize the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home to deposit the funds received by him pertaining to said Home with the Treasurer of the United States.

A draught of a bill which it is believed will effect the object desired is also herewith, and I recommend that it be enacted into law.

Very respectfully,

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SOLDIERS' HOME,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1890.

SIR: On the 17th ultimo you referred to the Secretary of the Treasury the request of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home (of the same date) that authority might be obtained from the Treasury Department for the treasurer of the Home to keep the funds used for current expenses of the Home on deposit with the Treasurer or an

assistant treasurer of the United States, or in a designated depository, and on the 24th ultimo the Secretary of the Treasury replied and stated objections to giving the authority without legislation which he suggested to be obtained. The Commissioners of the Home have determined that the better security of the funds is a matter of sufficient importance to move them to secure the necessary legislation, if possible, and I have the honor, therefore, to submit their request that Congress be asked to authorize and direct, by act or resolution, the Treasurer of the United States to receive on deposit from the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia, and subject to his order, the funds provided for the regular current expenses of the Home.

Section 8 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883 (22 Stat., 565), making regulations for the Home, requires "that all funds not needed for current use" shall "be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Home as a permanent fund." The interest upon this fund and the amounts drawn from the principal from month to month, together with receipts from miscellaneous sources, provide for the current expenses of the Home, and the money is kept on deposit in the National Metropolitan Bank, of Washington City, D. C. Under proper authority this money can be kept on deposit with the United States Treasurer or assistant treasurer, and the requirement will, so far as can be seen, involve nothing more on the part of the Treasury than keeping an account with the treasurer of the Home, while it will operate greatly to the advantage of the Home in the more perfect security of its funds.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General Commanding the Army,
President Board of Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to receive and keep on deposit, subject to the checks or drafts of the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia, all funds which may now be under the control of the said treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, or may hereafter be furnished him or in any manner come into his possession for use in defraying the current expenses of maintaining the said Soldiers' Home, and, upon the request of said treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, there shall be transferred, from funds to his credit with the United States Treasurer, and placed to his credit with the assistant treasurer of the United States in New York City, New York, such sums as he may require monthly or quarterly for payments on account of "out-door relief" to members of the said Soldiers' Home residing at a distance therefrom

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 356.

EXPENSES OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a letter from the president of the Mississippi River Commission suggesting an amendment to the present river and harbor bill to provide for the payment of office, clerical, and miscellaneous expenses of the Mississippi River Commission.

APRIL 28, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 28, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of Congress a copy of a letter from the president of the Mississippi River Commission dated the 23d instant, suggesting an amendment to the present river and harbor bill to provide for the payment for office, clerical, and miscellaneous expenses of the Mississippi River Commission. The amendment proposed meets with the approval of the Chief of Engineers and this Department.

Very respectfully,

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING,
New York, April 23, 1890.

GENERAL: I notice that in the river and harbor bill, H. R. 9486, the appropriation clause for the Mississippi River below the Ohio provides for salaries and traveling expenses of the Mississippi River Commission, but does not provide for office, clerical, and miscellaneous expenses.

As the work of the Commission can not be done without such expenses, unless in the opinion of the Secretary of War such expenses can be

paid from the appropriation without their being specified in it, I would suggest the following amendment to the bill:

Page 54, line 1, strike out "and."
Page 54, line 2, after the word "expenses," insert the words "clerical, office, and miscellaneous expenses;" so that the phrase will read, "including salaries, traveling expenses, clerical, office, and miscellaneous expenses of the Mississippi River Commission."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Colonel of Engineers, Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. Army,
Presdt. Mississippi River Commission.

The CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY,
April 24, 1890.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.
The amendment proposed by Colonel Comstock is undoubtedly required for the public business of the Commission.

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers.

O

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 357.

REPAIRS ON ROAD FROM WILLET'S POINT TO WHITESTONE, N. Y.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a letter from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of an appropriation for repairing the roadway from Willet's Point to Whitestone, N. Y.

APRIL 29, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 26, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a letter from the Secretary of War of the 25th instant, submitting an estimate of appropriation of $7,500 for repairing the roadway from Willet's Point to Whitestone, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 25, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to forward, for transmission to Congress, estimate of appropriation ($7,500) required for repairing the roadway from Willet's Point to Whitestone, N. Y.

Respectfully,

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER SCHOOL,
POST OF WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H.,
Whitestone, Queens County, N. Y., April 11, 1890.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following special report relative to the road between this post and the railway station at Whitestone, 2½ miles distant.

This road is a public highway, and, being for the most of the distance through a sparsely settled country, it has never been put in good order and at times becomes almost impassable, especially in winter and early spring, when it is the only means of communication between the post and the outside world. As the Government has had the use of this road for some thirty years without doing any work upon it, in fact has used it much more than any one else during the time, it would seem but just that Congress should appropriate a small sum to put the road in good order once, and then the local authorities could keep it in good order for many years to come with the same annual expenditure they now make to keep it in a very unsatisfactory condition.

I do not think it would be necessary for the Government to assume full control of the road, as is often done in such cases, but if a bill, or clause of a bill, were passed, something like the following draught, it would doubtless answer all purposes:

For improving the road between Willet's Point, New York Harbor, and the railway station at Whitestone, seven thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be expended on any part of the said road not dedicated forever to public use according to the laws of the State of New York, without cost to the United States; and *Provided*, That if the proper local authorities shall have procured the right of way and dedication to public use, and shall co-operate with the United States in making said repairs the usual land titles and cession of jurisdiction required by paragraph three hundred and fifty-five, United States Revised Statutes, need not be procured.

The amount specified ($7,500) is estimated to be sufficient for thoroughly macadamizing the worst portions of the road and putting the balance in a good passable condition.

A tracing of the highway referred to is appended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. KING,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, Commanding

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.
(Through the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.)

[First indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 21, 1890.

Respectfully submitted to the honorable the Secretary of War.

The local commander herein suggests that Congress be asked to appropriate $7,500 for repairing the road between Willet's Point, N. Y. H., and the railway station at Whitestone, 2½ miles distant. As it appears that the Government has had the use of the road for some thirty years without contributing to its maintenance, and has used it during that period much more than any one else, and, further, owing to its present condition it becomes at times almost impassable, especially in winter

and early spring, when it is the only means of communication between the post and the outside world, it is recommended that an estimate be prepared for $7,500 and submitted to Congress with a view to securing a special appropriation for doing the work.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Acting Quartermaster-General.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April* 24, 1890.

The views and recommendations of the Acting Quartermaster-General are approved.

JOHN TWEEDALE,
Chief Clerk.

ESTIMATE.

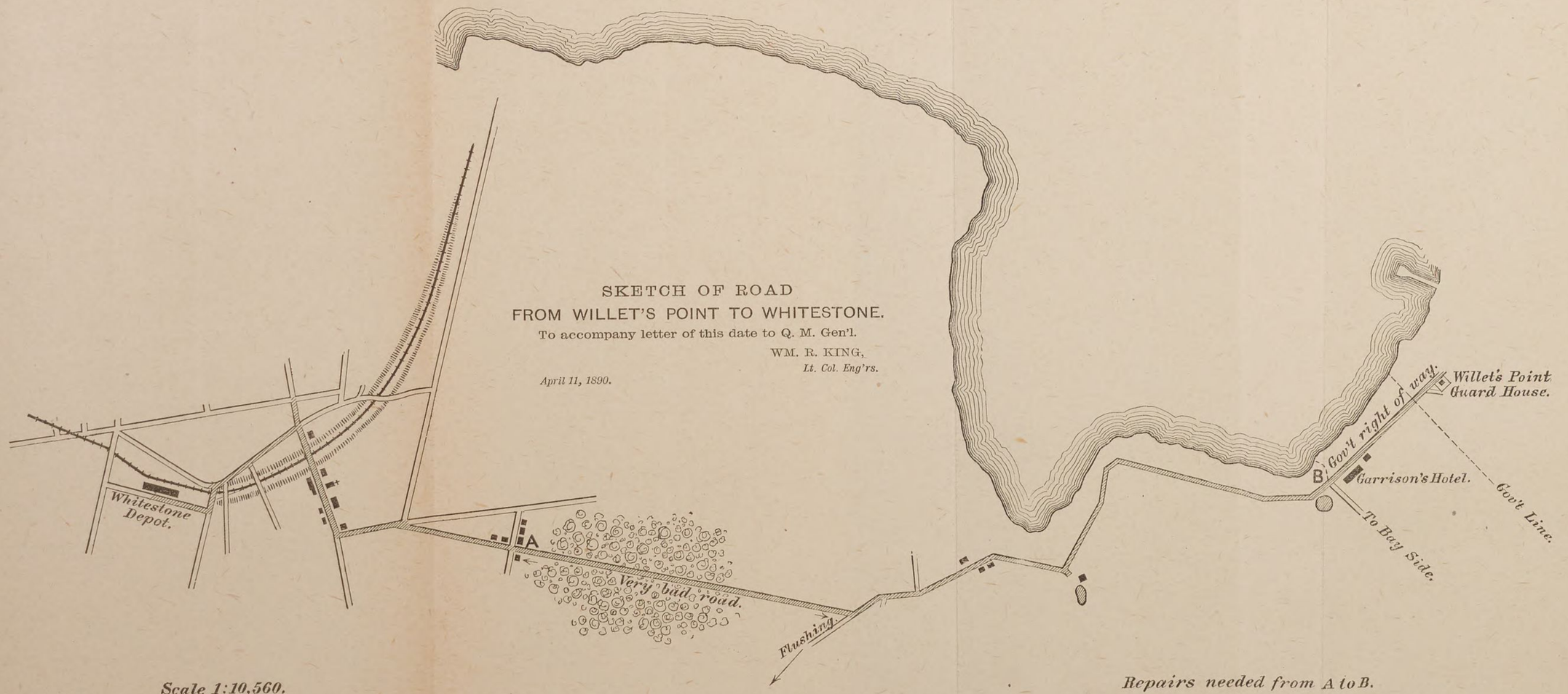
Road from Willet's Point to Whitestone, N. Y. :
For improving the road between Willet's Point, N. Y., and the railway station at Whitestone, N. Y. (submitted)..... 7.500,00

SKETCH OF ROAD
FROM WILLET'S POINT TO WHITESTONE.

To accompany letter of this date to Q. M. Gen'l.

WM. R. KING,
Lt. Col. Eng'rs.

April 11, 1890.



Scale 1:10,560.

100 200 300 400 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 Ft.

Repairs needed from A to B.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 358.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT DAYTON, OHIO.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SUBMITTING

An estimate of appropriation to improve the sewerage system at the Central Branch of the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Dayton, Ohio.

APRIL 29, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 26, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a letter from the Secretary of War of the 25th instant, submitting an estimate of appropriation of $36,020 to improve the sewerage system at the Central Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Dayton, Ohio.

Respectfully yours,

W. WINDOM, *Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 25, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to forward, for transmission to Congress, an estimate ($36,020) of appropriation for improving the sewerage system at the Central Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Dayton, Ohio.

Respectfully,

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.
Support of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.		
At the Central Branch, Dayton, Ohio; for sewerage improvement on gravity plan from Central Branch Home to Miami River. (Act March 2, 1889, vol. 25, page 973, sec. 1; act February 19, 1890, public act No. 16; April 4, 1890, public act No. 53, page 6. Submitted)	$36,020.00	$2,354,866.92

HARTFORD, CONN., *April* 22, 1890.

SIR: I respectfully inclose with this sundry papers relating to an estimate submitted to Congress by the Board of Managers National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers on sewerage improvement at the Central Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

The Board recommends that the item $36,020 be appropriated for the next fiscal year on account of the fact that there is constant danger of an overflow of sewage from the grounds of the branch over adjoining property, subjecting the Home to heavy claims for damages. The amount asked for will, in the opinion of the Board, suffice to prevent all such danger in future.

The Board asks for the larger of the two amounts, because the expenditure of the smaller amount will still involve the constant services of two or more men. If the larger estimate be allowed no further expense will be required.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
President Board of Managers, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, OHIO, *April* 5, 1890.

DEAR COLONEL: I have the honor to forward herewith three papers, all relating to the sewage question for this branch, and to state the following for consideration: We have outgrown our present sewerage system, and it will be necessary for something to be done between now and next winter to enlarge it. I have satisfied myself that of the two plans submitted the gravity system would be the better and in the end the most economical. I also believe that iron instead of vitrified clay should be used. As to the caliber of this pipe, I am not prepared to advise whether 12 or 16 inch should be used. Mr. Evans thinks that it would be unwise to use anything less than 16 inch.

Very respectfully,

J. B. THOMAS,
Governor.

Col. L. A. HARRIS,
First Vice-President Board of Managers
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Washington, D. C.

DAYTON, *April* 5, 1890.

DEAR SIR: In obedience to your order I ran a line and took levels for a sewer by gravity from near the hospital boiler-house to the Great Miami River.

The total distance of the proposed route is 16,400 feet; the difference in elevations between the two ends is 204.45 feet.

I attach herewith a profile of said route with the proposed grade line for the new sewer shown in yellow ink, with the rate of inclinations marked thereon. It will be seen that the greatest cut will be in the Home grounds, and that outside of the Home grounds only on two places excavations of more than the usual depth are necessary, and I believe that in making a little change in the route one of these heavier cuts can be avoided without increasing the length of the sewer.

In every system of sewers by gravity the upper portion should have a greater rate of inclination than the lower portions. There is an immense fall for the total length of the proposed sewer, and to obtain a good headway the above-mentioned cut will be necessary. The same will be largest northeast of the doctor's residence and will be about 20 feet.

The geological features of the proposed route, as far as I can see and learn from excavations made in the vicinity, are of a very variable nature. It is not unlikely that all kinds of materials will be encountered, such as coarse and fine gravel, sand, quicksand, clay, rock, and large bowlders.

I estimate the cost of excavation and refilling the trenches for the whole distance at $4,980, provided no blasting will be necessary.

In order to take care of the large amount of foul water, which must be provided for, it would be advisable to make the inlet and that portion of the sewer in the Home grounds of 14 or 16 inch pipe. On account of the great rate of inclination outside of the Home grounds a reduction in the size of the pipes could be made. This reduction would be only a question of economy, the excavations being the same whether the pipes be large or small.

I would recommend that iron pipes be used along the old Eaton road, where the great rate of inclination is, as storm water might wash out the road and injure earthenware pipes. Through the Home grounds and farm land glazed earthenware pipes could be used, but the joints will have to be filled very tight and solid, so roots can not enter the pipes and obstruct the flow in the same.

Respectfully submitted,

G. R. STATTELMANN,
Civil Engineer.

Col. J. B. THOMAS,
Governor National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

No. 1.—*Estimate of cost of proposed sewer line, on gravity plan, from Central Branch Home to Miami River.*

16,400 feet of 16-inch cast-iron pipe, at $1.50 per lineal foot	$24,600
20,500 pounds of pig-lead, at 6 cents per pound	1,230
1,200 pounds of packing-yarn, at 10 cents per pound	120
Hauling pipe along line	1,200
Right of way and incidental expenses	2,500
Excavating and refilling, at 30 cents per lineal foot	4,920
Placing and jointing pipe	1,450
Total	36,020

No. 2.—*Estimate of cost of reconstructing and enlarging present sewer line from Central Branch Home to Miami River.*

15,350 feet of 10-inch cast-iron pipe, at 90 cents per lineal foot	$13,815.00
17,500 pounds of pig-lead, at 6 cents per pound	1,050.00
900 pounds yarn (packing), at 10 cents per pound	90.00
Hauling pipe along line	1,010.00
Placing and jointing pipe	1,210.00
Excavating and back filling, at 15 cents per lineal foot	2,302.50
Incidental expenses	800.00
New cess-pool for sewage	445.00
New sewage pumping-engine	1,050.00
New steam-boilers, complete (set up)	850.00
New addition to boiler and pump house	1,500.00
Total	24,122.50

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 359.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT DALLAS, TEX.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RELATING

To House bill (H. R. 848) to authorize the construction of an addition to the public building in Dallas, Tex.

APRIL 30, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

To the House of Representatives:

I return without my approval the bill (H. R. No. 848) "To authorize the construction of an addition to the public building in Dallas, Texas."

The bill authorizes the construction of a wing or addition to the present public building at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars. I find that the bill as originally introduced by the member representing the Congressional district in which Dallas is situated fixed one hundred thousand dollars as the limit of the proposed expenditure; and it was so reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, after conferring with the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. A bill of the same tenor was introduced in the Senate by one of the Senators from that State fixing the same limit of expenditure.

The public building at Dallas for which a first appropriation of $75,000 was made in 1882, subsequently increased to $125,000, was only completed in 1889. It is probably inadequate now to the convenient transaction of business, chiefly in that part assigned to the Post-Office Department. The material and architectural style of any addition is fixed by the present building and its ground area by the available, unoccupied space, as no provision is made for buying additional ground. The present building is 85 by 56 feet, and Mr. John S. Witwer, the postmaster, and the custodian of the building, writing to the Supervising Architect, advises that to meet the present and prospective needs of the Government, an addition at least two-thirds as large as the present building should be provided. It will be seen from the following extract from a letter of the Supervising Architect to the chairman of

the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, dated February 17, 1890, that a building larger than that suggested can be erected within the limit of $100,000. He says: "From computations made in this office based upon data received, it is found that an extension or wing about 40 feet by 85 feet in dimensions, three stories high with basement, giving 3,400 square feet in addition to the 4,760 square feet of the first-floor area of the building, of fire-proof construction, can be erected on the present site within the limit of cost proposed by said bill, viz, $100,000."

It may be possible that an expenditure of $325,000 for a public building at Dallas, if the questions of site, material, and architecture were all undetermined, could be defended, but under existing conditions I do not see how an appropriation of $200,000 can be justified, when one-half that sum is plainly adequate to such relief as the present site allows.

The legislation for the erection of public buildings has not proceeded, so far as I can trace it, upon any general rules. Neither population nor the extent of the public business transacted has always indicated the points where public buildings should first be built, or the cost of the structures. It can not be expected that, in the absence of some general law, the committees of Congress having charge of such matters will proceed in their recommendations upon strict or equal lines. The bills are individual, and if comparisons are attempted the necessary element of probable future growth is made to cover all apparent inequalities. It will be admitted, I am sure, that only a public need should suggest the expenditure of the public money, and that, if all such needs can not be at once supplied, the most general and urgent should have the preference.

I am not unfriendly to a liberal annual expenditure for the erection of public buildings, where the safe and convenient transaction of the public business demand it, and the state of the revenues will permit. It would be wiser, in my opinion, to build more and less costly houses, and to fix, by general law, the amount of the annual expenditure for this purpose, and some order of preference between the cities asking for public buildings.

But in view of the pending legislation looking to a very large reduction of our revenues, and of the urgency and necessity of a large increase in our expenditures in certain directions, I am of the opinion that appropriations for the erection of public buildings and all kindred expenditures should be kept at the minimum until the effect of other probable legislation can be accurately measured.

The erection of a public building is largely a matter of local interest and convenience, while expenditures for enlarged relief and recognition to the soldiers and sailors of the war for the preservation of the Union, for necessary coast defenses, and for the extension of our commerce with other American States are of universal interest, and involve con-

siderations, not of convenience, but of justice, honor, safety, and general prosperity.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 29, 1890.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN ADDITION TO THE PUBLIC BUILDING IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to construct a wing or an addition to the public building in the city of Dallas, in the State of Texas, on the lot of land now belonging to the Government of the United States, not to exceed in cost the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, including fire-proof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators and approaches, and so forth, and the Secretary of the Treasury may add another story on the old building, if he deems it necessary for the public service.

THOMAS B REED
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LEVI P. MORTON
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

I certify that this Act originated in the House of Representatives:

Attest: EDWD. MCPHERSON,
Clerk.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 360.

INVESTIGATION AS TO THE RE-RATING OF PENSIONS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of March 21, 1890, a copy of the evidence and report of the committee appointed in July, 1889, to investigate the action of the Pension Office in re-rating pensions.

MAY 1, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Washington, April 25, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with a request contained in a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed March 21, 1890, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the evidence and report of the Committee appointed in July, 1889, to investigate the action of the Pension Office in the re-rating of pensions. In reply to the inquiry as to what cases have been re-rated in the Pension Office during the past two years, a list of cases numbering 3,122 re-rated in two years from March 1, 1888, is herewith transmitted. Of these cases 1,725 were re-rated under Commissioner Black, and 1,397 under Commissioner Tanner, his immediate successor.

In reply to the inquiry as to what cases, if any, have been illegally and improperly re-rated, I have to state that it has not been found possible to examine all the cases and to determine their respective merits; but it is believed that an indefinite number of them involve a violation, at once, of the proper practice of the Department and of the law applicable thereto. With reference to re-rating, or increasing pensions *backward* to the date of the original certificate, or to the date of the pensioner's discharge from the service, the practice of the Department was fairly defined by Secretary Teller in the ruling made June 16, 1884, when adjudicating the appeal of James S. Coleman (certificate 122,067), wherein the Secretary said:

> The views of the Department in regard to the matter of re-rating have been frequently stated. It has uniformly refused to disturb an adjudication of a claim by a former administration except upon the most conclusive evidence that an *error* has been committed. When the question as to the propriety of a given rating is one of judgment merely, depending upon the weight of the evidence, it will not allow the opinion of to-day to overturn the opinion of yesterday; otherwise, cases could never be settled; but, where the incorrectness of the former action is so manifest, upon a review of the evidence, that it is *not a matter of dispute*, the Department will not refuse to do justice because the error is of long standing and has been sanctioned by subsequent action.

The ruling thus made by Secretary Teller was and is applicable to claims and to pensions based upon *non-specific* disabilities, or to disabilities for which the statute does not *fix* an *express* rating, but the pensionable degrees of which are determined by medical examinations authoritatively certified to the Department.

Again: The practice of the Department with reference to the increase of ratings is based upon section 4698½, Revised Statutes, as contained in the following terms:

SEC. 4698½. Except in cases of permanent *specific* disabilities, no *increase* of pension shall be allowed to commence *prior to the date* of the examining surgeon's certificate *establishing the same*, made under the *pending* claim for increase; and in this, as well as all other cases, the *certificate* of an examining surgeon, or of a board of examining surgeons, shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Pensions.

The irregularities that marked the allowances for *increase* and *re-rating* in the aforementioned claims were violations of the aforementioned established ruling of the Department and of the foregoing section (4698½) of the Revised Statutes; and the action of the Secretary was taken in the premises, after careful deliberation, with a view to correcting the irregularities, asserting the true practice of the Department, and maintaining the integrity of the law itself. The *necessity* of correcting such irregularities in the administration of the Bureau of Pensions became obvious, in order to protect the pension system itself and do justice to the mass of equally honest pensioners and claimants—its deserving beneficiaries—regardless of either political influence or personal favor.

In reply to the inquiry as to whether any action has been taken in re-rated cases to *recover* the money wrongfully allowed and paid, I have to state that, upon full consideration of the matter, the conclusion was reached that, under the circumstances relating to the financial ability and responsibility of a number of the beneficiaries, it would be impracticable to recover by litigation or otherwise the money that had been actually paid. However, in two cases in which pensions were re-rated upon a manifestly erroneous construction of law by Commissioner Tanner, viz, the cases of George J. Bond (certificate No. 40,779), and James E. Engle (certificate No. 79,852), the pensions were suspended to abate the over-payment.

It does not conclusively appear to what extent all the re-rated employés were directly concerned in re-rating themselves. Certain of them, no doubt, obtained by personal solicitation undue advantage, or priority, in the adjudication of their cases by reason of their respective official positions, and more favorable action was evidently secured by such means; but these facts are not demonstrated upon the face of the record itself in all the cases that have come to my attention.

The following is a list of re-rated employés who have been dismissed from the Bureau of Pensions, their dismissal being based upon considerations appertaining to a correct public service:

Frank A. Butts.	William Goodlove.	James E. Smith.
John E. Carpenter.	William H. Helpbringer.	Philip H. Barton.
James B. Coit.	William J. Hilligoss.	Joseph C. Squires.
James E. Engle.	Henry A. Phillips.	

The following persons resigned in compliance with requests based upon considerations growing out of the illegal re-rating of their pensions: Hiram Smith, jr., William M. Barnett.

It is proper to say that in some of the cases of re-rating the beneficiaries themselves were not so directly engaged in the matter as were others in their behalf. Owing to these and other extenuating circumstances, the facts as ascertained did not seem to justify the dismissal of *all* who were re-rated, nor any hasty action upon the question of their continuance in office. The cases of some are yet held under consideration by the Department.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

Hon. THOMAS B. REED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 5, 1889.

HON. CYRUS BUSSEY,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior:

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your order of July 20, 1889, the undersigned, constituting a "special board of examiners," have the honor to make the following report:

Your order contemplates a comparative statement of the number of cases in the Pension Office in which re-ratings have been granted pensioners during certain periods in 1888 and 1889 named therein—

with a view of determining whether the same principles and rules have been acted on in both periods, and if not, wherein has been the difference.

Also your instructions gave permission—

to extend this comparison to other months and years, if deemed best, in order to supply full information upon the question as to whether the re-ratings during the present administration have been to any degree illegal or irregular, and whether they have been in accordance with the previous practice or precedent; and if irregularities to any degree are deemed to exist, by what rules or order the same may be best remedied and prevented in the future.

On the 23d day of July we called upon Commissioner Tanner, presented a copy of our instructions, and were informed by him that he was pleased to know that such investigation was in contemplation, and at once provided a room for our occupancy, and offered any other facilities necessary to aid us in the prosecution of the work.

From an examination of the records of the Bureau, and from the best information obtainable, it was ascertained that there were no records showing specifically the number of cases which had been re-rated during the periods suggested in your order; and that until a period commencing September 1, 1888, the re-rated cases were all included in the record among the re-issues for all purposes. To determine what particular cases had been re-rated it would therefore be necessary to examine all cases in which re-issues had been made. To do this would necessitate the drawing from the admitted files of a vast number of cases for examination, and would involve great labor and consume months of time. For the purposes of the investigation this was thought by your committee to be unnecessary, and in this view, the facts above mentioned having been brought to your attention, you concurred.

Commencing with September 1, 1888, and continuing through each succeeding month, the Certificate Division has noted, on its record of all re-issues of certificates numbered below 171,000, those which have been re-issued for the purpose of correcting or changing the rate. On examination it was ascertained that the issue of Certificate No. 171,000

brought the work of the Bureau down to about July 1, 1880, the date when the limitation fixed by what is known as the arrears act (act March 3, 1879) took effect, and it also appears that a much larger proportion of the certificates issued prior to that date had been re-rated than of those issued subsequently.

It was therefore concluded that the examination of cases as they appeared in the record, numbered below 171,000, would furnish the material necessary for the purposes of the investigation and a basis for a satisfactory report under your instructions. But as the record referred to extended back only to September, 1888, we could not take up all the months suggested in your instructions, and therefore availed ourselves of the authority granted to commence our investigation with the month of December, 1888, and continuing through each succeeding month to and including the month of July, 1889. It was thought that these eight months would give a fair and just comparison of the work, and this opinion was confirmed as the investigation progressed.

As one result of the investigation of the work in the eight months referred to we present the following tabulated statement showing the number of cases below 171,000 re-rated in each month, when the re-rating in each case commenced, the character of the disability, and the ratio of the number of cases re-rated to the total number of re-issues for all purposes.

Cases re-rated—Certificates below 171,000.

	Disability.			From date of discharge.	To cover subsequent dates.	Total number re-rated.	Total re-issues including increase.	Per cent. of total re-issues for all purposes, which have been re-rated.
	Wounds and injuries.	Wounds and diseases.	Disease.					
1888.								*Per cent.*
December	79	8	10	82	15	97	1,330	7.3
1889.								
January	120	3	15	110	28	138	1,496	9.2
February	212	10	15	201	36	237	2,017	11.2
March	105	6	24	105	30	135	903	14.9
April	124	9	37	133	37	170	1,568	10.8
May	239	19	57	274	41	315	1,711	18.4
June	181	9	25	174	41	215	1,249	17.2
July	134	10	39	156	27	183	1,166	15.7
Total	1,194	74	222	1,235	255	1,490	11,440	*13

*Average per cent.

From the above statement it will be seen that about 13 per cent. of the total number of re-issues for all purposes, including increase, etc., are for the purpose of re-rating, and in about 83 per cent. of the total number of cases re-rated, such re-rating extends back to the date of discharge. It will also be observed that there has been a substantial increase in the number of cases re-rated, from month to month, during this period. This is indicative of what is apparently an established policy of the Bureau, the result of which, if continued, will be to re-adjudicate and re-rate a very large per cent. of the cases in the admitted files.

The mode of procedure in the majority of cases is about as follows: Pensioners, prompted by the present liberal policy of the Bureau, in making an application for increase of pension also in the same applica-

tion request a re-rating, giving no specific reasons therefor, but stating generally that they have been rated too low; or this question is considered on an application for increase alone, and in very many cases it is considered and action taken without, so far as the record shows, a request having been made for such action on the part of the pensioner. In the process of adjudication, the Board of Review have adopted the following form of indorsement, which is generally found upon the briefs as its action:

Re-rating not approved unless manifest injustice has been done in former rating.

After action thus indorsed, the case then passes to the medical division, where the new rate is indorsed on the face brief, without, in most cases, assigning any reason why a former rating should be disturbed.

To illustrate more fully the methods adopted, and the practice which has obtained in adjudicating this class of claims, as well as the results of said practice, your attention is respectfully invited to the numerous exhibits which accompany this report, each of which represents in theory and practice a large number of claims.

The theory or rule which the Office claims to follow in the adjudication of cases for re-rating is that of "manifest injustice" in the original or former rating. But an inspection of the accompanying exhibits will, we think, convince you, as the examination of the papers necessary in the preparation of the same has convinced us, that the theory or principle above mentioned has not been followed as a rule.

With a view to arriving at a correct conclusion on this point, and to determining what principle or rule, if any, has governed in the adjudication of claims for re-rating, we have drawn from the files and examined in detail a large number of cases. The notes made, and which are herewith as exhibits, go to show how and on what basis re-ratings have been made.

Though the action on the face of the briefs by the medical division, where the responsibility seems to have been placed, assigns, as a rule, no reason for the re-ratings as made—that is, does not set forth that "manifest injustice" has been done, or that mistake or palpable error was committed in former ratings—it seems manifest, whatever the reason was theoretically, that practically and in fact the action in a large majority of the cases was the result of mere difference of opinion from that which governed the original or former adjudication. It was the opinion of to-day overturning that of ten or twenty years ago on the weight of the evidence, and in many cases on evidence which, properly considered and weighed, would, under existing law, rules, and regulations, be found inadequate were the cases now properly open for adjudication on the weight of evidence.

Four or five of the exhibits hereto attached may be cited and analyzed as illustrative of what is here meant.

As a disease case, take exhibit marked 1. In that case (re-rated in May, 1889), the pension was originally allowed June 4, 1866, at $6 per month from date of discharge, June 7, 1865, for rheumatism. On biennial examination of 1873 said pension was reduced to $4 per month. July 29, 1878, under an application for increase, it was increased to $6 per month from May 3, 1878, the date of the medical examination had pending said claim.

Further increase was applied for and was rejected December 9, 1886.

Pension was reduced July 22, 1887, to $2 per month from June 4, 1887. Claimant subsequently applied for increase, which was allowed February 8, 1888, at $4 per month from December 23, 1887, the date of the medical examination made under said claim for increase.

June 25, 1888, the pensioner applied for increase and re-rating, and on May 27, 1889, his pension was re-rated and increased so as to allow him $8 per month from date of discharge, June 8, 1865. This was a higher rate than any examining surgeon or board had given, and treated as uniform in its disabling effects a disease which every one knows is variable and usually progressive.

There are eight or, including certificate of disability for discharge, nine reports of medical examinations in the case made at different times from 1865 to 1888. The certificate of disability for discharge rated the disability one-half, and medical examination made June 12, 1865, by an examining surgeon of the Pension Office, rated the disability at three-fourths. On them the adjudication at $6 (which is three-fourths) was made June 4, 1866, and certificate issued for pension at that rate.

The reduction to $4 in 1873 was in exact accordance with the biennial medical certificate of that year.

The increase to $6 in 1878 accorded exactly with medical examinations of December, 1875, and May, 1878. The rejection in December, 1886, was evidently based on medical examination of October 19, 1886, although had the rating made by the examining surgeon in that instance been strictly followed the result would have been a reduction of pension when an increase was asked, for the surgeon rated one-eighth.

July 22, 1887, the pension was reduced to $2 per month, thus literally following the rating made by examining surgeon in examination made July 21, 1887. December 23, 1887, the pensioner was again examined and rated at one-half. On this rating of one-half or $4 an increase was, on February 8, 1888, allowed at $4, the exact rating given by the examining surgeon.

Notwithstanding these repeated adjudications, some favorable, some adverse, and in each of which the necessary presumption is that the claim received careful and intelligent consideration, we find the adjudication of claim for re-rating, filed in 1888 (twenty two years after the original allowance of the claim), and adjudicated in May, 1889, overturning all previous adjudications and allowing $8 per month from date of discharge (June 8, 1865) to the present.

It is impossible to find in the history of the case as thus outlined any basis for said re-rating on the ground of "manifest injustice" or "palpable error," the only grounds on which such action could be at all justified. The adjudication for re-rating must then have been on mere opinion—the judgment of May, 1889, against repeated prior judgments of the office, and in direct conflict with the ratings made time and again by examining surgeons.

The above affords an illustration of how disease cases are or have, during the period covered by our investigation, been treated by the Pension Office under applications for rerating.

It may be well here to bring forward a gunshot wound case as illustrative in the same line, and for this purpose your attention is invited to exhibit marked 2. That is a case of gunshot wound of left forearm. For this the soldier was pensioned May 23, 1866, at $2.66\frac{2}{3}$ per month from February 3, 1866, the date of discharge. June 15, 1870, his pension was increased to $4 per month from March 26, 1870; May 20, 1873, it was further increased to $6 per month from March 20, 1873; and again May 18, 1875, to $8 from April 17, 1875. October 28, 1880, application for further increase was rejected. December 30, 1881, increase to $10 was granted from November 16, 1881.

September 24, 1883, application for further increase was rejected. September 17, 1885, increase was allowed at $12 per month from August

5, 1885. April 30, 1887, further increase was granted to $14 from March 2, 1887, and again February 7, 1888, at $18 from November 16, 1887.

The above history of this case shows clearly that the disability, though from gunshot wound, was steadily progressive, a remark which is often true of gunshot wound as well as disease cases.

May 31, 1889, under an application filed for that purpose re-rating was allowed as follows: $8 per month from discharge, February 4, 1866; $14 per month from March 3, 1873, and $18 per month from November 16, 1887. The medical examinations in the case were made and ratings given as follows:

By examining surgeon, February 20, 1866, rating one-third; by examining surgeon, March 26, 1870, rating one-half; by examining surgeon, March 20, 1873, rating two-thirds; by examining surgeon, September 4, 1873, rating three-fourths; by examining surgeon, April 7, 1875, rating total, $8; by examining surgeon, September 4, 1877, rating total, $8; by examining surgeon, September 27, 1880, rating total, $8; by examining board, November 16, 1881, rating $12; by examining board, July 18, 1883, rating $10; by examining board, August 5, 1885, rating twelve-eighteenths; by examining board, March 2, 1887, rating seventeen-eighteenths; by examining board, November 16, 1887, rating seventeen eighteenths; by examining board, August 8, 1888, rating eighteen-eighteenths.

An analysis of the actions had in this case prior to the re-rating in May last shows that the amount of pension as originally allowed in 1866 was in exact accord with the rating made by the examining surgeon whose examination was made in connection with the application for pension, to wit, $2.66\frac{2}{3}$.

The increase to $4 in 1870 likewise followed the rating made by the examining surgeon in examination made in that year. The increase in 1873 to $6 went slightly beyond the rating made by the surgeon in examination of that year, which was two-thirds, and if literally followed would have given an increase to $5 $33\frac{1}{3}$ instead of $6.

The adjudication of application for increase in 1875 followed exactly the rating made by the surgeon under that application, to wit, total, $8.

The rejection in 1880 of application for increase was in accord with the rating made by examining surgeon, viz, $8, the amount the pensioner was already in receipt of.

The medical examination in 1881 in connection with application for increase filed in that year rated $12. The Office adjudicated the claim, allowing increase to $10.

The rejection in 1883 of application for increase followed the rating made by examining board. which was $10, the amount already received.

The increase in 1885 to $12 likewise followed the rating made by examining board in that year. The increase in 1887 fell somewhat below the rating made by board, which was $17, while the office increased pension to $14. The adjudication of increase in 1888 gave $18, corresponding with the rating made by the examining board in the same year. Upon examination of the re-rating made in May, 1889, it is found that a rate of $8 per month was allowed from discharge in 1866, which is three times the rating given by the examining surgeon in the year 1866, twice that given in 1870, and one-third more than that given by examination in 1873. This rate of $8 per month runs under the re-rating adjudications until March 3, 1873, from which date it is raised to $14, and so continues to November 16, 1887, the date from which under the adjudication in February, 1888, for increase, the rate was fixed at $18 per month.

For the period covered by the allowance of $14 under the re-rating we find several medical examinations were had under applications for increase. By these examinations the pensioner's disability was rated September 4, 1873, at three-quarters; April 7, 1873, at total, $8; September 4, 1877, and September 27, 1880, each the same, total, $8; November 16, 1881, $12; July 18, 1883, $10; August 5, 1885, $12; March 2, 1887, $17. Here, for a period of nearly fifteen years, during more than one-half of which the disability was by examining surgeons rated at $8 per month or less, the pensioner has been by the re-rating allowed $14 per month. It is true, one examination made late in that period, viz, March 2, 1887, rated seventeen eighteenths, but that rating does not show that those made previously were erroneous. It shows rather the progressive character of the disability.

Moreover, there had been during that period no less than eight adjudications of the claim under applications for increase; of these six were allowances and two were rejections. It is difficult to see how, in the face of all these adjudications, each of which required a detailed and careful examination of the papers in the case, the office could have overlooked and perpetuated an error so grave as that which, on the theory of re-rating to correct palpable error, was corrected by the adjudication of May, 1889, twenty-three years after the original adjudication. A much more reasonable, and, it would seem, a necessary conclusion is that as matter of fact palpable error did not exist, and the re-rating had for its basis a mere difference of opinion on the weight of the evidence, the opinion of May, 1889, overruling and setting aside all previous judgments rendered in the case.

Adjudications on such a basis are in violation of the decisions of the Department, and we think contrary to the spirit and purpose of the law, and should be discontinued.

Official findings deliberately made in an Executive Department of the Government ought not, any more than the judgments of a court, to be lightly set aside, especially after years have elapsed since they were made.

The reasons which would justify such action should be potent; the errors should be glaring, palpable, and such as all fair minds would unite in calling error.

A third case from the May, 1889, re-rated cases will here be cited and briefly reviewed, with a view to showing that but little attention has been paid in many of these cases to the provisions and restrictions of section 4698½ of the Revised Statutes, which directs that, except in cases of permanent specific disabilities, no increase of pension shall be allowed to commence prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate establishing the same, made under the pending claim for increase. The case referred to is that marked Exhibit No. 3, herewith. In that case the soldier was discharged June 25, 1864.

He was pensioned for a disability caused by gunshot wound in left leg at the rate of $3 per month, commencing June 26, 1864—the date of his discharge.

His pension was reduced to $2 per month from June 4, 1871, based upon the certificates of medical examination showing that to be an equitable rate.

June 8, 1874, he filed an application for increase, which was granted, giving him a rate of $4 per month from September 2, 1874, the date of medical examination, made under said application.

April 14, 1880, he filed another application for increase, which was rejected.

June 21, 1886, he again applied for increase, which was granted, increasing his rate to $8 per month, commencing from date of medical examination, July 21, 1886.

December 20, 1888, pensioner filed an application for re-rating and increase. In the certificate of examination by a board of surgeons which followed, March 13, 1889, he was given a rate of $8 per month—the same he was then getting.

But on April 26, 1889, the medical division approved for a re-rating at $8 from the date of discharge, and rejected claim for increase. His certificate was then re-issued, granting accordingly a re-rating from $3 to $8 from June 26, 1864.

The re-rating in this case, like that in those above mentioned, is unwarranted by the evidence, including the certificate of discharge, and all of the medical examinations from the date of his application for original pension to July 21, 1886.

The feature in the case to which attention is especially invited, and which is prominent in many of the cases which we have examined, will appear from the following:

It will be observed that this pension was increased to $4 from September 2, 1874; that in April, 1880, another application for increase was rejected; also that another increase was granted to $8 from July 21, 1886. These three steps were taken in regular succession, and each official action appears to have been based upon the evidence and medical examinations which preceded. But under the guise of re-rating the increase to $4 from September 2, 1874, is doubled and made to extend back to date of discharge, and also forward covering the time in which the Office, after due consideration of the evidence, rejected a claim for increase.

This practice is not in harmony, at least, with the spirit of the law, as found in section 4698½, Revised Statutes, which provides—

> that no increase of pension shall be allowed to commence prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate establishing the same, made under the pending claim for increase.

The former adjudications of this claim were made in accordance with law, and the evidence then filed, and the pensioner was rated from time to time in accordance with the degree of disability shown to exist. There appears no reason for re-rating in this claim that can not with equal force be applied to a large number of adjudicated claims.

The cases above commented upon were re-rated in the month of May, 1889. For the purposes of comparison one disease case and one gunshot-wound case in each of which re-rating was granted by the Office in December, 1888, will be similarly reviewed in this connection. The first of these is marked No. 4, in exhibits herewith, and is a disease case.

The soldier was discharged for disability January 22, 1863. He was pensioned May 20, 1863, for œdema of left leg, at the rate of $4 per month from the date of discharge. December 16, 1867, his pension was increased to $6, commencing November 25, 1867.

February 8, 1875, it was increased again to $14 from December 22, 1874. On March 2, 1888, pensioner filed an application for re-rating from date of discharge, which was granted, and on re-issue of certificate he was on December 21, 1888, rated at $8 per month from January 23, 1863. The certificate of disability for discharge January 22, 1863, rates the degree of disability at one-half. Medical examinations in 1867 and 1873 rate at three-fourths, and those from 1874 to 1877 at $14 per month.

The history of this case, which is the usual history of disease cases, indicates conclusively, as it appears in the medical examinations, a progressive tendency; and as this fact has been made apparent from time to time, the pension has been increased accordingly under applications filed to that end. Notwithstanding this fact, the claim is re-rated and an increase granted from June 22, 1863, to December 2, 1874. This increase was not justified by the medical examinations covering that period, nor by the evidence in the case.

Exhibit No. 5 is also one showing an adjudication in December, 1888, allowing a re-rating of pension from date of discharge.

It shows that the soldier was discharged November 10, 1865, and that he was pensioned November 20, 1867, for disability caused by gunshot wound of left leg, at the rate of $2 per month from date of discharge. On the 23d of September, 1875, he filed an application for increase of his pension. Under this application he was examined on the 15th of December, 1877, by an examining surgeon, who rated his disability at one-half, entitling to $4 per month. Up to that time he had had five medical examinations, covering the period from 1867 to 1877. In two of the examinations his disability was rated at one-fourth, and in three at one-half. On the 7th of January, 1878, the office granted an increase of pension to $8 per month from December 15, 1877, the date of the last medical examination—that is, it gave double the amount to which in the opinion of the examining surgeon he was entitled. On the 26th of May, 1886, he again applied for increase of pension, alleging that his disability was continuous and increasing.

A board of surgeons in their certificate of examination dated June 2, 1886, rated his disability at twelve-eighteenths of the third grade ($12 per month). Upon this the Office, on June 24, 1886, increased the pension to $10 per month from June 2, 1886, the date of the medical examination. On the 27th of March, 1888, the pensioner filed an application for increase and re-rating. He was examined on the 15th of August, 1888, and his disability rated at fourteen-eighteenths ($14). On December —, 1888, a certificate was issued granting $6 per month from the date of discharge to December 15, 1877, in lieu of the former allowance of $2 per month for said period, and $10 per month from the last-mentioned date.

The rate of $2 per month for disability caused by a wound may from the present standpoint seem to be inadequate, but under the law and rulings as they existed when the claim was originally adjudicated, and in the light of the evidence filed at that time, as well as the degree of disability shown to exist by medical examinations, the rate then fixed seems to have been just and proper; at all events there is no evidence of palpable error or manifest injustice. The degree of disability appears to have been progressive from the first, and subsequent legislation provided a corresponding increase of rate, which the pensioner availed himself of from time to time.

From the two exhibits to which reference has thus been made, and which are fairly illustrative of the manner in which, and of the character of the evidence upon which, re-ratings were made in December, 1888, it becomes apparent that, so far as any rule of action prevailed, there was not, generally speaking, a wide difference between the principles which governed re-ratings in December, 1888, and those which governed in May, 1889, in cases which were acted upon in the usual order of business. There were more cases re-rated in the latter month, but this was in a measure because of a steady increase from month to month between the two periods mentioned in the number of applications, and conse-

quently in the number of adjudications. It was also due in part to a growing laxity of practice in the matter of re-rating.

We have above, in connection with the December cases, used the language "so far as any rule prevailed." It has been found difficult to ascertain that any fixed rule or principle has prevailed in regard to re-ratings during any portion of the period covered by our examination.

One thing seems manifest, the rule "palpable or manifest error" in former adjudications has not, in any proper sense as applicable to deliberate official judgment, been as matter of fact the controlling principle in a majority of the re-rated cases, however much it may be urged to the contrary. The adjudications have in most cases been, as has already been intimated, based on mere difference of opinion, and the judgments have been made, as a rule, without even the reasons for those differences of opinion appearing. The responsibility for the action is thrown over upon the medical division, and there the action is indorsed on the face of the briefs, without reasons. Simply results are there given, as, for example, "Chronic rheumatism, $\frac{3}{4}$ from discharge to May 5, 1870; $\frac{8}{18}$ to October 15. 1877; $\frac{15}{18}$ to August 10, 1886, and $\frac{17}{18}$ thereafter." Action corresponding to the ratings thus made is indorsed on the face of the brief in red ink by the rating clerk, and the case finally goes to the certificate division, where a re-issue certificate is prepared accordingly, and this, after receiving the necessary signatures and the impress of the seal of the Department, goes out in lieu of former certificate, as evidence of the rate and amount of pension which the pensioner shall receive under said adjudication. Reference to this method of adjudicating claims for re-rating will again be made in connection with the recommendations contained in this report.

Before passing from this branch of the report relating to the methods which prevail and to the reasons which seem to control in the re-rating of pensions, it should be added that the practice of re-rating on mere opinion on the weight of the evidence rather than upon clear evidence of manifest and palpable error, is contrary to a long line of decisions of the Department. This alone, in view of the appellate and supervisory jurisdiction recognized as existing in the Department over the bureaus and offices placed by law under its control and direction, ought to be sufficient to show that the practice as it prevails is not correct, and should be changed so as to make the action of the Pension Office conform to the decisions of the Department.

As long ago as January 2, 1878, Secretary Schurz, in a decision rendered by him in the case of William B. Foster (Vol. 4, p. 405, Department Records in Pension Appeals), announced the principle that the rule of the Department prohibits re-adjudication of a question once determined, except upon the production of new and important evidence; that when the question of disability is involved, it having once been determined upon certificate of medical examination prior to the original or former adjudication, important testimony within the rule can not be furnished in such case, and the re-opening of cases settled for years can not be granted on the mere averment of an error having been committed. (Digest of Pension Laws and Decisions, 1885, p. 420.)

July 23, 1878, the same Secretary said in a decision rendered in the case of Henry Howard (Vol. 5, p. 167, Department Records in Pension Appeals), that—

> The rate of pension for the period to which the appeal relates was fixed under a former administration of the Pension Office and of the Department. The question of the extent of disability, in any case, is merely one of opinion and can not be deter-

mined by fixed rules. It does not appear to me that the Department is justifiable in revising questions of this nature which have long since been settled and determined.

Nothing other than positive evidence that an error was committed in the original adjudication would justify such action.

The same case was again before the Department August 23, 1878, on motion for review and reconsideration of the decision of July 23, 1878, (supra).

The motion was denied and the decision of July adhered to, special stress being laid on the provisions and limitations of section 4698½, Revised Statutes, in the matter of applications for increase to date back over a period covered by a former adjudication.

Secretary Teller, in the case of James S. Coleman, decided by him June 13, 1884, (Vol. 14, p. 239, Department Records in Pension Appeals), used the following language:

The views of the Department in regard to the matter of re-rating have been frequently stated. It has uniformly refused to disturb an adjudication of a claim by a former administration except upon the most conclusive evidence that an error has been committed. When the question as to the propriety of a given rating is one of judgment, merely depending upon the weight of the evidence, it will not allow the opinion of to-day to overturn the opinion of yesterday; otherwise, cases would never be settled. But where the incorrectness of the former action is so manifest, upon a review of the evidence, that it is not a matter of dispute, the Department will not refuse to do justice because the error is of long standing and has been sanctioned by a subsequent action.

July 22, 1886, Assistant Secretary Hawkins, in the case of Noah Tyner (1 Pension Decisions, p. 21) after stating that—

This application seems to be based upon the belief that upon a mere application and at any time it would be right and proper to re-rate, provided the Department, after an examination of the case, should be of the opinion on the evidence, or the weight of evidence, that the previous rating was erroneous; simply upon a difference of opinion, no mistake in the former rating, but upon the mere chance that the present application, upon the same testimony, may be viewed in a different light than it was viewed by a former Commissioner.

denied the appeal and sustained the action of the Pension Office. In doing so he cited and adhered to the rule above quoted from the decision of Secretary Teller, remarking that it "seems eminently just and liberal and should be strictly followed."

November 16, 1886, Secretary Lamar had before him on appeal the same question in the case of Birney Hoyt (1 Pension Decisions, p. 70), an applicant for re-rating. The decision in that case cited and followed those above referred to, and denied the appeal. In the opinion is the following language, which must commend itself to every fair-minded man, whether soldier or civilian. It is there said that—

To allow old cases, long since adjudicated by previous administrations, to be re-opened, reconsidered, and re-adjusted on the mere allegation of the pensioners that proper weight had not been given to the evidence in its original adjudication, would be to unsettle all that had been done through a period of twenty years at least, and would, by occupying and absorbing the time and attention of the Pension Office and of the Department, work great injustice to claimants who have never yet received any pension, and who are anxiously awaiting an adjudication of their pending claims. While violating every rule of good practice and correct administration, it would lead to a degree of confusion which would be very embarrassing to the Pension Office and this Department, as well as unsatisfactory and distasteful to the country.

If one case may be so reopened, then may the two hundred and fifty thousand or thereabouts of adjudicated invalid claims be re-opened and reconsidered because the pensioner in each case thinks he has not gotten the rating which his disability and the evidence furnished by him would justify.

A motion for review having been filed in said case the Secretary denied the same (1 Pension Decisions, p. 76), saying that—

"The matters urged in said motion for review contain no statement to show that the former adjudication was the result of manifest and palpable error or mistake."

Other decisions in the same line might be cited, but those referred to are sufficient to show what has been the position of the Department for years on the question of rerating.

Your attention is invited to another point made conspicuous by the tabulated statement which has been presented herein. It will be observed by reference to said statement that over 80 per cent. of the cases rerated are those in which the disability has been caused by gunshot wounds or injuries as distinguished from disease cases.

From this it would appear that the impression prevails and is carried into the practice that rerating for disability caused by wounds or injuries is more often justifiable than in cases where the disability is the result of disease.

Such a rule might reasonably be applied to cases where the disability caused by wounds is permanent and uniform in degree. October 14, 1881, a ruling (No. 67) was issued by the Commissioner of Pensions, and it was again formally promulgated in 1885, which drew a line of distinction in gunshot wound cases. It reads as follows:

> Cases of gunshot wounds or injury involving the loss of some part or member of the body, and causing a disability necessarily and absolutely permanent in degree, may be re-rated, provided the rating therefor was too low.

It is clear that a disability caused by wounds or injury, which is not specific, but is progressive in character, would not come within the purview of this rule, but should be treated in the same manner as a disability caused by disease of progressive tendency. In other words, a medical examination made to-day in many cases of wounds would no more determine the degree of disability twenty years ago than would an examination now made in a disease case determine what degree of disability the disease caused twenty years ago, and for the same reason—because the disability from the wound, like that from the disease, has been progressive.

Our observation in the course of this investigation leads us to conclude that an entirely different rule prevails in re-rating gunshot-wound cases from that which governs in claims for re-rating on account of disability from disease.

This appears quite conspicuously in the tabulated statement herein, on page 2, which shows that during the eight months from December, 1888, to July, 1889, inclusive, the number of gunshot-wound cases re-rated from discharge was more than four times that of disease cases re-rated from discharge.

Did more mistakes occur in the former adjudications of gunshot-wound cases than of disease cases? Was manifest injustice more often done? Or is it because disability from gunshot wound or injury is regarded as unvarying, so that the condition to day determines the condition years ago?

The records of the Pension Office show that a large number of the claims originally allowed on account of disability from gunshot wounds and injuries have, under applications for increase, been favorably considered, and increase has been allowed on medical examinations made under the claims for increase, thus conforming to the requirements of section 4698½ Revised Statutes, which, it may be remarked, makes no distinction between gunshot-wound cases and disease cases. In many of the gunshot-wound cases applications for increase have been allowed time and again at intervals, so that, after perhaps a half dozen adjudications, the pensioner is now in receipt of a much larger pension than was originally allowed.

Thus it appears, from the records of the office itself, that wounds and

injuries are and have been, like diseases, treated as progressive in their character as a disabling cause.

Exhibits 2 and 3, already commented upon, as well as many others herewith, furnish illustrations on this point.

While it is true that the disability from wounds is not generally so liable to change in degree as disability from disease, yet under the law the same rule is applicable to both classes of cases, no cases being exempt from the provision of section 4698½ of the Revised Statutes except cases of permanent specific disabilities.

In support of what has been said herein, to the effect that, generally speaking, substantially the same reasons, so far as reasons can be gathered from the record, governed in the adjudication of claims for re-rating throughout the period covered by our examination, you are referred to the accompanying exhibits, each of which gives an outline history of the case to which it relates.

While we have examined cases adjudicated in each of the eight months from December, 1888, to and including July, 1889, a complete and thorough examination was made of nearly all the cases from certificate 1 to 171,000 re-rated in December, 1888, and May, 1889, and we therefore refer you specially to exhibits covering those months. Those for December are from 6 to 85, and those for May are from 86 to 352, with the exception of such as were made forty-eight-hour cases, and the cases of employés in the Pension Office whose claims have been re-rated. The notes in these two classes have been grouped for convenience in reference, and because, under your directions, they are to be reported upon distinctively. The notes in the forty-eight-hour cases will be found in exhibits 353 to 432.

That the term "forty-eight-hour cases" may be fully understood, it may here be stated that they are cases in which an order was made requiring in each case to which it applied a final adjudication within forty-eight hours from the issuance of the order. "Make this a forty-eight hour case" meant that the case to which it referred must go through, and the last act required to be done by the office, or any of its employés, must be performed within forty-eight hours. The order emanated from the Commissioner, or from some one in his office whose authority was recognized, often from the Commissioner's private secretary, George B. Squires, during his incumbency in that capacity. It seems to have been understood not only to be an order for final action in forty eight hours, but an order for final *favorable* action.

Just when the practice of issuing forty-eight-hour orders originated we have been unable to ascertain. This much, however, may be said: Although an invention of a comparatively recent date it had an existence covering the entire period of our investigation, to wit, from December, 1888, to July, 1889. That it is in violation of the rules of good practice and an abuse of official discretion is self-evident and needs no argument. Like most abuses, so long as they are tolerated, it has grown, and its evils have multiplied in the practice. The practice of taking cases up out of their regular order for action or adjudication, that is, of making them special, is one which, in our judgment, should be indulged very sparingly. The time-honored rule, "first in time, first in right," is one which in the adjudication of pension claims should have few exceptions. And this for manifest reasons. Every case taken out of its order and set forward, or made special, sets back that much every other pending claim, which would in regular order precede the case thus made special. To oblige or favor one, the rights of thousands are thus postponed, and injustice to all of them may to that extent be done.

Of course there are cases in which the facts would warrant special or expeditious action, such for example as cases of absolute destitution or imminent death. But the reasons, whatever they are in any case, should be such as every reasonable claimant whose rights are to be postponed would recognize as valid and would acquiesce in as a sufficient basis for the proposed special action. Under such a rule cases would not be made special simply because the claimants in those particular cases are fortunate enough to have influential friends to speak a word in their behalf with a view to expediting their claims to the detriment of other faithful and disabled soldiers who can not reach the adjudicating power with such influence.

But, bad as a lax rule in regard to making cases special is, many times more mischievous is the practice of taking claims out of their order and making them forty-eight-hour cases. In merely special cases proper consideration may be given to the evidence in each, but an order to adjudicate a claim within forty-eight hours may involve, for the want of sufficient time, lack of proper consideration and the allowance of the claim on insufficient and improper evidence, thus violating alike the rules of good practice and of evidence, as well as in effect operating, whether so intended or not, a violation of the spirit if not the letter of the law. That such is oftentimes the effect of a forty-eight-hour order might be clearly shown by an analysis of a few of the forty-eight-hour cases. Two of them will here be specially referred to and their history outlined so far as it appears from the record.

In the case marked Exhibit 405 the soldier was discharged June 28, 1865. He was originally pensioned February 21, 1880, under an application filed December 20, 1879, at $8 per month from June 29, 1865, and $10 from March 3, 1873.

A re-issue was made June 23, 1880, to allow for an additional disability, thus making the rate, including said new disability, $14 per month from March 3, 1873.

Application for increase of pension was rejected November 16, 1885. Pensioner again applied for increase, and August 23, 1886, that application was rejected.

Without any application for re-rating, so far as the record discloses, the case was on June 3, 1889, taken up, and a slip was prepared containing a history of the case and concluding by directing a "re-issue, allowing third grade from June 6, 1866."—"Forty-eight-hour case."

This slip bears the signature of the Commissioner, and there is also indorsed across its face over his signature the words, "Allow at third grade from June 6, 1866, and second grade from May 24, 1880."

On the next day (June 4) certificate issued in accordance with the above order, re-rating the pension as follows: $8 from June 29, 1865; $15 from June 6, 1866; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from May 24, 1880; $30 from March 3, 1883.

The medical examinations and ratings in the case were as follows: Examining surgeon January 26, 1880, total, $8; examining surgeon May 24, 1880, $14; examining board October 7, 1885, $14; examining board June 16, 1886, $8.

From the foregoing synopsis it appears—

1. There was no application filed for re-rating.
2. The re-ratings as made were far in excess of the ratings given by the examining surgeons and boards, and directly overruled and changed all the previous adjudications in the case, four in number, two of which were rejections of applications for increase.

3. Said action was taken without consulting the medical branch of the Office, though the actions overruled had been based on the officially-expressed opinion of that branch.

In the case set forth in Exhibit No. 406 the pension was originally allowed August 29, 1865, at the rate for one-half disability, $4 per month, from November 5, 1864, in accordance with the degree of disability set forth in the certificate of disability for discharge. Under a claim for increase the pensioner was examined by the board of surgeons at Philadelphia, Pa., who recommended an increase of the pension to total, or $8 per month. Upon April 21, 1879, a certificate was issued granting an increase of the pension to three-fourths, or $6 per month, from the 12th of March, 1879, the date of the certificate of the board at Philadelphia, Pa. The pensioner took no further action in his claim until May 26, 1889, when he wrote a letter to the Commissioner of Pensions asking for "a form to be used in making an application for re-rating."

The case was taken from the files upon this letter, and without ordering a medical examination or requiring the filing of an application or any evidence additional to that upon which the former adjudication was made, a certificate was issued on the 6th of June, 1889, granting pension at the rate of $8 per month from November 6, 1864; $15 per month from June 6, 1866; $18 per month from June 4, 1872, and $24 per month from March 3, 1883.

There is no evidence in the case to show that the pensioner was disabled to an extent at all proportionate to the rates allowed.

The cases of this character, as noted in the accompanying exhibits, each sets out quite fully the history of the action in the claim to which it pertains, and in many of them notes and comments are made which clearly show the evils of the practice, and the irregularities springing therefrom. It may here be said generally, as a deduction from the notes referred to, that in the forty-eight-hour cases as a rule the departure from the principles of good practice and the recognized rules of evidence is more marked than in any other class of cases.

Our conclusion on this point, therefore, is that a practice good in itself and fair to all would dictate that comparatively few cases should be made special, and those only for the most potent reasons sustained by facts; and that there is, for the reasons stated, in no case justification for a forty-eight-hour order, because it implies an order to adjudicate favorably even though a proper consideration of the evidence would not warrant such action.

Your attention is next invited to a group of cases which may be termed "employé" cases. These are cases in which re-rating and increase have been allowed certain employés (thirty in number) in the Pension Office. Nearly all of these cases were adjudicated in the months of May and June, 1889. The examination of them was not limited to cases numbered below 171,000, for the reason that they were all readily accessible, and under our instructions they were all to be examined.

Notes have been made in each case based upon careful examination of the papers, giving a history of the various actions had from the date of original adjudication to the present time in each, and such comments have been made as a part of said notes as were suggested by the facts disclosed. They may be seen as contained in Exhibits 433 to 464, which are referred to and made part hereof.

As illustrating the mode of procedure in this class of cases an abstract history of two of them will here be presented.

In the case marked Exhibit No. 444 the soldier was discharged

August 14, 1865. He filed application for pension November 6, 1883, which was granted May 21, 1886, at the rate of $6 per month from date of filing application. December 13, 1887, his certificate was re-issued to allow additional disability at—

$10 per month from November 6, 1883, and
$12 per month from July 25, 1887.

April 25, 1888, his certificate was again re-issued to increase rate to $16 from July 25, 1887, on the opinion of the medical referee that he was so entitled.

May 20, 1889, the pensioner, who was a reviewer in the medical division, addressed a communication to the Commissioner, claiming that he was entitled to $17 per month from November 6, 1883, the date of filing his original application.

On the same day (May 20, 1889) George B. Squires indorsed the above letter to an examiner in the medical division with instructions to give an opinion as to whether the pensioner was entitled to a re rating at $17, or a higher rate than he has received. To which the examiner replied, on the day following, that in his opinion the pensioner was as much disabled at the date of filing his claim in 1883, as now, and recommended the granting of his request, and that the certificate issue within forty-eight hours.

This opinion was approved by the Commissioner and an order was issued May 21, 1889, by him, making the case special and a forty-eight hour case. On May 22, 1889, the Board of Review and Medical Division formally approved, as per order of the Commissioner, and the certificate was at once issued, granting a re-rating at $17 per month from November 6, 1883, the date of filing the original application.

The re-rating and increase so allowed were without a medical examination or additional evidence; were in excess of the rates recommended by a city board of surgeons in September, 1885; also by an office board in July, 1887, the only medical examinations ever made; and, so far as shown by the papers, the action was based solely upon the opinion of a subordinate official, who was a fellow employé in the same division with the pensioner.

In the Medical Division as well as the legal branch of the Bureau, in the regular order of business, the action of an examiner passes the scrutiny of a reviewer, who is supposed to be an expert, and the examiner's official action is approved or disapproved as the case may be. But in this instance a claim is decided on the opinion of an examiner, although at variance with the opinion of two different boards of surgeons, and without conclusive evidence that such opinion has received the approval of a medical reviewer, or the medical referee, the highest medical authority in the Bureau.

In the case set forth in Exhibit No. 433 the claimant filed his original application for pension on the 26th of December, 1879, having been discharged from the service August 30, 1865. He was examined by the board of surgeons at Washington, D. C., who gave the opinion that he was not disabled by malarial poisoning, the cause of disability alleged. He was examined on the 12th of February, 1882, by the board of surgeons at New York City, who reported that they found no results of malarial fever upon which to base a rating for pension, and gave the opinion that he was not disabled. Upon the evidence set forth in affidavits of physicians the rate of pension was in March, 1882, fixed at $7.50 per month, one-half the total pension of a second lieutenant, and a certificate was issued granting that rate.

The pension was afterwards increased to $8.50 per month, one-half

the total pension of a first lieutenant, the records of the War Department having been amended to show muster as first lieutenant. Pensioner was examined on the 12th of June, 1882, by the board of surgeons at Washington, D. C., who rated his disability at one-half. The pension was continued at one-half. Under an application for increase the pensioner was examined on the 23d of March, 1885, by the board of surgeons at Washington, D. C., who rated his disability at three fourths, entitling him to $12.75 per month. On the 5th of May, 1885, a certificate was issued granting increase of pension to $12.75 per month from the 23rd of March, 1885. On the 26th of April, 1889, the pensioner filed an application for increase and re-rating of pension, in which he stated that he believed that "he was entitled to at least a three-fourths rating from the date of his discharge."

On the 27th of April, 1889, he was examined by a board of surgeons of the Pension Office, who gave the opinion that his disability was such as to incapacitate him for the performance of any manual labor, entitling him to pension of the second grade, $30 per month. A certificate was issued on the 3d of May, 1889, granting pension at the rate for total disability ($17 per month) from the 31st of August, 1865, the date of discharge, and $30 per month from the 27th of April, 1889, the date of the certificate setting forth the disability in the degree for which that rate is provided. No new evidence bearing upon the degree of disability during the period from discharge to the date of the last medical examination was filed in the claim for re-rating. The pensioner's disability is not a permanent specific one. The re-rating from discharge is not sustained by the evidence, and was contrary to the decisions of the Department on the subject and to the spirit and intent of the law.

It will be observed that the two cases above outlined were "48-hour" as well as "employé" cases. A reference to the exhibits will show that most of the "employé" cases were also "48-hour" cases.

It may be said generally in regard to the "employé" cases that they are like many others which we have examined and to which this report relates in this, that in the adjudication for re-rating the rule "palpable error" or "manifest injustice" in former ratings seems to have been utterly ignored and lost sight of. They have almost without exception been readjusted on mere opinion, the judgment of to-day annulling and setting aside that deliberately rendered years ago, and against which until recently no protest had ever been made by the pensioners. Not only this, but, in our judgment, the recent action overturning former adjudications was in a majority of the cases without justification even on the weight of evidence, conceding for the moment for the sake of the argument the very untenable position that in cases long since determined the weight of evidence, as now viewed, should be permitted to control to the setting aside of all previous adjudications. In some instances the cases were (see exhibits) referred by the Commissioner or by his private secretary, Mr. Squires, to an examiner in the medical division for an opinion, which proving favorable the cases were taken up, briefed, and re-rating allowed. Why referred to a medical examiner, a subordinate in the medical division, rather than to the medical referee, the official directly in charge of the medical branch of the office, does not appear and is left to be inferred.

If a medical examination of the employé pensioner was deemed necessary, it was in many cases had by a board in the office instead of sending the applicants to an outside board. Besides, as already indicated, the adjudications were hurried. The cases were expedited. They were taken up very soon after application was filed, thus displacing and set-

ting back other claims entitled in the order of business to precedence. Re-ratings were allowed and certificates thereon issued in a remarkably short space of time, considering the large amount of business before the office and the long list of unadjudicated claims, original and increase, which burden its files. No reason appears which would at all justify the action which gave them a preference in the order of time over other claims. If good reasons did not exist for the speedy action, then insufficient and unsatisfactory reasons must be inferred.

The brief period which elapsed between the dates of the filing of the applications and their favorable adjudication, together with the character of the evidence upon which the re-ratings were allowed, are indicative of personal favor due to the official relations of the claimants.

Another class or group of cases has been brought to our attention by the examination of the list of claims adjudicated in the month of July, 1889, which, under the instructions, it is our duty to bring to your notice.

The group consists of eleven cases in which re-rating and increase were allowed under a ruling made by the Commissioner in one of them on the 15th of July last. That ruling, together with the names and numbers of the eleven claims referred to will be found in exhibit No. 465, which also refers to the several laws bearing upon the cases. The group embraces cases of the following character:

(1) Loss of arm above the elbow and leg above the knee.
(2) Loss of arm above the elbow and leg below the knee.
(3) Loss of arm below the elbow and leg above the knee.
(4) Loss of arm below the elbow and leg below the knee.

The question involved is one of law purely, and the ruling and the action in these cases are in contravention of the decisions of the Department on the subject. The laws under which this action must be justified, if at all, are the act of February 28, 1877, entitled "An act to allow a pension of thirty-six dollars per month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg" (19 Stat., 264), together with the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat., 453), providing for increase of pension for the loss of an arm *or* leg, and the act of August 4, 1886 (24 Stat., 220), "increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost an arm *or* leg in the service."

The first two acts cited received a construction by Secretary Teller in instructions issued by him to the Commissioner of Pensions under date of April 2, 1884 (Vol. 13, p. 470, of Department Records in Pension Appeals), and the same construction necessarily applies to the act of 1886. The instructions were as follows:

> The act of February 28, 1877, must be construed in connection with its title. The title is "An act to allow a pension of thirty-six dollars per month to soldiers who have lost an arm and a leg." The rate of pension to be allowed under this act is specifically fixed, so that it can not be changed except by direct authority given by a subsequent act. The act of March 3, 1883, does not give that authority.
>
> The expression contained in the act of February 28, 1877, "at such rate as is provided for by the provisions of the existing laws" must be understood as referring to the provisions of the laws in force at the date of the passage of that act.
>
> In the view of this Department there is no authority of law for granting a higher rate of pension for the loss of a hand and foot than $36 per month.

This construction was subsequently adhered to and acted upon by the Department in the case of Charles Lovely November 24, 1888, on appeal (2 Pension Decisions, 288), and again in the case of Oscar Dunlap decided January 5, 1889 (id. 291).

Instead of adjudicating these claims as has been done, allowing the

rate provided by law for total and permanent helplessness, the correct practice would have been either to have brought the attention of the Department to the question involved specially in advance of the adjudications, or, perhaps better, to have rejected one or more of them, resting the rejection on the departmental decisions, and advising, if need be, appeal to the Department with a view to having the construction of law changed so as to allow the claims.

In that event the Commissioner could have made report in the case, or cases, setting out his views of the law, and his reasons therefor. Such course would have been regular, and if the appeal should be sustained by the Department, the judgment of the Commissioner on the construction of the law would be vindicated; if not sustained, he at least would be relieved from responsibility in the rejection.

The foregoing, with the exhibits referred to, covers substantially the scope of the investigation as ordered by your letter of instructions to us.

Our conclusions may be briefly summarized as follows:

1st. Substantially the same principles or rules have in general been followed, so far as the application of any principle or rule of action can be discerned, during the period of eight months beginning with December, 1888, covered by our investigation.

2d. While the rule purports to be that which calls for the correction of a palpable error by reason of which manifest injustice has been done, such rule has not, as matter of fact, been followed in any proper sense or use of the term "palpable error" or "manifest injustice," the actual practice being the re-rating of pensions on the judgment of to-day against that of years ago when the claims were deliberately and officially adjudicated.

3. The practice of re-rating pensions in cases the papers in which do not disclose an error in the original or former adjudication which is patent, manifest, and palpable, thus leaving as the real basis for the re-rating a mere opinion on the weight of the evidence as now viewed, and allowing that opinion to annul and change a former adjudication based on the same evidence, is violative of the spirit if not the letter of the law as contained in section 4698½ Revised Statutes; and even if this were not so, is inconsistent with good practice and contrary to well established rules of evidence.

4. The practice of taking cases out of their order and making them forty-eight-hour cases, that is, directing that they be finally adjudicated within forty-eight hours, is specially mischievous, in that it is apt to be construed as the equivalent of an order to allow, and because it may for want of sufficient time prevent the deliberate and proper consideration which the case to which it applies should have.

5th. The decisions of the Department are not always followed by the Pension Office as they should be in points of law and practice. A rule of practice furnished by a departmental decision should be recognized and followed by the Pension Office so long as it is not overruled or modified by the authority which made it; and a construction or interpretation of law by the Department should be accepted by the Pension Office as binding and as applicable not only in the case in which it is made, but in all cases involving the same legal question.

As a result of the investigation and of the conclusions arrived at herein, and with a view to the correction of errors which have crept into the practice through the lax methods which are found to prevail in the matter of re rating pensions, we have the honor to recommend that instructions issue to the Pension Office to the effect that re-rating be allowed in no case except after concurrent favorable action of the

legal and medical branches of the office, such action to set out distinctively wherein consists the manifest error to be corrected; and that in no case shall re-rating be allowed unless it shall clearly appear that the pensioner for the period for which he claims a re-rating received less than others for the same degree of disability under the practice which prevailed covering the period or periods to be embraced in the proposed re-rating.

If the alleged error in original or former rating is in fact an error, palpable and manifest, it can be discerned in the legal as well as in the medical branch of the office, and there is no good reason for throwing the entire responsibility for the action upon the medical division, as is being done under present practice.

If there be dissent in any case on the part of either branch, it will in such case be apparent that palpable and manifest error in former adjudications does not exist.

It is further recommended that orders making cases special be limited to those cases in which, upon request and a satisfactory showing, it is made to appear that the reasons are potent and urgent, such, for instance, as that prompt action under the order would be necessary to prevent suffering as a result of destitution, or to reach an adjudication in advance of the expected and probable early death of the claimant.

Also that hereafter no order be issued by the Commissioner or in his office requiring the adjudication of a pension claim within forty-eight hours, nor any order calling for such hasty action as to endanger, for the want of sufficient time for proper consideration, the correctness of the judgment in any case.

All of which, together with the accompanying numerous and somewhat voluminous exhibits, is respectfully submitted.

GEO. EWING,
F. L. CAMPBELL,
H. L. BRUCE,
Special Board of Examiners.

EXHIBITS REFERRED TO SPECIFICALLY IN THE BODY OF REPORT.

EXHIBIT 1.

[Cert. 64875. John H. Demaree. Priv., A, 85 Ind. Vols.]

Rheumatism.
Pensioned June 4, 1866, at $6, from June 7, 1865.
Reduced on biennial of 1873 to $4.
Increased July 29, 1878, to $6, from May 3, 1878.
Increase *rejected* December 9, 1886.
Reduced July 22, 1887, to $2, from June 4, 1887.
Increased February 8, 1888, to $4 from December 23, 1887.
Application for increase and re-rating filed June 25, 1888, J. W. Morris, attorney.
Re-rated May 27, 1889, at $8, from June 8, 1865.
Medical examinations: Certificate of disability for discharge, ½. June 12, 1865, ¾. September 6, 1873, ½. December 6, 1875, ¾. May 3, 1878, ¾. October 19, 1886, ⅛. May 21, 1887, ¼. December 23, 1887, ½. November 3, 1888, $\frac{6}{8}$.

NOTE.—Rheumatism is usually progressive and variable; the reports of examination show that to be true in this case, yet the office concluded in 1889 that manifest error had been committed in not making the rating uniform from 1865 to the present.

EXHIBIT 2.

[Cert. 64010. John Reavis. Corp'l, D, 34 Ind. Vols.]

Gunshot wound, left fore-arm.
Pensioned May 23, 1866, at $2⅔, from February 3, 1886. Dis.
Increased June 15, 1870, to $4, from March 26, 1870.
Increased May 20, 1873, to $6, from March 20, 1873.
Increased June 18, 1875, to $8, from April 17, 1875.
Increase *rejected* October 28, 1880.
Increased December 30, 1881, to $10, from November 16, 1881.
Increase *rejected* September 24, 1883.
Increased September 17, 1885, to $12, from August 5, 1885.
Increased April 30, 1887, to $14, from March 2, 1887.
Increased February 7, 1888, to $18, from November 16, 1887.
Application for increase and re-rating filed May 22, 1889, M. M. Gordon, attorney.
Re-rated May 31, 1889, at $8, from February 4, 1866; $14, from March 3, 1873; $18, from November 16, 1887.
Medical examinations: February 20, 1866, ⅛. March 26, 1870, ½. March 20, 1873, ⅜. September 4, 1873, ¾. April 7, 1875, total $8. September 4, 1877, total $8. September 27, 1880, total $8. Board, November 16, 1881, $12. Board, July 18, 1883, $10. Board, August 5, 1885, $\frac{12}{18}$. Board, March 2, 1887, $\frac{17}{18}$. Board, November 16, 1887, $\frac{17}{18}$. Board, August 8, 1888, $\frac{18}{18}$.

NOTE.—No manifest error in original ratings. Re-rated arbitrarily on mere difference of judgment.

EXHIBIT 3.

[Cert. 103406. Charles C. Bryant. Company G, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.]

Discharged June 25, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound left leg.
Pensioned June 7, 1870, $3 from June 26, 1864. Dis.

Reduced to $2 from June 4, 1871.
Increased to $4 from September 2, 1874.
Increase rejected in 1880.
Increased to $8 from July 21, 1886.
Re-issue to correct rate May 7, 1889, $8 from June 26, 1864. H. D. McKnight, Ironton, Ohio, attorney.
Medical examinations: May 7, 1870, $3. July —, 1872, $2. November 20, 1873, $2. September 2, 1874, $4. November 24, 1880, $4. July 21, 1886, $8. March 13, 1889, $8.

NOTE.—Re-rated from $3 to $8, from June 26, 1864, date of discharge.
Re-rating from discharge is certainly not sustained by the medical examinations.

EXHIBIT 4.

[Cert. 11636. Thomas H. Shoens. Corpl. B, 122 N. Y. Vols.]

Disability, œdema in left leg.
Pensioned May 20, 1863, at $4, from January 22, 1863. Dis.
Increased December 23, 1867, to $6, from November 25, 1867.
Increased February 8, 1875, to $14, from December 2, 1874.
Application for re-rating, March 2, 1888, E. C. English, attorney.
Re-rated December 21, 1888, at $8, from January 23, 1863.
Medical examinations: Certificate of disability for discharge, ½. November 20, 1867, ¾. September 4, 1873, ¾. December 2, 1874, 14/18. September 4, 1875, 14/18. September 4, 1877, 14/18. May 16, 1888, 16/18.

NOTE.—Error not palpable.

EXHIBIT 5.

[Cert. 87310. Lewis Dickerson. Co. F, 8 U. S. Colored Infantry.]

Discharged November 10, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left leg.
Pensioned November 20, 1867, $2 from November 10, 1865. Dis.
Increased January 7, 1878, $8 from December 15, 1877.
Increased June 24, 1886, $10 from June 2, 1886.
Re-issued December 3, 1888, to correct rate, $6 from November 11, 1865; $8 from December 15, 1877; $10 from June 2, 1886.
Medical examinations.—July 30, 1867, $2. March 4, 1874, $4. September 21, 1875, $2. December 15, 1877, $4. October 2, 1877, $4. June 2, 1886, $12. August 15, 1888, $14. (Increase pending.)
NOTE.—Re-rating December 3, 1888, from $2 to $6 from date of discharge, November 10, 1865.

Re-rating from $2 to $6 from discharge is not warranted by the medical examinations.

EXHIBIT 6 (December).

[9781. John Farlow, private Co. D, 11th N. Y. Vols.]

Disability, gunshot wound of head and left side.
Pensioned June 26, 1862, at $5.33⅓ from June 10, 1862.
New certificate August 8, 1862, $5.33⅓ from discharge, March 6, 1862.
Increased December 11, 1869, to $8 from November 19, 1869.
Increased August 14, 1872, to $15 from March 13, 1872, and to $18 from June 4, 1872.
Increase and re-rate application filed March 6, 1888. (William Fitch & Co., attorneys.)
Re-issue to correct rate November 30, 1888, $24 from March 3, 1883.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability from discharge, ⅜; November 19, 1869, total; March 13, 1872, third grade; September 12, 1873, equal to loss of limb; September 10, 1875,

equal to loss of limb; January 12, 1876, total third grade, $18; September 7, 1877, total third grade; April 25, 1888, $\frac{17}{18}$.

This treated as an increase by operation of the law, act March 3, 1883.

EXHIBIT 7 (December).

[9695. Charles N. Harris, sergeant, F, First Minnesota Volunteers.]

Disability, gunshot wound left shoulder.
Pensioned June 5, 1862, at $8, from May 19, 1862.
New certificate August 25, 1862, to change commencement of pension to date of discharge, December 5, 1861.
Application for increase and re-rating June 29, 1888. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)
Re-rated December 17, 1888, as follows: $8 from December 6, 1861; $12 from March 3, 1873; $16 from October 3, 1888.
Application filed October 15, 1888, and February 25, 1889, for further re-rating denied July 9, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge, gunshot wound left shoulder, causing paralysis left arm, October 11, 1888, $\frac{16}{18}$; May 16, 1889, $\frac{1}{2}$ for paralysis left arm, $\frac{1}{4}$ for neuralgia, $\frac{1}{4}$ for impaired health; result of wound.

Appears to be issued in violation of 4698½ R. S.

EXHIBIT 8 (December).

[13896. George W. Marston, private, C, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers.]

Disability, gunshot wound left leg and left side.
Pensioned July 3, 1863, at $4 from August 9, 1862; dis.
Increased September 8, 1863, to $6 from August 9, 1862.
Reduced to $4 from September 4, 1863.
Increased May 4, 1872, to $8 from December 1, 1871.
Increase rejected January 22, 1874.
Increased October 19, 1881, to $10 from August 27, 1881.
Increase rejected May 11, 1883.
Increased April 17, 1884, to $12 from April 18, 1883.
Increase rejected October 24, 1885.
Increase rejected January 28, 1887.
Application for increase and re-rating filed April 18, 1888. (J. W. Morris, att'y.)
Re-rated December 21, 1888, at $8 from August 10, 1862, and at $12 from August 27, 1881.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge, $\frac{1}{2}$; August 19, 1863, $\frac{3}{4}$; September 30, 1863, $\frac{1}{2}$; December 1, 1871, total; October 2, 1873, total; December, 30, 1875, total; September 8, 1877, total; August 27, 1881, 1½ total; April 18, 1883, $\frac{2}{18}$; March 5, 1884, $\frac{2}{18}$; September 30, 1885, $\frac{1}{18}$; December 29, 1886, $\frac{6}{18}$; July 11, 1888, $\frac{2}{18}$.

Possibly justifiable.

EXHIBIT 9 (December).

[94690. Otto Herring, priv., H, 15 N. Y. Hy. Arty.]

Gunshot wound right leg.
Pensioned January 2, 1869, at $4 from discharge, July 13, 1865.
Dropped on biennial examination of 1875.
Restored April 6, 1878, at $2 from June 4, 1875.
Increase rejected September 3, 1879.
Increase rejected May 11, 1886.

Increased September 6, 1888, to $4 from April 14, 1886.
Application for re-rating filed October 8, 1888.
Re-rated December 29, 1888, at $4 from June 4, 1875.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

November 28, 1868, ½; March 18, 1874, ½; September 18, 1875 (biennial; was dropped on this); February 6, 1878, ¼ (restored on this); August 20, 1879, ¼; May 18, 1882, ¼; April 14, 1886, ½; May 9, 1888.

Mere question of difference of judgment; not manifest error.

EXHIBIT 10 (December).

[94218. John Grissim, private, H, 2d Pa. Arty.]

Gunshot wound left foot.
Pensioned December 10, 1868, at $2 from discharge, November 14, 1865.
Increased December 10, 1874, to $3 from September 16, 1874.
Increase rejected January 13, 1886.
Application for re-rating filed June 14, 1888.
Re-rated December 21, 1888, at $3 from November 15, 1865, and at $4 from September 21, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Hospital record of wound: July 31, 1868, no dis.; November 25, 1868, ¼; September 6, 1873, ¼; September 16, 1874, ⅜; December 2, 1885, ½; September 21, 1888, ¾.

It took a fine scent for "palpable error" to find it, when according to the adjudication it was only $1 per month from 1865 to 1874.

EXHIBIT 11 (December).

[64681. Patrick Ryan, private, K, Ninth Connecticut Volunteers.]

Gunshot wound right leg.
Pensioned June 2, 1866, at $5.33⅓ from discharge, May 17, 1865.
Increased April 20, 1867, to $15 from June 6, 1866.
Increased July 25, 1872, to $18 from June 4, 1872.
Increased June 30, 1883, to $24 from November 3, 1883 (act March 3, 1883).
Increased May 18, 1887, to $30 from March 20, 1887.
Application for re-rating and increase filed September 29, 1888. (R. A. Colby, attorney.)
Re-rated December 19, 1888, at $8 from May 18, 1865; $15 from June 6, 1866; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883; $30 from March 23, 1887.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge, ⅔; September 8, 1873, total, third grade; September 7, 1875, total, third grade; September 4, 1877, total, third grade; June 20, 1883, total, third grade; October 28, 1885, total, third grade; October 27, 1886, total, third grade; March 23, 1887, probably second grade.

Apparently justifiable.

EXHIBIT 12 (December).

[59323. Stary Packard, Priv. B, 176 Ohio Vols.]

Gunshot wound right hand, loss of part of middle and index fingers.
Pensioned March 7, 1866, at $4 from discharge, April 10, 1865.
Increased April 19, 1869, to $6 from October 16, 1868.

Increased August 24, 1874, to $8 from September 4, 1873.
Increased April 9, 1884, to $12 from February 6, 1884.
Application for re-rating and increase, June 11, 1888. (D. M. Wells, Coldwater, Mich., attorney.)
Re-rated December 11, 1888, at $6 from April 11, 1865 (discharge); $8 from September 4, 1873; $12 from August 10, 1881.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability from discharge, ⅜; April 27, 1865, total; Septeber 29, 1868, ¼; December 27, 1868, ¼; September 4, 1873, 10/18; August 10, 1881, total, $8; February 6, 1884, 10/18; September 26, 1888, 16/18.

$6 justifiable, but doubt as to $12. Latter seems arbitrary and not in accordance with 4698½ R. S.

EXHIBIT 13 (December).

[72365. George Steel, private Company I, Eleventh West Virginia Volunteers.]

Gunshot wound right arm; resulting contraction of middle and index fingers.
Pensioned October 6, 1866, at $4 from discharge, June 17, 1865.
Increased January 19, 1871, to $6 from November 15, 1870.
Increased August 6, 1874, to $12 from March 3, 1873.
Increase rejected March 5, 1880.
Application re-rating, June 18, 1888.
Rerated December 26, 1888, at $8 from June 16, 1865; $12 from March 3, 1873; $16 from February 23, 1887.
Increase rejected May 31, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

August 8, 1866, ½; October 22, 1870, ¼; November 15, 1870, ¼; September 5, 1873, ¼; May 6, 1874, 12/18; December 4, 1879, 15/18; February 23, 1887, 16/18; October 3, 1888, 16/18; April 17, 1889, 16/18.

Arbitrary as to re-rating at $8.

EXHIBIT 14 (December).

[54740. Chas. Bracht, private I, 2 Mo. Vols.]

Gunshot wound left thigh.
Pensioned January 6, 1866, at $4 from January 7, 1865 (discharge).
Increased March 5, 1875, to $10 from December 2, 1874.
Increase rejected August 2, 1878.
Increase rejected October 8, 1878.
Increase rejected October 28, 1879.
Increase rejected September 9, 1881.
Increase rejected December 18, 1883.
Increase rejected May 1, 1884.
Increased January 31, 1885, to $16 from June 29, 1881.
Increase rejected November 9, 1885.
Increase rejected July 18, 1888.
[Application for re-rating included in last above, but ignored in adjudication.]
Application for re-rating and increase renewed in the shape of an application for review and reconsideration. Filed August 6, 1888. (Chas. Bracht, jr., attorney.)
Re-rated December 13, 1888, at $8 from January 8, 1865 (discharge); $10 from December 2, 1874; $16 from June 29, 1881.
The last above action taken pursuant to and in accordance with departmental decision rendered November 8, 1888, by Assistant Secretary Hawkins. The opinion appears to have been prepared, as well as signed, by Judge Hawkins himself, and in effect decides two things: 1st. The question of re-rating is purely a medical one. 2d. A judgment of to-day may change a judgment of years ago, simply on ground that it is the opinion of the Department that the adjudication of years ago was erro-

neous on the evidence in the case, not a *palpable error* but a *difference* of *opinion* as to the weight of the evidence.

If this decision be taken as a precedent for the action of the Pension Office in other cases, as, being a departmental decision, it may properly be, there is a wide range given the office in the adjudication of applications for re-rating—certainly a jurisdiction and authority going far beyond and outside of "palpable error" or "palpable injustice." See Assistant Secretary Hawkins's decision in case.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS IN CASE.

August 15, 1865, ½; September 4, 1873, total; December 2, 1874, $\frac{14}{18}$; September 4, 1875, $\frac{14}{18}$; September 5, 1877, $\frac{14}{18}$; July 10, 1878, $\frac{14}{18}$; July 29, 1878, $\frac{14}{18}$; October 7, 1879, total third grade; January 29, 1881, total third grade; September 19, 1883, equivalent to loss of hand or foot, $24; February 20, 1884, equivalent to loss of hand or foot, $24; December 3, 1884, $\frac{16}{18}$; October 21, 1885, $\frac{16}{18}$; March 28, 1888, $\frac{16}{18}$.

Unable to see good ground for re-rating in this case.

EXHIBIT 15 (December).

[103054. Henry Kip Winans, sergeant Company I, Ninth Kansas Cavalry.]

Fracture right leg and partial anchylosis of ankle-joint.
Pensioned May 14, 1870, at $4 from March 7, 1865 (discharge).
Increase June 13, 1872, to $6 from January 15, 1872.
Increase February 8, 1877, to $14 from January 22, 1877.
Increase November 10, 1882, to $18 from September 20, 1882.
Increase May 28, 1883, to $24 from March 3, 1883—act March 3, 1883.
Increase rejected July 21, 1885.
Increase and re-rating rejected April 24, 1888. (Henry M. Gitt, attorney.)
Case reopened on affidavits filed.
Re-rated January 3, 1889, at $8 from March 7, 1865; $14 from January 22, 1877; $18 from September 20, 1882; $24 from March 3, 1883.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 23, 1869, ½; January 15, 1872, ¼; January 22, 1877, $\frac{16}{18}$; September 5, 1877, third grade, $18; September 20, 1882, second grade; April 15, 1885, $\frac{12}{18}$ (this last is rated $\frac{12}{18}$, fracture of right leg, and $\frac{30}{18}$ in aggregate, including fracture of left leg, which is not pensioned); September 26, 1888, second grade. Rating last above includes fracture both legs and injury right shoulder. Pension covers fracture of right leg only.

Mere question of judgment—not manifest error.

EXHIBIT 16 (December).

[33687. John Schuler, corpl., Co. E, 9th Ohio Vols.]

Gunshot wound left thigh, right arm, and side.
Pensioned October 21, 1864, at $5.33⅓ from May 16, 1864; discharge.
Increase rejected September 8, 1876.
Reduced to $4 from March 4, 1865.
Re-issue and increase December 1, 1880, at $6 from July 7, 1880.
Increased April 2, 1885, to $8 from February 18, 1885.
Increased October 13, 1887, to $10 from April 27, 1887.
Application for re-rating June 20, 1888. (G. W. Murch, attorney.)
Re-rated December 11, 1888, at $6 from May 28, 1864; $8 from February 8, 1885; $10 from April 27, 1887.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 15, 1864, ⅔; September 22, 1873, ½; September 28, 1875, ½; August 2, 1876, ⅝; July 7, 1880, ⅝; February 18, 1885, total; September 19, 1888, $\frac{18}{18}$.

This soldier appears to have been pensioned originally for gunshot wound of left thigh and right arm. His claim then was for gunshot wounds left thigh, right arm,

and *left hip*. Wound *right side* was first alleged in application of May, 1880, for increase, and was first pensioned by re-issue and increase of December 1, 1880 (*supra*), which adjudication was termed a re-issue to correct disability and allow increase.

Arbitrary.

EXHIBIT 17 (December).

[131957. Andrew T. Thayer, sergt., Co. B, 5th N. Y. Vols.]

Loss of left eye, with deformity and impaired vision of right eye, and total deafness left ear and severe deafness of right ear.

Pensioned February 18, 1875, at $6 from February 19, 1869, date of application, for loss left eye and slight deafness left ear. Then claimed this and injury to back.

Increased June 17, 1875, to $10 from May 5, 1875, for loss left eye, impaired vision of right, and total deafness left ear and partial of right.

Arrears allowed September 29, 1879, at $6 from August 7, 1862, discharge to February 18, 1869.

Increase rejected July 26, 1879.

Increase and re-issue to change rate, July 19, 1884, $10 from May 5, 1875, and $17 from April 3, 1884.

Increase rejected December 22, 1884, and January 5, 1886.

Increased November 30, 1888, to $25, August 27, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge finds total deafness left ear, partial of right, with defective vision. Makes no rating.

February 16, 1869, total; March 25, 1874, ¾; July 2, 1879, no increase; November 6, 1884, no increase; Novevember 11, 1885, $18.

This appears to be increase in violation of section 4698½, Revised Statutes.

EXHIBIT 18 (December).

[18983. Henry L. Bancroft, priv., Co. H, 23d Wis. Vols.]

Ulcer of left leg.

Pensioned October 24, 1863, at $2.66⅔, from November 24, 1862; discharge.

Reduced to $2 from March 6, 1863.

Increase rejected September 16, 1868, and again February 28, 1869.

Increased June 18, 1874, to $4 from September 4, 1873; April 8, 1880, to $8 from March 3, 1880; March 24, 1887, to $12 from February 16, 1887.

Application for increase and re-rating filed June 18, 1888. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)

Re-rated December 21, 1888, at $4 from November 25, 1862; $8 from September 9, 1868; $12 from February 16, 1887; $17 from September 26, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge, incipient phthisis and œdema lower extremities; no rating. June 24, 1863, ⅛; September 9, 1868, ½; September 4, 1873, ¼; May 6, 1874, ½; September 18, 1875, ½; September 5, 1874, total, $8; March 3, 1880, total, $8; February 6, 1887, 17/18; September 26, 1888, 18/18.

Close case.

EXHIBIT 19 (December).

[16247. David Garvis, private, I, 55th Ills. Vols.]

Gunshot wound right arm.

Pensioned September 2, 1863, at $4 from January 28, 1863; discharge.

Dropped—Date does not appear.

Restored April 18, 1873, at $4 from September 4, 1866.

Increased February 26, 1878, to $8 from February 9, 1878; October 30, 1884, to $12 from August 27, 1884; October 25, 1886, to $16 from September 22, 1886; rejected November 23, 1887.

Application for re-rating and increase filed December 17, 1887, and April 28, 1888. (H. M. Gitt, attorney.)

Re-rated December 21, 1888, at $4 from January 29, 1863; $8 from February 13, 1873; $12 from February 9, 1878; $16 from September 22, 1886.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge, ¼; December 26, 1873, ½; February 13, 1873, ½; September 6, 1875, ½; September 5, 1877, total, $8; February 9, 1878, total; November 19, 1879, 1⅜; August 27, 1884, 1⅜; August 12, 1885, 1⅜; September 22, 1886; 3d grade; September 7, 1887, 1⅜; September 5, 1888, 2⅛.

Close case.

EXHIBIT 20 (December).

[14639. James Hare, priv., Co. G, 21st Mass. Vols.]

Gunshot wound right elbow, right inguinal hernia, and left varicocele.

Pensioned July 28, 1863, at $6 from January 16, 1863. Discharged for gunshot wound right elbow.

Increased February 21, 1867, $8 from September 17, 1866.

Reduced to $6 on biennial of September, 1869.

Increased March 8, 1871, to $8 from September 4, 1869; June 23, 1873, to $12 from May 7, 1873; rejected October 17, 1877.

Re-issue February 25, 1886, at $16 from October 28, 1881. The last also brings in new disabilities—hernia and varicocele.

Application for re-rating and increase filed September 15, 1887. (H. M. Gitt, attorney.)

Increase rejected April 6, 1888.

Application for re-rating re-opened on letter dated April 16, 1888, of attorney. Said letter temporarily taken from case and attached hereto, that Hon. Sec'y may see advertisement on back of said letter showing the character of business solicited, to wit, claims for re-rating.

Re-rated December 13, 1888, at $8 from January 17, 1863; $12 from May 7, 1873; $16 from October 28, 1881.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge. Gunshot wound right elbow. No rating. February 20, 1863, ¾; September 6, 1864, total; September 4, 1869, ¾; May 7, 1873, $18; September 4, 1875, $12; September 4, 1877, $12; October 1, 1877, $14; December 7, 1881, $16; February 27, 1884, $16; December 7, 1887, $18.

This possibly O. K. as correction of error.

The following is the letter above referred to:

[Office of Henry M. Gitt (eighteen years an attorney in claims at Washington), original, increase, and re-rating pension claims a specialty. No. 1305 E street, N. W.; P. O. Box 668. References: Dr. C. D. Maxwell, Med. Director, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Gen. Theo. Ewert, A. A. Gen. Illinois, Springfield, Ill; Hon. W. F. Switzler, Ch. Bu. Statistics, Washington, D. C. (For other references see the other side.)]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Apr.* 16, 1888.

Hon. Comm'r of Pensions:

SIR: In the pension claim of James Hare, No. 14639, I have the honor to call attention to the re-rating part of the case, which has not been considered.

Most respectfully,

HENRY M. GITT, *Att'y.*

To wounded soldiers:

I desire to call your attention to the fact that I am making a specialty of having new allowances made for old gunshot wounds or injuries for which pensions have been granted years ago, but as to which the proper ratings were not originally given.

I have gone over the pension rolls carefully and selected the cases in which I probably can recover arrearages of pension money, or higher rating of the pension from its inception, and this circular is sent to only such persons.

The following are a few of the names and addresses of persons for whom I have recently secured such re-ratings:

T. L. Carney, Nancy, Kentucky.
James J. Wood, Dunkirk, Ohio.
George Holmes, Blanchester, Ohio.
J. W. Sullivan, Lockland, Ohio.
C. Schreiber, Schenectady, N. Y.
Jno. W. Hale, Jamestown, New York.
Jacob Sannar, Waterloo, New York.
Thomas N. Travilon. Wool, Illinois.
William Given, Beaucoup, Illinois.
J. W. Perry, Malden, Illinois.
Conrad Frederick, Chadwick, Illinois.
Bryan Scanlan, London Mills, Illinois.
Reuben Burley, Stafford, Conn.
W. H. Barnes, New Castle, Nebraska.
C. C. Wyatt, Madison, Nebraska.
Michael Sullivan, Arapahoe, Nebraska.
Alva Colton, Grand Rapids, Michigan.
D. H. Fuller, Deer Lake, Michigan.
James P. Potter, Brunswick, Maine.
J. W. Day, New Sharon, Maine.
William Gallavay, Osceola, Missouri.
Jno. C. Murphy, Altmont, Kansas.
Silas Strange, Winfield, Kansas.
Col. Jno. J Yellott, Towson, Md.
Rev. J. L. Watson, Holmesburg, Penn.
H. H. Mace, Wyalusing, Penn.
Capt. Wm. Haffner, Newfoundland, Penn.
Francis Egan, Silverton, Oregon.
Peter J. Moore, Flora, Indiana.
Charles Godier, Galveston, Cass County, Ind.
Humphrey West, Corydon, Iowa.

For example: By a re-rating I had recently made to the above-named Charles Godier, originally pensioned from June 6, 1866, for a gunshot wound of left wrist, at $8 per month, I got allowed to him from said date $15 per month to June 4, 1872, and from then to March 3, 1883, $18 per month, and after March 3, 1883, $24 per month. Thus securing to this pensioner a payment of arrears of pension money to the amount of $2,672.13, made up as follows:

From June 6, 1886, to June 4, 1872, an additional $7 per month	$503.53
And from June 4, 1872, to March 3, 1883, an additional $10 per month	1,289.67
And from March 3, 1883, to Oct. 1, 1887 (last pension pay-day), an additional $16 per month	878.93
Total arrears paid him in October, 1887	2,672.13

And after October 1, 1887, he is to draw of pension agent at the rate of $24 per month, in place of $8 per month, as formerly.

For the other pensioners, named above, the payment of the arrears I secured for them varied in amount from $300 to $2,000, made up in like manner.

My fee is only ten dollars, and only payable when case is paid.

(Stamped:) U. S. Pension Office. F. Apr. 18, 1888.

EXHIBIT 21 (December).

[15541. Geo. E. Mitchell, priv. A, 59th Ills. Vols.]

Gunshot wound left foot.

Pensioned August 19, 1863, at $4 from December 24, 1862, discharge.

Increased April 21, 1873, to $5 from February 9, 1873; June 10, 1876, to $7 from March 21, 1876; December 1, 1880, to $10 from November 6, 1880.

Increase rejected April 30, 1884.

Increased May 18, 1885, to $16 from April 1, 1885.

Increase rejected October 27, 1887.

Application re-rating, June 12, 1888. (Soule & Co., attorneys.)

Re-rated December 19, 1888, at $8 from December 25, 1862; $10 from November 6, 1880; $16 from April 1, 1885.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge, $\frac{1}{4}$; December, 1863, $\frac{1}{8}$; February 9, 1873, $\frac{1}{2}$; March 21, 1876, total, $8; November 12, 1877, $\frac{7}{8}$ ($7); November 6, 1880, $\frac{12}{18}$; April 2, 1884, $\frac{10}{18}$ ($10); April 1, 1885, $\frac{16}{18}$; August 17, 1887, $\frac{16}{18}$; September 20, 1888, $\frac{18}{18}$.

This doubtful.

EXHIBIT 22 (December).

[14606. John J. Bragunier, corporal, A, 2d Ind. Vols.]

Gunshot wound right forearm and resulting atrophy.
Pensioned July 27, 1863, at $6, from February 3, 1863, discharge.
Increased July 13, 1872, to $8 from April 1, 1872; December 1, 1880, to $12 from August 30, 1880; April 13, 1886, to $14 from February 17, 1886; October 4, 1887, to $16 from July 13, 1887.
Application for re-rating and increase June 29, 1888. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)
Re-rated December 21, 1888, at $8 from February 4, 1863, discharge; $12 from August 30, 1880; $14 from February 17, 1886; $16 from July 13, 1887.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge, ½; April 1, 1872, total; September 5, 1873, total; September 4, 1875, total; September 22, 1877, total; August 30, 1880, total; September 15, 1880, total, third grade ($18); February 17, 1886, 14/18; July 13, 1887, 17/18; September 5, 1888, 18/18.
This action may be regarded justifiable.

EXHIBIT 23 (December).

[27148. Theodore D. Weed, priv., I, 44th N. Y. Vols.]

Paralysis from spinal injury.
Pensioned April 19, 1864, at $8 from January 20, 1864.
Dropped—unclaimed.
Restored May 29, 1883, at $8 from March 4, 1865, and increased to $16 from October 21, 1881.
Application for increase June 9, 1888. (Louis K. Gilson & Co., attorneys.)
On this, both increase and re-rating granted as follows: December 18, 1888, at $8 from July 17, 1862, discharge; $16 from October 21, 1881; $50 from July 24, 1888.
This re-issue was to correct date of commencement of his pension, thus making it from date of discharge in 1862.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge, total; February 29, 1864, total; May 1, 1872, 0; June 5, 1877, total; October 21, 1881. $12; July 24, 1888, 1st grade.
This seems O. K.

EXHIBIT 24 (December).

[35118. Geo. L. Morrison, priv., A, 14th U. S. Infantry.]

Gunshot wound left forearm.
Pensioned December 9, 1864, at $2 from February 2, 1863, discharged.
Increased August 16, 1876, to $6 from May 10, 1876; July 31, 1882, to $8 from June 28, 1882.
Application for increase and re-rating filed April 24, 1888. (R. W. Judson, atty).
Re-rated December 21, 1888, at $4 from February 3, 1863; $6 from May 10, 1876; $8 from June 28, 1882.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge describes wound, but no rating; December 7, 1864, ¼; November 25, 1868, ½; January 21, 1870, ½; March 3, 1875, ¼ is too low; May 10, 1876, ¾ ($6); September 5, 1877, ¾ ($6); June 28, 1882, total; September 26, 1888, 12/18.
This perhaps was justified.

EXHIBIT 25 (December).

[34101. Michael Punch, private, Company C, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.]

Gunshot wound right shoulder and resulting total disability of right arm.
Pensioned November 4, 1864, at $8 from July 16, 1864; discharged.
Increased November 1, 1866, to $15 from June 6, 1866; August 1, 1872, to $18 from June 4, 1872.
Reduced to $14 from June 4, 1875.
Increased November 14, 1883, to $16 from September 28, 1883.
Application for increase and to correct reduction made as above filed June 2, 1888. (H. G. Sickel, Philadelphia, attorney.)
Re-rated December 11, 1888; $18 from June 4, 1875; $24 from March 3, 1883; $36 from August 4, 1886.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge, $\frac{2}{3}$; July 18, 1864, total; October 24, 1866, total, equivalent to loss of limb; September 22, 1873, total, third grade; September 24, 1875, $\frac{14}{18}$; May 17, 1876, $\frac{14}{18}$; October 4, 1877, $\frac{14}{18}$; September 28, 1883, $\frac{16}{18}$; September 26, 1888, $\frac{18}{18}$.

No manifest error unless it was the reduction of June 4, 1875.

EXHIBIT 26 (December).

[61864. William H. Smith, private, Company C, Twelfth Kentucky.]

Gunshot wound right hip.
Pensioned April 18, 1866, at $6 from July 7, 1865; discharged.
Increased July 15, 1870, to $8 from April 7, 1870; October 12, 1878, to $12 from September 24, 1878; March 23, 1882, to $14 from March 1, 1882; December 11, 1886, $16 from October 13, 1886.
Re-issue to correct rate of last increase, March 31, 1887, to $24 from October 13, 1886.
Application for re-rating from discharge filed June 19, 1888. (T. H. Lecompte, attorney.)
Re-rated December 28, 1888, at $8 from July 8, 1865; $12 from March 3, 1873; $16 from March 1, 1882; $24 from October 13, 1886.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge, total; April 7, 1870, total; September 4, 1875, total; September 10, 1877, total; September 24, 1878, $\frac{12}{18}$; March 1, 1882, $\frac{14}{18}$; October 13, 1886, third grade.

No manifest error to justify re-rating.

EXHIBIT 27 (December, 1888).

[120957. Geo. Sheffield, priv., Co. K, 7 U. S. Infy.]

Amputation part of left foot from frost-bite.
Pensioned January 15, 1873, at $8 from June 7, 1872; discharged.
Increase April 14, 1875, to $12, from February 7, 1875.
Increase rejected January 22, 1883; May 29, 1885; June 9, 1886.
Application for increase and re-rating filed May 17, 1888. (Wm. W. Williams, Delta, Ohio, attorney.)
Re-rated December 20, 1888, at $8 from June 7, 1872; $12 from March 3, 1873.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge, $\frac{1}{2}$; October 3, 1872, $\frac{2}{4}$; February 11, 1875, $\frac{13}{18}$; September 11, 1877, $\frac{12}{18}$; August 26, 1882, $\frac{12}{18}$; April 8, 1885, $\frac{14}{18}$; April 28, 1886, $\frac{16}{18}$; October 3, 1888, not rated in terms, though quite full description of disability.

Manifest error not apparent.

EXHIBIT 28 (December, 1888).

[11044. John M. Jones, sergeant, Co. G, 16th Wisconsin Volunteers.]

Gunshot wound left hip and resulting varicose veins of left thigh and leg.
Pensioned April 23, 1863, at $4 from August 29, 1862; discharged.
Increased March 17, 1869, to $8 from September 21, 1867; January 9, 1874, to $18 from June 18, 1873.
Increase rejected December 17, 1880, September 22, 1882.
Application for increase and re-rating filed November 30, 1887, and June 9, 1888. (H. M. Gitt, attorney.)
Re-rated December 21, 1888, at $8 from August 30, 1862, discharged; $15 from June 6, 1866; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883.
The resulting varicose veins noted for first time in application filed June 9, 1888, and in the adjudication of December 21, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge, ½; November 20, 1862, total; September 14, 1867, total; March 1, 1869, total; June 18, 1873, $18; October 10, 1873, $18; September 6, 1875, total, third grade ($8); September 4, 1877, total, third grade; November 8, 1880, $18; August 12, 1882, total and ¼, third grade; September 26, 1888, third grade.
No manifest error in this case.

EXHIBIT 29.

[Cert. 47784. John P. Slemmon, Co. H, 126 Ohio.]

Disability, gunshot wound left thigh.
Pensioned August 11, 1865, $2 from discharge, May 18, 1865.
Increased August 21, 1869, to $4 from June 5, 1869.
Increase rejected January 10, 1881.
Increased January 20, 1885, to $6 from December 24, 1884.
Re-issue November 27, 1888, to correct rate; $4 from May 19, 1865; $6 from December 24, 1884. (No attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATION S

May 20, 1865, $2; June 5, 1869, $4; June 23, 1875, $8; September 4, 1875, $4; September 4, 1877, $4; December 1, 1880, $6; December 24, 1884, $6; October 3, 1888, $6.
NOTE.—Re-rated from $2 to $4 from discharge.

EXHIBIT 30.

[11636. Mahlon N. Boardman, Company K, Tenth Iowa Infantry.]

Disability, gunshot wound right shoulder.
Pensioned April 7, 1863, $2.66⅔ from discharge, October 27, 1862.
Increased August 14, 1867, $6 from March 16, 1867; November 29, 1887, $8 from August 17, 1887.
Application for re-rating filed January 25, 1888. (Attorney, H. M. Gitt.)
Re-rated December 7, 1888, as follows: $6 from discharge, October 27, 1862; $8 from August 17, 1887.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 8, 1862, $2.66⅔; March 9, 1867, $8; September 26, 1873, $6; December 16, 1874, $8; October 13, 1875, $6; September 28, 1887, $6; August 17, 1887, $12; August 22, 1888, $12.
NOTE.—This case is re-rated, Dec. 7, 1888, at $6 per month from date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 31 (December).

[Certificate No. 12736. Joseph Shingledecker, private Co. A, 134th Pa. Vols.]

Discharged March 18, 1863.
Disability, gunshot wound of right hand.
Pensioned June 11, 1863, at $2 per month from March 18, 1863.
Certificate issued March 15, 1870, to allow $6 per month from October 26, 1869.
Application for increase and re-rating filed May 9, 1888. (H. G. Sickel, attorney.)
Certificate re-issued December 21, 1888, to allow $8 per month from March 19, 1863, $12 per month from March 3, 1873, and $16 per month from September 14, 1888.

CERTIFICATES OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Certificate of disability for discharge dated March 18, 1863, rates disability at $\frac{1}{4}$.

Dr. John McCurdy, examining surgeon of Youngstown, Ohio, in his certificate of October 26, 1869, states: "The entire hand is destroyed save the thumb and little finger. What remains of the other fingers are useless and greatly in the way. He can not work at anything requiring the use of the right hand. The pensioner's present disability is total. * * * His disability is permanent."

The board of surgeons at Philadelphia, Pa., in their certificate of February 25, 1874, rated the disability as total.

The board of surgeons at Philadelphia, Pa., in their certificate of September 14, 1888, rated the disability at $\frac{16}{18}$.

They state "hand is very much deformed has been rated low, can only grasp with thumb and little finger. * * * Equal to loss of index, ring, and middle finger."

EXHIBIT 32 (December).

[Certificate No. 18804. Frederick Boester, private Co. D, 9th Illinois Volunteers.]

Discharged August 17, 1862.
Disability, gunshot wound of left hand.
Pensioned October 31, 1863, at $4 per month from August 17, 1862.
Increased March 31, 1868, to $6 per month from October 30, 1867.
Increased May 26, 1888, to $8 per month from February 8, 1888.
Application for increase and re-rating filed June 16, 1888. (T. S. Lecompte, attorney.)
Certificate re-issued December 18, 1888, to allow $8 per month from August 18, 1862, and $12 per month from February 8, 1888.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of disability for discharge, dated August 17, 1862, rates at $\frac{1}{8}$.

Examining surgeon, J. B. Colgrove, St. Louis, Mo., June 4, 1863, describes the disability as follows: "Gunshot wound of left hand; total loss of third finger; first and fourth finger rendered useless (anchylosed)." No rating given.

Examining surgeon, Nashville, Ill., September 30, 1873 (biennial certificate), rated at $\frac{1}{2}$.

Board at Nashville, Ill., February 8, 1888, rated at $\frac{10}{18}$.

They say: "The ring-finger has been disarticulated at the metacarpo-phalangeal articulation of left hand. There is a scar on the back of hand three-fourths of an inch above where the finger is off, about the size of a silver dime. Some contraction, not adherent, dragging or tender. The tendons have contracted so that the little and second fingers are drawn so that the ends of them are pressing on the palm of the hand. He can get them nearly straight by taking hold of them with the right hand, but if he don't touch them with the right hand he can't get their ends off the palm of the hand. Some loss of tissue; great loss of power and of motion. No evidence of rheumatism."

Board at Nashville, Ill., September 5, 1888, rated at $\frac{14}{18}$.

EXHIBIT 33 (December).

[Certificate No. 150477. Martin Browman, private Co. G, 143rd Pa. Volunteers.]

Discharged June 30, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of left elbow.

Pensioned January 8, 1876, at $2 per month from June 11, 1865.
Increased October 30, 1880, to $4 per month from September 4, 1880.
Application for increase and re-rating filed May 11, 1888. (D. B. Artman, attorney.)
Certificate re-issued December 13, 1888, to allow $4 per month from June 11, 1865; $6 per month from September 4, 1880; and $8 per month from September 19, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge, June 10, 1865, rates $\frac{2}{3}$.
Examining surgeon at White Deer Mills, Pa., November 12, 1870, rated $\frac{1}{2}$.
He says that "the elbow joint is stiff, disabling him considerably in performing manual labor of any kind."
Examining surgeon at Lewisburgh, Pa., August 4, 1875, in biennial certificate, rated at $\frac{1}{2}$.
Same surgeon in biennial certificate, January 19, 1878, rated at $\frac{1}{2}$.
Same surgeon, September 4, 1880, rated at $\frac{3}{4}$.
Board at Sunbury, Pa., September 19, 1888, rated as follows: $\frac{10}{18}$ for gunshot wound left elbow; $\frac{2}{18}$ for rheumatism. (Elbow at an angle of 45 degrees; can move the arm a little in flexing it.)

EXHIBIT 34 (December).

[Certificate No. 10091. William C. Rush, private Co. A, 30th Illinois.]

Discharged July 27, 1862.
Disability, gunshot wound of right hand.
Pensioned December 22, 1862, from July 27, 1862, at $4 per month.
Re-enlisted.
Renewed February 10, 1871, at $4 per month from October 1, 1865.
Increased August 2, 1877, to $5 per month from July 2, 1877.
Increased November 16, 1885, to $8 per month from October 7, 1885.
Re-issue made December 21, 1888, to allow $8 per month from July 28, 1862, and $12 per month from September 19, 1888, deducting time from February 11, 1864, to September 30, 1865.
Application for increase and re-rating filed June 5, 1888. (Soule & Co., attorneys.)

CERTIFICATES OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Certificate of disability for discharge, dated July 27, 1862, rates disability at $\frac{1}{2}$.
Certificate of medical examination, dated December 1, 1870, by Dr. Beadles, Rushville, Ill., rates the disability at $\frac{1}{2}$.
Dr. Beadles states: "The adhesion and atrophy of the muscles is so great that he is unable to perform manual labor with it."
Certificate of biennial examination, September 5, 1873, by same surgeon as the last, rates disability at $\frac{1}{2}$.
Dr. Beadles states in this certificate: "Great atrophy of hand, and adhesion and tenderness of the flexor muscles. Has but little use of fingers and thumb."
Certificate of medical examination, September 10, 1876, by Dr. Beadles, of Rushville, Ill., rates disability at $\frac{1}{2}$.
Dr. Beadles states: "Great atrophy of muscles of the hand and contraction of the tendons of the flexor muscles of all the fingers; anchylosis of the metacarpo-phalangeal articulation of the thumb; can grasp with the hand and fingers, but very little strength in the hand and fingers."
Certificate of medical examination by Dr. Beadles, dated July 2, 1877, rates the disability at $\frac{5}{8}$.
Dr. Beadles states in this certificate that the wound had resulted in extensive adhesions "of the tendons of the flexor muscles of the fingers and thumb and great atrophy of hand and phalanges; is unable completely to extend the fingers. The action and strength of the hand and flexor, and extension muscles of the fingers and thumb are very much limited and weakened; there is almost complete disuse of the thumb on account of fracture of the metacarpal bone, injury of the metacarpal-phalangeal articulations, and flexor muscles." He states "the increased disability is from diminished power to grasp—after inflexing the fingers they cramp and refuse to obey the will."
Certificate of medical examination by Dr. George W. Foote, Galesburgh, Ill., July 8, 1882, states: "The muscles of the hand are contracted so that he can only with effort

bend the hand. He claims increased weakness; that he can not hold on to any tool or weight only for a short time. His hand is tender and numb."

Certificate of board of surgeons at Peoria, Ill., dated October 7, 1885, rated the disability at $\frac{7}{8}$.

They state: "Power of fully extending four fingers lost; they remain in a semi-flexed position; power of grasping impaired; abduction of thumb difficult."

Certificate of board of surgeons at Rushville, Ill., dated September 19, 1888, rated the disability at $\frac{12}{18}$.

They state: "The loss to hand is not so great as the entire loss of thumb, index and little finger would be (even though the other two fingers are very imperfect), because there is little deformity, and yet when it comes to the use of the hand it amounts to nearly the same."

EXHIBIT 35 (December).

[Certificate 25869. Edward Vunk, private, Co. D, 12th Wisconsin Volunteers.]

Discharged May 18, 1863.
Disability, gunshot wound of left leg.
Pensioned March 26, 1864, at $8 per month from May 18, 1863.
Increased June 17, 1875, to $16 per month from April 7, 1875.
This pension was reduced to $6 per month from June 4, 1871.
Application for increase and re-rating filed May 8, 1888. (J. W. Morris, attorney).
Certificate issued December 21, 1888, to allow $8 per month from May 18, 1863; $16 per month from April 7, 1875, and $17 per month from August 1, 1888.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Certificate for discharge, dated May 18, 1863, rated at total.

Examining surgeon at Watertown, Wis., March 1, 1864, rated at $\frac{1}{8}$. He says: "Ball entered the leg 4 inches above inner ankle behind tibia, injuring tibia and fracturing fibula; considerable pieces of fibula have come away; he can not walk without a cane."

Examining surgeon at (address not given), June 4, 1863, rated at total, $8. He states in certificate: "The ankle is entirely useless at present, but will eventually become useful."

Board at Milwaukee, Wis., in biennial certificate, dated September, 1873, rated at $\frac{4}{4}$.

Board at Milwaukee, Wis., April 7, 1875, rated at $\frac{16}{18}$.

Board at Milwaukee, Wis., August 1, 1888, rated at $\frac{18}{18}$.

(Certificate of biennial examination, upon which reduction was made to $6 per month was made from June 4, 1871, on file in the Treasury Department).

EXHIBIT 36 (December).

[Certificate No. 78727. Abner Mitchell, private, Co. K, 22d Wisconsin Volunteers.]

Discharged July 28, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of both hips.
Pensioned March 8, 1867, at $6 per month from July 28, 1865.
Increased August 5, 1878, to $8 per month from August 19, 1874; increased December 31, 1877, to $10 per month from November 14, 1877; increased August 18, 1878, to $12 per month from July 10, 1878; increased February 2, 1888, to $16 per month from December 7, 1887.
Application for increase and re-rating filed September 12, 1888. (J. Y. Harzlett, attorney.)
Certificate issued December 11, 1888, to allow $8 per month from July 29, 1865; $10 per month from August 19, 1874; $12 per month from July 10, 1878, and $16 per month from December 7, 1887.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon at Monroe, Wis., November 25, 1865, rated at $\frac{4}{4}$, and described, applicant's condition as follows: "Cicatrix of a gunshot wound of the upper portion of the sacrum. Cicatrix adherent to bone; is unable to stoop, and walks lame."

Examining surgeon Macon, Mo., March 1, 1872, rated at total.

He states: "The ball entered the glutei muscles 2 inches below crest of ilium, left side, passing right through the first sacral vertebra, and lodging in the gluteus muscles of right side. There is a large scar, and it is quite tender in region of wound; the tenderness extends to left hip-joint. He is lame from the effects of it. The disability is permanent in its present degree."

Examining surgeon, Cedar Falls, Iowa, in biennial certificate of October 27, 1873, rated at $\frac{10}{18}$.

Description of disability is as follows: "Musket ball struck in the lumbar region of left side of spine, and passing across the spine lodged in the right hip near the joint. Extensive gangrene followed the wound. Pensioner is very badly crippled in consequence. At times is totally disqualified for any farm labor."

Examining surgeon, Cedar Falls, Iowa, August 19, 1874, rated at $\frac{10}{18}$. This surgeon gives the same description of disability as that in his certificate of October 27, 1873, and concludes by saying: "I recommend increase on the ground that in my opinion he was originally rated too low."

Same surgeon in biennial certificate of September 13, 1875, rated at $\frac{10}{18}$.

Examining surgeon at Charles City, Iowa, November 14, 1877, rated at $\frac{3}{8}$ of third grade. He says: "Possibly should be more."

Examining surgeon, Cedar Falls, Iowa, in biennial certificate of September 11, 1877, rated at total.

Examining surgeon at Charles City, Iowa, July 10, 1878, rated at $\frac{5}{6}$ of third grade, $\frac{15}{18}$.

Examining surgeon, Waverly, Iowa, November 27, 1880, rated at $\frac{3}{8}$ of third grade, $\frac{12}{18}$. He says: "Increase not advised."

Board at Waverly, Iowa, January 23, 1884, say present rating on gunshot wound of hips correct.

Board at West Union, Iowa, June 3, 1885, rated at $\frac{15}{18}$ of the third grade.

Board at Osage, Iowa, December 7, 1887, rated at $\frac{16}{18}$.

EXHIBIT 37 (December).

[Certificate No. 62792. Alanson D. Gaston, Captain Co. H, 26th Iowa Volunteers.]

Discharged May 18, 1865.

Disability, gunshot wound right foot.

Pensioned May 3, 1866, at $6\frac{2}{3}$ per month from May 18, 1865.

Increased July 1, 1867, to $10 per month from August 11, 1866.

Increased June 27, 1870, to $15 per month from November 24, 1869.

Re-issue made November 18, 1880, to allow $11\frac{2}{3}$ per month from May 19, 1865, $15 per month from August 11, 1866, and $20 per month from November 24, 1869.

Disability, gunshot wound of right foot and chronic diarrhea.

Re-issued August 26, 1887, at $20 per month from March 20, 1886. Disability, gunshot wound of right foot, chronic diarrhea and eczema.

Application for re-rating filed October 3, 1888. No attorney.

Re-issue made November 30, 1888, to allow $20 per month from May 19, 1865, for gunshot wound of foot, chronic diarrhea, and eczema.

(Chronic diarrhea as 2d lieutenant alleged prior to July 1, 1880, April 23, 1879.)

(Eczema, a new disability, pension to commence from March 20, 1886.)

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon, Lyons, Iowa, October 31, 1865, rated at $\frac{1}{3}$.

The surgeon states: "This applicant received a wound in the heel, shattering the os calcis, a portion of which has been removed. It is very tender and painful, and interferes with walking." Same surgeon, August 11, 1866, states: "In this case the injury seems worse than at the former examination. There is an almost total loss of the bone forming the heel, and consequently loss of power of motion in walking. There is so much pain in exercising as to interfere with manual labor."

Examining surgeon, Lyons, Iowa, November 24, 1869, rated at total of third grade.

The surgeon says: "He was wounded in the right foot by a musket ball. The ball entered the inner side of the foot at the instep and passed out at the heel. The os calcis was fractured, portions of which have been removed. Operations have been performed three different times for the purpose of relieving him, but failed to relieve. The instep is now becoming affected, and it is with great difficulty that he can use the foot."

Examining surgeon, Frankfort, Kans., in biennial certificate of September 4, 1873, rated at $\frac{1}{4}$. He says: "This man was wounded in the right foot, the ball entering

the inside of the heel and passing diagonally through the os calcis, and came out outside the insertion of the tendo Achilles, carrying away a part of the bone, and producing necrosis of the remainder. The foot is very much weakened, rendering walking difficult."

Examining surgeon, Waterville, Kans., September 4, 1875 (in biennial certificate), rated at ¾.

Examining surgeon, Ames, Iowa, June 3, 1876, rated at total.

Examining surgeon at Ames, Iowa, in biennial certificate of September 4, 1877, recommended an increase to $24 per month.

Examining surgeon at Ames, Iowa, May 19, 1879, rated at ¾ ($15) per month for the wound, and at ¼ for *diarrhea*. (First mention of diarrhea in surgeon's certificate.)

Board at Marshalltown, Iowa, March 26, 1884, rated gunshot wound of foot at ¾, ($15); chronic diarrhea ¼ ($5).

Board at Des Moines, Iowa, May 26, 1886, rated gunshot wound of foot at ¾ ($15); chronic diarrhea, ¼ ($5); eczema, ¼ ($5).

EXHIBIT 38 (December).

[Certificate No. 81718. Robert O. Stayton, private, Co. K, 13th Michigan Volunteers.]

Discharged July 13, 1865.
Disability, fistula in ano.
Pensioned May 24, 1867, at $4 per month from July 13, 1865.
Increased September 17, 1886, to $8 per month from May 26, 1886.
Application for increase and re-rating filed June 23, 1888. J. W. Morris, attorney.
Certificate re-issued December 28, 1888, to allow $12 per month from May 26, 1886.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

The board of surgeons at Wichita, Kans., in their certificate of May 26, 1886, rated the disability at ⅛.

Board at Wichita, Kans., in their certificate of September 26, 1888, rated at ⅛.

EXHIBIT 39.

[Certificate No. 13798. Thomas Taylor, private, Co. E, 13th Wisconsin.]

Disability, gunshot wound of right leg.
Pensioned at $8 per month from April 4, 1863; at $15 per month from June 6, 1866
Certificate issued June 30, 1877, allowing increase to $16 per month from March 25, 1876.
Application for increase and re-rating filed March 2, 1888.
Certificate issued December 28, 1888, granting $16 per month from June 4, 1875.
Increase properly allowed from June 4, 1875, on certificate of biennial examination dated September 6, 1875, which shows a disability nearly equivalent to loss of hand or foot. Henry M. Gitt, attorney.

EXHIBIT 40 (December).

[Certificate No. 44152. Zora B. Rukes, private, Co. G, 85th Indiana Volunteers.]

Discharged February 20, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of right thigh.
Pensioned June 17, 1865, at $4 per month from February 20, 1865.
Increased November 23, 1877, to $12 per month from August 13, 1877.
Application for increase and re-rating filed October 11, 1888. (Knefler & Lopp, attorneys.)
Certificate re-issued December 28, 1888, to allow $8 per month from February 21 1865, and $12 per month from August 13, 1877.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of disability for discharge, dated February 20, 1865, rated at total, $8.
"Gunshot wound of left thigh, middle third, followed by gangrene. * * Muscles of thigh are atrophied with partial paralysis."

Examining surgeon at Rockville, Ind., May 17, 1865, rated at ¼. He says: "The wound has healed up, but the power of locomotion is very imperfect and laborious, and is attended with great pain in the limb."

Examining surgeon, Terre Haute, Ind., in certificate of biennial examination, dated September 4, 1873, rated the disability at ½. He says: "Gunshot wound of left thigh; ball entered in front near middle of thigh, passing back and coming out opposite place of entrance, causing flesh wound. Gangrene prevented healing of wound; sloughing and adhesion of parts in front; weakness of limb and foot."

Same surgeon, September 4, 1875, in biennial certificate, recommended increase to total: "Disability has increased since last rating."

Examining surgeon at Rockville, Ind., August 13, 1877, rated disability at $\frac{18}{18}$. He says: "The disability is in excess of the loss of a hand or foot, considering the stump sound."

Board at Terre Haute, Ind., July 13, 1879, rated at $\frac{12}{18}$.

Board at Greencastle, Ind., January 25, 1888, rated at $\frac{12}{18}$.

EXHIBIT 41 (December).

[Certificate No. 76513. John Hardy, sergeant, Co. D, 2d Michigan Volunteers.]

Discharged July 28, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left side.
Pensioned January 24, 1867, at $\$2\frac{2}{3}$ per month from July 28, 1865.
Increased June 20, 1867, to $4 per month from June 13, 1867.
Increased June 2, 1883, to $8 per month from May 2, 1883.
Increased April 27, 1887, to $12 per month from May 6, 1885.
Application for increase and re-rating filed May 27, 1888. (J. M. Curtis, attorney.)
Certificate issued December 1, 1888, allowing $4 per month from July 29, 1865; $8 per month from May 2, 1883; $12 per month from May 6, 1885, and $16 per month from September 26, 1888.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

February 12, 1866, Dr. George McCook, Pittsburgh, Pa., rated the disability at ⅛. He says: "A ball entered on left side between the skin and longissimus dorsi, passed across to the right side and fractured the seventh rib. He has some pain in locomotion."

Examining surgeon, Detroit, Mich., January 8, 1867, rated the disability at ½. He says: "Gunshot wound of left side breaking the fifth rib, producing, as he says, paralysis of right leg. It is so paralyzed. Habits good."

Same surgeon, Detroit, Mich., June 1, 1867, rated at ½. He says: "Gunshot wound of left side breaking the fifth rib and producing partial paralysis of right leg, which appears to be increasing. Subsequent opening of wound and exfoliation of bone."

Board at Detroit, Mich., September 10, 1873 (biennial), rated at ½. They say "that the muscles of the back are weakened slightly."

Board at Detroit, Mich., September 11, 1875 (biennial), rated at ½. They say "there is some contraction of the muscles of the back with drawing pains down the back and right thigh."

Board at Detroit, Mich., September 12, 1877 (biennial), rated at ½. They say: "Has considerable contraction of muscles of back; is not able to stoop over long at a time; suffers with rheumatic pains."

Board at Detroit, Mich., May 2, 1883, rated the disability at total.

Board at Detroit, Mich., May 6, 1885, rated at $\frac{16}{18}$.

Board at Detroit, Mich., March 9, 1887, rated at $\frac{12}{18}$.

Same board, May 2, 1888, rated at $\frac{18}{18}$.

Board at Ann Arbor, September 26, 1888, rated at $\frac{16}{18}$.

Exhibit 42 (December).

[Certificate No. 80989. John H. Shammo, private Co. E, 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry.]

Discharged July 18, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left thigh.
Pensioned February 3, 1875, at $2 per month from July 19, 1865.
Increased to $4 per month from November 18, 1874.

Increased April 10, 1885, to $6 per month from February 25, 1885.
Application for increase and re-rating filed May 8, 1888. J. W. Morris, attorney.
Certificate issued December 18, 1888, to allow $4 per month from July 19, 1865, and $6 per month from February 25, 1885.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 15. 1867, rated ¼.
October 1, 1873 (biennial), rated ¼.
November 18, 1874 (biennial), rated ½.
February 25, 1885, rated ¾.
September 26, 1888, rated 1⅜.
Certificate of medical examination April 15, 1867, by Dr. C. A. Rahter, Harrisburg, Pa.: "Gun-shot flesh wound upper third left thigh. The muscles of the injured limb less firm than the other, and he often suffers severe pain in the thigh. He thinks the ball is still in the limb."
Certificate of October 1, 1873, by Examining Surgeon Lyman, Rockford, Ill.: "He still has much pain at times in the limb."
Certificate of November 18, 1874, by Examining Surgeon Lyman, Rockford, Ill., Says: "If his statement in respect to pain and lameness is correct he would be entitled to increase on that ground. I rate the disability as entitling him to $4 per month."
Certificate of board of surgeons, Marshalltown, Iowa, February 25, 1885, rates the disability at ¾. They say "the muscles are slightly adherent."

Exhibit 43 (December).

[Certificate No. 45210. Josiah W. Crapo, private Co. H, 1st Vermont Cavalry.]

Discharged January 26, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right hand.
Pensioned July 3, 1865, at $6 per month from January 26, 1865.
Increased to $15 per month from June 6, 1866, by certificate dated March 4, 1867.
Increased to $24 per month from June 20, 1883, by certificate dated July 31, 1883.
Application for increase and re-rating filed February 11, 1888. (Henry M. Gitt, attorney.)
Certificate re-issued December 1, 1888, to allow $8 per month from January 27, 1865; $15 per month from June 6, 1866; $18 per month from June 4, 1872, and $24 per month from March 3, 1883.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificates of disability for discharge dated January 26, 1865, rates at ⅔.
Examining Surgeon Cyrus Porter, Rutland, Vt., February 13, 1865, rates at total, $8. He states the disability as follows: "Gunshot wound of right hand resulting in amputation of middle finger at third joint and the entire loss of the three remaining fingers by contraction of the muscles in consequence of said wound."
Same surgeon, January 14, 1867, says: "I would sooner have the fingers off than on. The stump would be of more benefit without them. I look upon it the same as amputation at the wrist."
Dr. Charles L. Allen, examining surgeon at Rutland, Vt., in the biennial certificate dated September 4, 1873, rates at total third grade, $18 per month. He says hand is useless.
Same surgeon in biennial certificate of September 4, 1875, rates at third grade, $18 per month. He remarks: "Hand is worse than useless."
Examining surgeon, Manchester, Vt., June 30, 1878, rates at third grade, $18 per month.
Same surgeon, April 19, 1882, rates third grade, $18 per month.
Board at Rutland, Vt., June 20, 1883, rates third grade, $18 per month.
Same board, May 16, 1888, rate at third grade, equal to loss of hand or foot.

Exhibit 44 (Dec.)

[Certificate No. 31867. James W. Corwin, private, Co. D, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers.]

Discharged February 17, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound of right hand.
Pensioned August 23, 1864, at $5.33⅓ from February 17, 1864.

Increased April 19, 1867, to $8 per month from February 27, 1867.
Increased April 5, 1884, to $12 per month from January 9, 1884.
Application for increase and re-rating filed May 22, 1888. (Soule & Co., attorneys.)
Certificate issued December 17, 1888, to allow $8 per month from February 18, 1864, and $12 per month from March 3, 1873.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of disability for discharge rates at $\frac{2}{3}$.
Examining surgeon, Cardington, Ohio, April 7, 1864, rates at $\frac{2}{3}$.
He states: "A piece of shell has cut the extensor tendons, etc., wounded the carpal bones of index, middle, and ring fingers. The hand is distorted and said fingers motionless. The motion of the thumb and little finger is much interfered with."
Same surgeon, February 25, 1869, rates at total, $8 per month.
Examining surgeon at Marion, Ohio, in the biennial certificate of September 5, 1873, rated at total, $8. He says there is "contraction of the flexor mucles and tendons with loss of power to extend the fingers."
Same surgeon, in the biennial certificate, September 4, 1875, rates at total, $8.
Dr. L. G. Thacker, Defiance, Ohio, in biennial certificate of September 6, 1877, states: "There was fracture of second, third, and fourth metacarpal bones; they united in an irregular manner, angular on dorsum. There is nearly complete anchylosis of last four metacarpa-phalangeal articulations; only about half motion of distal joint on account of loss of extensor tendons and large cicatrix on dorsum, which is adherent to bones; not much use of hand."
Board at Emporia, Kans., January 9, 1884, rated at $\frac{10}{18}$.
Board at Burlington, Kans., October 3, 1888, rated at $\frac{12}{18}$.

Exhibit 44½ (December).

[Certificate No. 18476. David B. Smith, private, Company H, Fifty-fifth Illinois.]

Discharged November 13, 1862.
Disability, gunshot wound of left shoulder.
Pensioned October 26, 1863, at $4 per month from November 13, 1862.
Increased November 13, 1867, to $6 per month from October 7, 1867.
Increased December 3, 1885, to $8 per month from October 28, 1885.
Increased May 25, 1888, to $12 per month from March 7, 1888.
Application for increase and re-rating filed December 7, 1887. (Henry M. Gitt, attorney.)
Certificate issued December 21, 1888, to allow $8 per month from December 14, 1862, and $12 per month from March 7, 1888.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of disability for discharge says: "Gunshot wound of left shoulder. Degree of disability complete."
Examining surgeon, Dixon, Ill., September 13, 1863, rates at $\frac{1}{2}$. He says: "Motion and strength of shoulder considerably impaired."
Examining surgeon, Freeport, Ill., September 16, 1867, rates at total.
Examining surgeon, Thompson, Ill., in biennial certificate of September 8, 1873, rated at $\frac{6}{4}$.
Examining surgeon, Mount Carmel, Ill., September 4, 1875 (biennial), rated at $\frac{6}{4}$.
Same surgeon, September 4, 1877, rated at $\frac{6}{4}$.
Board at Freeport, Ill., October 8, 1885, rated at $\frac{12}{18}$.
Board at Freeport, Ill., March 7, 1888, rated at $\frac{12}{18}$.

Exhibit 45 (December).

[Certificate No. 148126. George B. Smith, private, Co. A, 123d Ohio Volunteers.]

Discharged May 13, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of left thigh.
Pensioned September 13, 1877, at $2 per month from May 14, 1865, and $4 per month from August 13, 1877.

Application for increase and re-rating filed February 15, 1888. Jas. M. Grant, Troy, Kans., attorney.

Certificate issued December 13, 1888, to allow $4 per month from May 14, 1865, and $6 per month from February 14, 1871.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of disability for discharge rates at total. Description of disability as follows: "Gunshot wound of left thigh, with a large cicatrix occasioned by extensive sloughing of wound, and resulting impairment of strength of limb sufficient in degree to impede marching."

Examining surgeon at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, February 12, 1871, rated at ¾. He describes the wound as follows: "Gunshot wound through anterior part of upper third of thigh, passing through muscles just above femoral vessels. Suffers considerble pain in wound at times. No lameness." (This surgeon found pensioner suffering with indigestion. Whether he included this as a pensionable cause and increased the rating on account of it does not appear.)

Examining surgeon, Troy, Kans., August 13, 1877, rated at total, $8.

Board at Atchison, Kans., August 15, 1888, rated gunshot wound of thigh and results at total, $8.

EXHIBIT 46 (December).

[Certificate No. 28329. Herman Bockhorst, sergeant, Co. H, 52d N. Y. Volunteers.]

Discharged September 24, 1862, and August 2, 1865.

Disability, gunshot wound right shoulder.

Pensioned, May 13, 1864, at $2⅔ per month from November 25, 1863.

Arrears at $2⅔ per month from September 25, 1862.

Renewed at $2 per month from August 3, 1865.

Increased March 18, 1879, to $6 per month from March 5, 1879.

Increased October 16, 1886, to $8 per month from August 16, 1886.

Application for re-rating filed February 23, 1888. (Presented by J. B. Crallo, no power of attorney.)

Certificate re-issued, December 12, 1888, to allow $4 per month from September 25, 1862; $6 per month from March 5, 1879; $8 per month from August 18, 1886, deducting time from August 15, 1864, to August 15, 1865.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of disability for discharge, September 24, 1862, states disability: "Loss of power in right arm from injury of brachial plexus." No rate stated.

Certificate of Drs. Hutton and Middlekamp, civil surgeons, dated April 28, 1864, rates disability at ½. They state that "some of the branches of the axillary flexus have been injured, for the movement of the right arm is considerably impaired."

Dr. Silas T. Buck, Wellsville, Mo., April 18, 1888, states: "There is no appearance of disability; no contractions or adhesions or atrophy of parts. Applicant states that he suffers pain in shoulder in changeable weather. A few moments of active use of the arm, such as chopping, or striking with a hammer, or lifting, cause the arm to tremble and become very weak, sometimes for a moment powerless; after a short rest it is all right again; recurs upon renewed manual exertion. There is nothing in the appearance to indicate such disability. The above rating is based wholly upon applicant's statement. The injury to nerves by passage of ball might produce such results." He rated at ⅓.

Board at St. Louis, Mo., March 5, 1879, rated at ¾. They say "there is now want of power in right arm, and at times it is entirely helpless—a feeling of coldness, numbness, and swelling; partial paralysis."

Board at St. Louis, Mo., August 18, 1886, rated at total, $8.

EXHIBIT 47 (December).

[Certificate No. 57434. Francis H. Kirker, private Co. C, 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers.]

Discharged March 19, 1863.

Disability, gunshot wound of head, resulting in total deafness of right ear.

Pensioned February 6, 1866, at $6 per month from October 10, 1865.
Increased September 2, 1867, to $8 per month from June 7, 1867.
Arrears allowed December 8, 1868, at $6 per month from March 19, 1863.
Increased to $12 per month from November 7, 1877.
Increased to $16 per month from August 24, 1887.
Application for increase and re-rating filed June 23, 1888. (No attorney.)
Certificate issued December 7, 1888, to allow $8 per month from March 20, 1863; $12 per month from November 7, 1877; $14 per month from April 3, 1884; $16 per month from August 24, 1887; $18 per month from November 15, 1887.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Examining surgeon, Dr. Geo. McCook, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 2, 1865, rated the disability at $\frac{3}{4}$. He says, "missile entered upper and inner part of left upper jaw, passed under and through the nose, and came out under right eye on right molar bone. Exfoliation is going on. There is constant discharge. Power to smell injured."
Examining surgeon, Newcastle, Pa., April 6, 1867, rated at total.
Board at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 18, 1873, rated at total, $8. (Biennial.)
Board at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 18, 1875, rated at total, $8. They say, "there is still discharge from the posterior nares, and right side of face is paralyzed. He can not fully open his mouth. Hearing of right ear is lost; also smell."
Board at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 19, 1877 (biennial), rated at total, $8.
Board at Pittsburgh, Pa., November 7, 1877, rated at $\frac{12}{18}$.
Board at Allegheny City, Pa., July 16, 1884, rated at $\frac{5}{8}$ of third grade. They say, "present rating ($12 per month) too low."
Board at Allegheny City, Pa., August 24, 1887, rated at $\frac{16}{18}$.
Board at Allegheny City, Pa., September 12, 1888, rated at $\frac{18}{18}$.

EXHIBIT 48 (December).

[Certificate No. 93370. Charles Markel, private Co. I, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers.]

Discharged May 8, 1863.
Disability, gunshot wound of left wrist.
Pensioned October 14, 1868, from May 8, 1863, at $4 per month.
Increased to $6 per month from September 4, 1873, by certificate issued June 9, 1874.
Increased to $8 per month from April 18, 1879, by certificate issued April 22, 1879.
Increased to $12 per month from February 25, 1885, by certificate issued April 9, 1885.
Increased to $16 per month from February 23, 1887, by certificate issued April 6, 1887.
Application for increase and re-rating filed April 23, 1888. William Reisinger, attorney.
Certificate re-issued December 21, 1888, to allow $8 per month from May 9, 1863, $12 per month from April 2, 1879, and $16 per month from February 23, 1887.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of disability for discharge rates disability at one-half.
Examining surgeon at York, Pa., rates the disability at $\frac{1}{4}$. He states: "The joint is nearly anchylosed, and its functions very much impaired."
The board at York, Pa., in their biennial certificate dated September 4, 1873, rated the disability at $\frac{1}{4}$.
The board at York, Pa., May 6, 1874, rated the disability at $\frac{1}{4}$.
The board at York, Pa., April 2, 1879, rated the disability at total.
The board of surgeons at Scranton, Pa., April 18, 1883, rated the disability at $\frac{10}{18}$. They state: "The hand is considerably abducted. Great loss of power in hand. Inability to close or contract the second, third, or fourth fingers, and hence there is great impairment of usefulness of hand. Imperfect motion of wrist-joint. * * * He states the disability is increasing."
The board of surgeons at York, Pa., in their certificate of February 25, 1885, rated the disability at $\frac{10}{18}$.
The board of surgeons at York, Pa., in their certificate of May 5, 1886, state that applicant in their opinion was entitled to an increased rating. (Applicant stated to the board that he was receiving $12 per month.)
The board at York, Pa., February 23, 1887, state that the disability in their opinion is equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, as the hand is practically useless.

The board at York, Pa., September 26, 1888, state: "The hand is deflected to radial side; the distal end of radius has united with the shaft at an oblique angle; the power of flexion is limited three-fourths; and lateral motion is also slightly limited; fore-arm atrophied three-fourths of an inch; voluntary flexion of left hand, except as to forefinger and thumb, limited one-half. Finger can be flexed by force, but is painful. (No rating given in words or figures.)

EXHIBIT 49 (December).

[Certificate No. 69633. Rudolph H. Preisler, private Co. B, 7th Pennsylvania Reserves.]

Discharged, September 6, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left hand, involving loss of thumb and its metacarpal bone.
Pensioned, August 1866, at $4 per month from September 6, 1865.
Increased to $8 per month from June 19, 1873, by certificate issued June 24, 1875.
Application for increase and re-rating filed March 21, 1888. Lewis Potter, attorney.
Certificate issued December 4, 1888, to allow $6 per month from September 7, 1865; $8 per month from June 19, 1873; and $12 per month from April 3, 1884.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Medical certificate made on the 12th of September, 1865, by Dr. Jas. Galbraith, rates the disability at ½. He states the disability is entire loss of thumb.
Certificate of June 19, 1873, rates the disability as total. The description of the wound in this certificate is as follows: "A shell carried away the thumb close to the hand and ripped up the heart of the hand from left to right, leaving a little less than one-half the hand. There is atrophy of the muscles." The surgeon states: "In my opinion, the original rating was too low."
Certificate of biennial examination September 4, 1875, rates disability as total.
The certificate of biennial examination September 13, 1887, made by the board of surgeons at Philadelphia, Pa., rates the disability as total.
The board of surgeons at Harrisburg, Pa., in their certificate of August 8, 1888, rated the disability at $\frac{12}{18}$.

EXHIBIT 50.

[Cert. 46956. Joshua Taylor, Co. K, 184th Pa. Vols.]

Discharged May 25, 1865.
Disabilities, gunshot wound of right arm and thumb.
Pensioned July 28, 1865, $8 from May 25, 1865, discharge.
Increase rejected January 5, 1882.
Re-issue to correct rate, December 17, 1888; $12 from April 3, 1884. (Attorney, J. B. Cralle, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

May 31, 1865, $8; September 5, 1873, $8; October 7, 1875, $8; September 17, 1877, $8; October 18, 1880, $8; Nov. 25, 1885, $4 loss of thumb, $4 wound of forearm, $1 rheumatism; October 3, 1888, $8 loss of thumb, $4 wound forearm, $2 rheumatism.
NOTE.—Re-rated from $8 to $12 from April 3, 1884.

EXHIBIT 51 (December).

[Certificate 91972. William J. Shreve, Company A, W. Va. Vols.]

Discharged July 1, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right shoulder.
Pensioned July 8, 1868, $4 from July 1, 1865,

Re-issue December 4, 1888, to correct disability and rate; gunshot wound right shoulder, and *resulting disease of lungs*, $8 from July 2, 1865, date of discharge. (Attorney, M. B. Stevens & Co.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

February 28, 1866, $4; September 17, 1873, $4; September 9, 1875, $4; February 8, 1876, $4; January 30, 1878, $4; June 30, 1883, $4 gunshot wound and $4 lung disease; November 16, 1887, $8 both disabilities.

NOTE.—Re-rated December 4, 1888, from $4 to $8 from discharge.

Re-rating not correct; disability from lung disease not rated on medical examination until June 30, 1883.

EXHIBIT 52 (December).

[Certificate 103398. Milo A. Foster, Co. C, 5th Michigan Vol. Infantry.]

Discharged July 20, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right arm.
Pensioned June 7, 1870, $5, from discharge July 21, 1865.
Increased to $8 from October 16, 1877.
Application filed, new disability, deafness and disease of eyes.
Rejected October 5, 1885.
Increase January 21, 1888, to $12 from December 15, 1887.
Re-issue December 19, 1888, to correct rate; $8 from July 21, 1865; $12 from March 3, 1873; $16 from December 15, 1887. (Attorney, H. M. Gitt, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 13, 1867, $4; October 11, 1869, $8; April 11, 1871, $6; October 20, 1873, $5; September 6, 1875, $5; September 13, 1877, $4; October 16, 1877, $8; October 4, 1882, $8; December 15, 1887, $15; August 22, 1888, $15.

NOTE.—See re-rating December 19, 1888, from $5 to $8, from date of discharge July 21, 1865.

Re-rating is not warranted.

EXHIBIT 53 (December).

[Cert. 106178. James Weston, Co. D, 2d Mich. Infantry.]

Discharged July 26, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right thigh.
Pensioned October 4, 1870, $3 from discharge, July 26, 1865.
Increased July 7, 1885, to $6 from June 17, 1885.
Increased March 3, 1887, to $8 from January 5, 1887.
Re-issue December 13, 1888, to correct rate; $6 from July 27, 1865; $8 from January 5, 1887.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 16, 1873, $4; October 21, 1875, $4; September 6, 1877, $4; June 17, 1885, $5; January 5, 1887, $8; August 15, 1888, $12.

NOTE.—See re-rating November 28, 1888, from $3 to $6 from discharge.

Increase of degree of disability is very apparent, but the re-rating from date of discharge is not justified by the medical examinations.

EXHIBIT 54 (December).

[Cert. 44608. Timothy Ratigan, Co. G, 140 N. Y. Vol. Inftry.]

Discharged April 3, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right hand.
Pensioned June 20, 1865, $4 from April 3, 1865, discharge.
Increased June 5, 1873, to $6 from March 5, 1873.
Increased February 11, 1881, to $8 from April 7, 1880.

Re-issued December 12, 1888, to correct disability, rate, and allow increase; loss of right thumb and metacarpel bone and second finger, $8 from April 4, 1865; $12 from April 3, 1884; $14 from November 15, 1887. (Atty., Benj. C. Wright & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 5, 1873, $6; December 6, 1876, $10; April 7, 1880, $10; February 18, 1886, $8; December 8, 1886, $10.

NOTE.—Re-rated December 12, 1888, from $4 to $8, dating at time of discharge, April 4, 1865.

EXHIBIT 55 (December).

[Cert. 103306. George M. Riddle, Co. H, 3 W. Va. Vols.]

Discharged May 29, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of left shoulder.
Pensioned June 2, 1870, $4 from May 30, 1865, discharge.
Increased May 14, 1883, $8 from April 18, 1883.
Increased September 13, 1887, $14 from July 20, 1887.
Re-issue December 29, 1888, to correct rate: $8 from May 30, 1865; $12 from April 18, 1883; $14 from July 20, 1887. (Attorney, H. M. Gitt, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

February 7, 1870, $4; November 15, 1873, $4; September 11, 1875, $4; September 6, 1877, $4; April 26, 1882, $6; April 18, 1883, $15; July 20, 1887, $16.

NOTE.—Re-rated December 29, 1888, from $4 to $8 from date of discharge, May 30, 1865.

Re-rating not justified by medical examination.

EXHIBIT 56.

[Cert. 92441. Edwin Harlan, capt. Co. H., 21st Ill. Vol. Inf.]

Discharged July 5, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound of spine and groin.
Pensioned August 1, 1878, $15 from March 26, 1864, discharge.
Increased to $20 from February 5, 1872.
Reduced to $5 from June 23, 1874.
Increased to $10 from December 26, 1877.
Increased to $20 from April 9, 1884.
Re-issue to correct reduction, March 2, 1887, $20 from June 4, 1874. (Attorney, F. D. Stephenson.)
Re-issue to correct rate, December 29, 1888, $20 from July 6, 1864, date of discharge.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

November 24, 1866, $15; February 5, 1872, $15; September 23, 1873, $20; May 11, 1874, no rating, no disability; February 17, 1876, $10; Dec. 26, 1877, $20; October 18, 1879, $15; April 19, 1884, $20; August 18, 1886, $20; September 5, 1888, $12.

NOTE.—Re-rating December 29, 1888, at $20 from date of discharge, March 26, 1864, and also to correct the reductions to $5 and $10, making his pension at $20 from discharge.

EXHIBIT 57.

[Certificate 98053. Calvin L. Page, Company C, First Tennessee.]

Discharged September 17, 1864.
Disability, loss of great toe and ½ of metatarsal bone.
Pensioned May 22, 1869, $2⅔ from September 17, 1864, discharge.

Increased to $4 from December 8, 1873.
Increased March 24, 1886, to $6 from April 25, 1884.
Increased June 7, 1888, to $10 from January 4, 1888.
Re-issue December 21, 1888, to correct rate; $6 from September 18, 1864; $8 from April 25, 1884; $10 from January 4, 1888. (Attorney, H. M. Gitt, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 4, 1877, $4; October 8, 1875, $4; November 6, 1873, $4; April 25, 1884, $6; September 21, 1887, $6; January 4, 1888, $8.
NOTE.—Re-rated December 2, 1884, from September 18, 1864, to $6.

EXHIBIT 58.

[Cert. 21048. William H. Littlepage, Company I, Third Maryland.]

Discharged February 11, 1863.
Disability, loss of right thumb and shell wound of leg.
Pensioned November 30, 1863, $8 from February 11, 1863, discharge.
Increased March 30, 1888, to $24 from December 5, 1877.
Re-issue December 18, 1888, to correct rate; $8 from February 12, 1863; $15 from June 6, 1866; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from December 5, 1877; $30 from March 3, 1883. (Attorney, G. A. Parker, Dayton, Ohio.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

October 7, 1863, $8; June 21, 1869, $8; September 13, 1873, $8; September 9, 1875, $8; December 5, 1877, $18.
O. K.

EXHIBIT 59.

[Cert. 68491. John Proctor, Co. E, 24th Mich.]

Discharged June 30, 1865.
Disability, partial loss of left thumb.
Pensioned July 20, 1866, $3 from discharge, June 30, 1865.
Re-issue December 27, 1888, to change rate and correct disability, $8 from April 3, 1884. (M. B. Stevens & Co., attorneys.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 16, 1865, $2; August 7, 1878, $3; March 3, 1880, $3; November 7, 1883, $3; November 7, 1888, $8.

EXHIBIT 60.

[Cert. 94936.. Hugh Ballantine, Company C, One hundred and sixth New York Volunteer Infantry.]

Disability, gunshot wound left thigh and right arm, and total deafness of left ear.
Pensioned for gunshot wound right arm, May 17, 1865, $4 from discharge, May 17, 1865.
Re-issue August 1, 1881, $6, wound right arm and left thigh, from May 18, 1865, and $5 from June 4, 1871, and $4 from June 4, 1873.
Re-issue to allow additional disability, partial deafness, June 30, 1884: $7 from May 18, 1865; $6 from June 4, 1871; $5 from June 4, 1873; $6 from April 3, 1884.
Increased December 17, 1884, $10 from November 5, 1884.
Increased July 30, 1888, $12 from November 15, 1887.
Increased November 27, 1888, $18 from August 27, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

November 25, 1868, $4; September 4, 1871, $3; May 7, 1873, $8, all disabilities; September 20, 1873, $2, right arm; September 7, 1875, $2, right arm; April 13, 1876, $2, right arm; September 4, 1877, $2, right arm; December 31, 1879, $2, right arm; April 5, 1880, $2, right arm; October 25, 1880, $6, all disabilities; September 21, 1882, $6, all disabilities; November 5, 1884, $8, all disabilities; February 15, 1888, $12, all disabilities.

NOTE.—Medical examinations from September 20, 1873, to April 5, 1880, show disability of right arm *only*.

EXHIBIT 61.

[Cert. 154160. Fred'k H. Bunth, Co. F, 4 Wis. Vols.]

Discharged May 28, 1866.
Disability, gunshot wound left eye.
Pensioned June 29, 1878, $4 from January 18, 1877.
Arrears granted July 18, 1879.
Re-issue June 14, 1880, to allow new disability, *wound left shoulder*, and re-rate; $4 from May 29, 1866, arrears granted for original disability; $6 from January 18, 1877; $8 from May 12, 1880.
Increased December 29, 1888, to $10—both disabilities. (Attys., Wm. Fitch & Co., city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 20, 1877, $4; June 18, 1878, $4; May 12, 1880, $8—both disabilities; June 6, 1888, $6—both disabilities.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 62.

[Cert. 47877. John Birch, Co. E, 2d Wis. Vol. Int't'y.]

Discharged October 13, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound left chest.
Pensioned August 14, 1865, $8 from discharge, October 13, 1864.
Increased May 26, 1876, to $20 from June 6, 1866.
Increased May 26, 1876, to $24 from June 4, 1872.
Increase rejected November 11, 1884.
Increased February 7, 1882, $50 from December 23, 1881.
Increase rejected September 29, 1884.
Increase rejected October 20, 1885.
Re-issue to correct rate and allow increase October 26, 1888; $8 from October 14, 1864; $25 from June 6, 1866; $31.25 from June 4, 1872; $50 from June 4, 1874; $72 from June 17, 1878. (No attorney).

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 5, 1864, $8; December 31, 1866, $20; September 4, 1873, $24; July 15, 1874, $31.25; March 1, 1876, $31.25; September 4, 1875, $31.25; September 6, 1877, $24; December 23, 1881, $31.25; August 13, 1884, $50.

EXHIBIT 63.

[Cert. 52627. Thos. S. Roxberg, Co. L, 198 Pa. Vols.)

Pensioned November 8, 1865, $8 from discharge, June 28, 1865.
Disability, wound right wrist, with loss of the hand.
Increase rejected September 26, 1866, and May 19, 1874.
Increase rejected June 27, 1885.

Re-issue December 7, 1888, to correct rate and increase: $8 from June 29, 1865; $12 from March 3, 1873; $16 from Sept. 26, 1888. (Attorney, Wm. Hughes.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 17, 1865, $8; September 21, 1866, $8; September 19, 1873, $8; March 18, 1874, $8; April 28, 1875, $12; September 13, 1877, $12; June 5, 1885, $14; September 26, 1888, $24.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 64.

[Certificate 62354. Michael Wolf, Co. G, 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers.]

Disability, gunshot wound both hips and resulting piles.
Pensioned for *wound of both hips*, $8 from discharge, January 10, 1866.
Increased to $12 from September 4, 1873.
Increased to $16 from May 1, 1886. (Soulé & Co., attorneys.)
Re-issue, November 3, 1887, to include wound both hips and resulting piles, $18 from March 1, 1866.
Re-issue, November 27, 1888, to correct rate and allowance, fistula: $8 from January 11, 1866; $16 from March 3, 1873; $18 from March 31, 1886; $24 from October 11, 1888. (Attorney, S. M. Smith.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 30, 1867, $8; January 1, 1873, $12; September 4, 1873, $16; September 4, 1875, $12; September 4, 1877, $12; June 2, 1880, $12; August 9, 1882, $12; March 31, 1886, $18; October 10, 1888, $18, wound, piles, and fistula; test examination October 11, 1888: $10 wounds, $6 piles, $16 fistula, $8 stricture, $4 rupture.

EXHIBIT 65.

[Cert. 93448. William Nickel, Co. I, 26 Iowa Infty.]

Disability, gunshot wound left arm and gunshot wound right hand.
Pensioned June 6, 1865, $5.75 from discharge, June 6, 1865.
Increased August 7, 1876, $11.50 from June 27, 1876.
Increased September 29, 1886, $15 from August 18, 1886.
Re-issue to correct rate November 26, 1888: $11.50 from June 7, 1865; $15 from August 18, 1886.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 20, 1868, $5.75; January 22, 1872, $5.75; October 5, 1872, $7.50; June 27, 1876, $11.50; September 6, 1877, $11.50; April 23, 1881, $13.50; August 18, 1886, $18; September 26, 1888, $18.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 66.

[Certificate 102244. Daniel Wood, Company C, Seventh Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry.]

Disability, partial deafness.
Pensioned December 28, 1869, $4 from discharge, June 10, 1865.
Re-issue to correct rate under order 225.
Reduced January 4, 1878, to $2 from September 4, 1877.
Increased, severe deafness both ears, July 2, 1884, $8 from April 3, 1884.
Increased, severe deafness both ears, October 5, 1888, $12 from October 7, 1885, and $22 from August 27, 1885.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

November 27, 1869, $6; September 5, 1873, $4; September 6, 1875, $4; September 5, 1877, $4; test examination, October 24, 1888, $12.

NOTE.—Increase to $22 August 27, 1888, while test medical examination October 24, 1888, shows a rate of $12.

EXHIBIT 67.

[Cert. 110096. Henry Timme, Co. E, 79th Ohio.]

Discharged June 9, 1865.
Disability, rheumatism and deafness.
Pensioned April 26, 1871, $8 from June 10, 1865, discharge.
Increase rejected July 17, 1878.
Re-issue October 30, 1879, to correct rate and disability. Deafness rejected; existed before enlistment; $8 from June 10, 1865, for rheumatism; $4 from July 9, 1879, for rheumatism.
Increase rejected March 11, 1882.
Re-issue December 12, 1883, to correct rate and disability; additional, severe deafness of left ear and partial of right, $8 from July 9, 1879, both disabilities.
Increased June 26, 1884, to $12 from April 3, 1884.
Increased January 26, 1886, to $16 from November 25, 1885.
Increase rejected March 18, 1887.
Increase rejected November 4, 1887.
Increased November 26, 1888, to $22 from August 27, 1888.
Increase, regular.
O. K.

EXHIBIT 68.

[Certificate 17557. Martin V. B. Hurd, Co. K, 6th Maine Volunteers.]

Discharged January 3, 1863.
Disability, rheumatism.
Pensioned September 10, 1863, $8 from January 3, 1863, discharge.
Reduced to $6 from September 4, 1863.
Reduced to $2 from March 4, 1864.
Re-rated December 1, 1888, to correct rate, disability, and allow increase (to allow for disease of lungs); $4 from March 4, 1864; $10 from August 24, 1887. (Attorney, Chas. E. Fairman, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 5, 1863, $8; November 15, 1882, $12, rheumatism and lung disease; July 8, 1885, $3, rheumatism; August 24, 1887, $4 rheumatism, $4 lung disease.

NOTE.—Re-rated December 1, 1888, from $2 to $4, from March 4, 1864, and increased to $10 from August 24, 1877.

EXHIBIT 69.

[Cert. 82103. Wm. M. Smith, Company I, First Kentucky Volunteers.]

Discharged December 31, 1864.
Disability, wounds in left wrist, right shoulder, and side.
Pensioned June 15, 1867, $4 from October 31, 1866.
Increased January 23, 1868, to $8 from January 22, 1868.
Arrears granted January 23, 1868, at $4 from December 31, 1864.
Increase, May 1, 1875, to $14 from January 20, 1875.
Increase rejected November 2, 1885.
Increase rejected September 15, 1886.

Re-issue, January 23, 1888, to allow new disability; gunshot wound right leg.
Increase, January 23, 1888, to $16 from February 16, 1887.
Increase, July 31, 1888, to $18 from April 25, 1888.
Re-issue, December 1, 1888, to correct rate; $8 from January 1, 1865; $14 from January 20, 1875; $16 from February 16, 1887; $18 from April 25, 1888. (H. M. Gitt, Atty.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 15, 1868, $8.
September 8, 1873, $8; January 20, 1875, $18; September 6, 1877, $14; October 21, 1885, $14; August 11, 1886, $14; April 20, 1887, $17; April 25, 1888, $18.

NOTE.—Re-rated December 1, 1888, from $4 to $8 from date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 70.

[Cert. 40471. George Marsh, Co. D, 104 Illinois Infantry.]

Discharged September 22, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound, right elbow.
Pensioned April 1, 1865, $5⅓ from September 22, 1865, discharge.
Increased May 12, 1873, to $12 from April 25, 1873; January 5, 1887, to $16 from December 8, 1886.
Re-issue, December 11, 1888, to correct rate; $8 from September 23, 1864 (date of discharge); $2 from March 3, 1873; $16 from December 8, 1886. (Attorney, H. M. Gitt, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

October 1, 1864, $6; July 6, 1865, $6; December 27, 1867, $8; January 25, 1869, $8; April 15, 1871, $8; August 21, 1872, $8; April 25, 1873, $12; December 22, 1884, $12; December 8, 1886, $14.

NOTE.—Re-rating December 11, 1888, from $5⅓ to $8, to date from discharge, September 22, 1864.

EXHIBIT 71.

[Cert. 14001. Frank Brown, Co. C, 11 Ind. Vols.]

Discharged September 29, 1862.
Disability, gunshot wound right knee.
Pensioned July 9, 1863, $4 from September 29, 1862, discharge.
Increased to $6 from September 2, 1874.
Reduced to $4 from September 2, 1877.
Increased to $6 from April 4, 1879; September 29, 1884, to $8 from August 13, 1884; March 4, 1886, to $10 from January 20, 1886.
Re-issue, December 11, 1888, to correct rate, $6 from September 30, 1862; $8 from August 13, 1884; $10 from January 20, 1886. (Attorney, H. M. Gitt, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 28, 1863, $4; September 5, 1873, $4; September 2, 1874, $6; October 29, 1875, $6; September 5, 1877, $4; April 14, 1879, $8; June 8, 1880, $8; May 17, 1881, $8; February 21, 1883, $8; August 13, 1884, $10; July 29, 1885, $10; January 20, 1886, $14; March 2, 1887, $12.

NOTE.—Re-rated December 11, 1888, from $4 to $6 from September 30, 1862; discharge.

EXHIBIT 72.

[Cert. 158147. Jacob W. Hendrickson, Co. G, 89th Ind. Vols.]

Discharged July 19, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left foot.
Pensioned March 13, 1879, $2 from July 20, 1865.

Increased April 10, 1882, $6 from March 29, 1882; August 13, 1886, $8 from June 30, 1886.

Increase rejected October 21, 1877.

Re-issue December 27, 1888, to correct rate, $4 from July 20, 1865 (date of discharge); $6 from March 29, 1882; $8 from June 30, 1886. (Attorney, Soule & Co., city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 24, 1878, $4; March 29, 1882, $6; June 30, 1886, $8; August 10, 1887, $8; October 10, 1888, $10.

NOTE.—Re-rated December 27, 1888, from $2 to $4, to date from date of discharge, July 20, 1865.

EXHIBIT 73.

[Cert. 159672. Jonathan B. Creed, Co. E, 126th N. Y. Vols.]

Discharged July 14, 1865.

Disability, gunshot wound right arm.

Pensioned April 30, 1879, $2 from July 15, 1865, discharge.

Increased March 14, 1881, to $4 from February 1, 1881; August 19, 1877, to $6 from May 11, 1887.

Re-issue, Dec. 12, 1888, to correct rate, $4 from July 15, 1865; $6 from May 11, 1887. (Atty. H. M. Gitt, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

October 16, 1878, $4; February 1, 1881, $4; May 11, 1887, $6.

NOTE.—Re-rated December 12, 1888, from $2 to $4, to date from discharge, July 15, 1865.

EXHIBIT 74.

[Cert. 146057. Jonathan French, Co. H, 143 N. Y. Vols.]

Discharged July 20, 1865.

Disability, gunshot wound left thigh.

Pensioned June 5, 1877, $1 from February 25, 1876.

Arrears granted September 15, 1879, $1 from discharge to February 24, 1876.

Increased June 23, 1888, to $4 from May 23, 1888.

Re-issue December 31, 1888, to correct rate; $2 from July 21, 1865 (discharge); $4 from May 23, 1888. (No attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 7, 1876, no disability found; no rating; October 4, 1876, no disability found; no rating; September 5, 1883, $1; May 23, 1888, $6.

NOTE.—Re-rated December 31, 1888, from $1 to $2 from date of discharge, July 21, 1865.

This increase and re-rating is supposed to have been in accordance with an order of General Black's applying to all $1 pensioners, directing an increase of all such pensions to $2.

EXHIBIT 75.

[Certificate 125338. James J. Wilson, Company C, 97th Pa. Volunteer Infantry.]

Discharged September 14, 1864.

Disability, gunshot wound left fore-arm.

Pensioned October 10, 1872, $4 from September 15, 1864 (discharge).

Increased July 31, 1886, $8 from March 4, 1885.

Re-issue December 21, 1888, to correct rate; $6 from September 15, 1864, discharge; $8 from March 4, 1885. (Attorney, W. E. Moses, Denver, Colo.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

April 13, 1868, $6; September 3, 1873, $4; May 6, 1874, $6; September 14, 1875, $4; September 10, 1877, $4; June 25, 1879, $4; March 4, 1885, $8; September 26, 1888, $14.

NOTE—Re-rated December 21, 1888, from $4 to $6 from date of discharge, September 15, 1864.

EXHIBIT 76.

[Certificate 127609. William S. Ramsey, Company K, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry.]

Discharged August 11, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of left side.
Pensioned March 16, 1874, $2 from January 12, 1874; date declaration was filed.
Arrears granted July 24, 1879, $2 from August 12, 1865 (discharge).
Re-issue to correct rate, December 11, 1888; $4 from August 12, 1865 (discharge). (Attorney, James M. McGee, Phœnixville, Penn.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 4, 1874, $4; September 14, 1888, $8.

NOTE.—Re-rated December 11, 1888, from $2 to $4 to date from discharge, August 12, 1865.

EXHIBIT 77.

[Cert. 133263. Lemuel A. Phelps, Co. I, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infty.]

Discharged February 12, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right arm and right groin.
Pensioned $2 from May 4, 1874.
Increased January 10, 1878, to $4 from March 1, 1877.
Arrears granted June 2, 1879, at $2 from discharge to May 3, 1874.
Increased March 26, 1881, to $6 from February 22, 1881; February 3, 1886, to $8 from December 16, 1885; May 4, 1886, to $10 from April 21, 1886.
Re-issue December 1, 1888, to correct rate; $6 from February 13, 1865; $8 from April 12, 1877; $10 from April 21, 1886. (Attorney, James F. Morgan, Bloomington, Ind.)
Increased May 15, 1889, to $14 from March 13, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

August 5, 1874, $2; April 12, 1877, $6; September 4, 1877, $4; December 5, 1878, $4; February 22, 1881, $6; February 21, 1883, $6; December 16, 1885, $10; April 21, 1886, $10; September 29, 1886, $10; January 18, 1888, $14; March 13, 1889, $13.

NOTE.—Re-rating of December 1, 1888, from $2 to $6 from date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 78.

[Cert. 168656. Chas. H. Lewis, Co. I, 27 U. S. C. Vol. Infty.]

Discharged September 21, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of nates.
Pensioned May 25, 1880, $2 from September 22, 1865 (discharge).
Increased to $4 from October 18, 1882.
Increased November 11, 1887, to $6 from January 27, 1886.
Re-issue December 3, 1888, to correct rate; $4 from September 22, 1865; $6 from January 27, 1886. (Attorney, J. W. Morris, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

November 5, 1879, $2; October 18, 1882, $3; November 21, 1883, $4; January 27, 1886, $6; September 21, 1887, $6; September 26, 1888, $8 (gunshot wound), $8 (ventral hernia).

NOTE.—Re-rated December 3, 1888, from $2 to $4 from date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 79.

[Cert. 103120. Henry C. Patton, Co. "B," 79th Ohio Infty.]

Discharged June 9, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right hip.
Pensioned December 15, 1869, $3 from June 10, 1865.
Increased February 21, 1878, to $6 from January 24, 1878.
Increased June 30, 1886, for wound and resulting rheumatism, $8 from May 26, 1886; October 14, 1887, to $10 from September 7, 1887.
Re-issue December 8, 1888, to correct rate, $6 from June 10, 1865, date of discharge; $8 from May 26, 1886; $10 from September 7, 1887. (Attorney, Kneffler & Lopp.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 3, 1869, $2.66⅔; March 26, 1870, $2.66⅔; May 7, 1873, $3; September 10, 1875, $3; September 18, 1877, $3; January 22, 1878, $6; March 7, 1881, $8; April 12, 1882, $6; January 3, 1883, $6; April 30, 1884, $6; May 26, 1886, $8; September 7, 1887, $10; September 19, 1888, $12.

See re-rating December 8, 1888, from $3 to $6 from June 10, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 80.

[Cert. 109585. John Black, Co. "I," 30th Ill. Infty.]

Discharged August 22, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound left leg.
Pensioned August 23, 1886, $2 from April 5, 1871.
Increased March 19, 1879, to $6 from March 1, 1879.
Re-issue August 28, 1888, to correct date of commencement, $2 from August 23, 1864; $6 from March 1, 1879. (Attorney, A. T. Trogan, Paris, Ill.)
Re-issue, December 12, 1888, to correct rate, $4 from August 24, 1864, $6 from March 1, 1879. (Attorney, A. T. Trogan, Paris, Ill.)
Re-issue, January 15, 1889, to allow additional disability; $17 from April 15, 1887; ($6 gunshot wound leg, $12 disease of eyes.) (Attorney, A. T. Trogan, Paris, Ill.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 26, 1870, $4; September 5, 1873, $2; September 6, 1875, $2; September 4, 1877, $2; March 1, 1879, $8; September 16, 1885, $6; July 13, 1887, $4 (wound leg); $4 (disease eyes).

NOTE.—Re-rated from $2 to $4 from date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 81.

[Cert. 67708. Abraham H. Holt, Co. "B," 10 Vt. Infty.]

Disability, gunshot wound right leg and right wrist, and rheumatism and resulting disease of heart.
Pensioned gunshot wound right leg July 10, 1866, $5.33⅓ from discharge, May 13, 1865.
Increased September 2, 1871, to $6 from August 14, 1871; May 20, 1876, to $8 from January 31, 1876.

Re-issued February 1, 1887, to allow new disability and rank, $7\frac{1}{3}$ from March 4, 1865 (wound leg and wound right wrist); $4\frac{2}{3}$ from March 4, 1869 (wound leg and wound right wrist); $8 from August 14, 1871 (wound leg and wound right wrist); $10 from January 31, 1876 (wound leg and wound right wrist).

Increase July 22, 1887, $14, from December 17, 1885.

Re-issue to correct rate and disability, December 3, 1888, $8 from May 14, 1865 (wound right leg; wound right wrist, disease of heart resulting, $10 from January 31, 1876; $14 from December 17, 1885).

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 10, 1869, $2.66\frac{2}{3}$ (wound leg); August 14, 1871, $6 (wound leg); September 4, 1873, $6 (wound leg); September 9, 1875, $6 (wound leg); January 31, 1876, $8 (wound leg); September 13, 1887, $8 (leg); March 1, 1882, $12 (leg); July 25, 1888, $14 (all disabilities).

Re-rated, from discharge, $5.33\frac{1}{3}$ to $8.

EXHIBIT 82.

[80986. John Nestor, Co. A, 2d Pa. H. Art.]

Disability, gunshot wound left hand, resulting loss of two fingers.
Pensioned April 24, 1867, $3 from discharge, November 28, 1865.
Increased June 4, 1872, $6 from June 4, 1872.
Application for re-rating filed June 13, 1888. (Attorney, H. G. Sickel.)
Re-rated December 6, 1888, as follows: $6 from discharge, November 29, 1865; $8 from October 8, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 19, 1867, $2; June 5, 1872, $6; March 31, 1876, $6; October 8, 1888, $14.

NOTE.—This case re-rated December 6, 1888, at $6 per month from date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 83.

[Cert. 58071. Geo. M. Hudson, 1st lieut. Co. K, 32d Mass.]

Disability, gunshot wound both thighs.
Pensioned September 11, 1871, $13 from September 1, 1871.
Increased December 7, 1875, to $17 from November 22, 1875.
Increased March 4, 1884, to $24 from December 12, 1883.
Re-issue to correct rate December 6, 1888; $17 from February 16, 1865; $24 from December 12, 1883. (H. M. Gitt, attorney.)
Increased April 29, 1889, to $30, under act of August 4, 1886. This increase made by direction of Commissioner Tanner.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 6, 1870, $13; September 1, 1871, $17; September 4, 1873, $17; September 6, 1873, $14; April 1, 1874, $17; November 22, 1875, $17; September 4, 1877, $17; December 12, 1883, $24. Test examination, November 20, 1888, $4 (wound left thigh), $24 (wound right thigh).

Commissioner Tanner indorses last medical examination as follows: "On above statement allow thirty dollars per month."

EXHIBIT 84.

[Certificate 61975. Robert Hicks, Co. B, 2d W. Va. Vols.]

Discharged July 16, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right side.
Pensioned April 20, 1866, at $4 from July 16, 1865 (discharge).

Increased January 14, 1878, to $8 from December 21, 1877.
Increase rejected December 14, 1880.
Increase rejected October 20, 1882.
Increase rejected October 30, 1884.
Increased September 23, 1885, to $12 from September 2, 1885.
Increase rejected February 9, 1887.
Increased February 9, 1888, to $14 from January 19, 1887.
Re-issue December 17, 1888, to correct rate: $6 from July 17, 1865; $8 from December 21, 1877; $12 from September 2, 1885; $14 from January 19, 1887. (Wm. L. McMasters, attorney, Middleport, Ohio.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 9, 1866, $4; May 5, 1874, $4; September 7, 1875, $4; September 29, 1877, $4; December 21, 1878, $8; February 18, 1879, $8; September 24, 1880, $8; September 6, 1882, $8; October 15, 1884, $8; September 2, 1885, $12; January 9, 1887, $16; November 30, 1887, $16, wound and results; September 19, 1888, $4 wound right side, and $4 varicose veins.

NOTE.—Re-rated December 17, 1888, from $4 to $6 from date of discharge, July 17, 1865.

EXHIBIT 85.

[Certificate 54615. Alexander Mehwaldt, Co. B, N. Y. Vols. Art.]

Disability, loss of right index finger, second joint, and dislocation of stump.
Pensioned at $2 from June 30, 1865 (discharge).
Increased June 28, 1888, to $6 from June 9, 1888.
Re-issue December 4, 1888, to correct rate and disability. (Attorney, F. D. Stevenson.)
Loss of part of index finger, with dislocation of stump, $4 from July 1, 1865; $6 from June 9, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

July 28, 1865, $2; December 9, 1880, $4; June 9, 1838, $6.

NOTE.—Re-rate of pension December 4, 1888, from $2 to $4 from date of discharge, June 30, 1865.

EXHIBIT 86 (May).

[Certificate No. 45469. George L. Damm. Company B, 79 Pennsylvania Vols.]

Discharged May 29, 1865.
Disability, injury left shoulder.
Pensioned July 10, 1865, at $4 from May 29, 1865. Dis.
Dropped, unclaimed.
Restored January 12, 1876, $2 from March 4, 1866.
Increased to $3 from April 7, 1875.
Increase rejected January 17, 1878.
Increased September 13, 1878, to $6 from August 7, 1878.
Re-issue May 20, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $6 from May 30, 1865, $8 from August 7, 1878.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 20, 1862, $4; April 7, 1875, $4; September 5, 1877, $3; January 2, 1878, $3; August 7, 1878, $6; March 6, 1889, $8.

The surgeon in the certificate of disability on which pensioner was discharged May 29, 1865, fixes the degree of disability at $\frac{1}{4}$.

Board of examining surgeons April 7, 1875, state: "This man received an injury to left shoulder, the humerus being dislocated; there is an evident flattening about the parts. The deltoid and biceps muscles having become emaciated, loss of power

in limb. There is a difference of one and a half inches in the measurements of the sides. *Rate ½, $4 per month.*"

Examining surgeon on June 20, 1862, rates at $4 per month.

Board of surgeons September 5, 1877, rate at $3 per month.

Same board January 2, 1878, find "no increase."

Same board August 7, 1878, found an increase of disability and *Rate at $6 per month.*

Another board of surgeons, March 6, 1889, reported " claimant can not elevate his arm higher than at a right angle with his body without assistance, the left shoulder joint is thickened and slightly stiffened, and a peculiar crepitant sensation is felt on manipulating shoulder. Manipulation of shoulder causes pains in joint left arm and breast. The disability has been of indefinite duration and is permanent, rate $8 *per month.*"

NOTE.—Re-rated May 20, 1889, from $4 to $6 from May 30, 1865, date of discharge. In the examination of this case I see no evidence that there was an error in former rating. Re-rating is not justifiable.

EXHIBIT 87 (May).

[Certificate No. 133992. James E. Sergeant, captain Co. B, 74th Indiana Infty.]

Discharged December 4, 1863.
Disability, injury to left knee.
Pensioned May 27, 1875, $10 from December 5, 1863.
Increased August 21, 1880, to $15 from May 24, 1880.
Re-issue May 18, 1889, to correct rate, $15 from December 5, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 16, 1874, $10; September 12, 1866, $10; September 14, 1877, $10; May 24, 1880, $10; July 21, 1880, $20; September 12, 1888, $20.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 18, 1889, from $10 to $15 from December 5, 1863, date of discharge. Re-rating not justified by medical examinations.

EXHIBIT 88 (May).

[Cert. No. 165509. James H. Linney, corpl. and 2nd lieut., A 4th Ky. Vols.]

Disability, gunshot wound right thigh, chronic diarrhea and resulting piles.
Pensioned March 12, 1880, at $9 from March 20, 1864, (dis.) and $11 from June 2, 1875.
Increased October 29, 1888, to $16 from August 1, 1888.
Application for increase and re-rating filed January 21, 1889. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)
Re-rated May 18, 1889, at $12 from March 20, 1864; $14 from June 2, 1875; $17 from August 1, 1888.
Hospital record of chronic diarrhea, regimental surgeon says, March 7, 1864. Chronic diarrhea of nine months' standing, "entirely unfit for duty as a soldier."
Assistant regimental surgeon, October 20, 1863, certifies to wound and chronic diarrhea, unfit for duty.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 2, 1875 total; February 4, 1880, $6; August 1, 1888, $16; March 13, 1889, $18.
It appears the gunshot wound was received while a corporal and that the chronic diarrhea was contracted while second lieutenant.
Re-rated on difference of judgment. No error manifest in former actions.

EXHIBIT 89 (May).

[Certificate No. 164199. John W. Carhart, jr., musician, Second Wisconsin Volunteers.]

Disability, disease of spine.
Pensioned January 17, 1880, at $6 from December 17, 1861, dis.
Increased January 26, 1884, to $8 from December 7, 1883.

Increased December 31, 1884, to $12 from August 13, 1884.
Increased February 7, 1888, to $14 from December 14, 1887.
Application for increase and re-rating filed December 17, 1888. No attorney.
Re-rated May 9, 1889, at $8 from December 17, 1861; $12 from August 13, 1884; $14 from December 14, 1887.
Increased to $17 from January 23, 1889.
Certificate of disability for discharge says: "Congestion of brain occasioned by blowing wind instrument."

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 29, 1879, $\frac{3}{4}$; December 7, 1883, $\frac{2}{3}$ of third grade; August 13, 1884, $\frac{12}{18}$; December 14, 1887, $\frac{12}{18}$ disease of spine, $\frac{2}{18}$ sciatica, $\frac{6}{18}$ slight deafness both ears; January 23, 1889, $\frac{8}{18}$ for weakness of back; $\frac{12}{18}$ weakness of right leg, result of sciatica.

Increase to $17 correct, but re-rating at $8 from discharge not defensible on ground of manifest injustice or palpable error.

EXHIBIT 90 (May).

[Cert. No. 165251. Jacob Dickey, private, I, 1st Ind. Vols.]

Disability, gunshot wound of left side and disease of eyes.
Pensioned March 5, 1880, at $4 from August 1, 1864, discharged for gunshot wound.
Re-issue and increase, April 27, 1885, at $8 from October 12, 1880, for gunshot wound and disease of eyes.
Increased September 30, 1885, to $24 from August 5, 1885.
Application for increase and re-rating filed February 8, 1889.
Re-rated May 24, 1889, at $30 from August 5, 1885.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 27, 1876, $\frac{1}{2}$ for wound; November 29, 1879, $\frac{1}{2}$ for wound; December 15, 1880, total for wound; May 17, 1882, total for wound and disease of eyes. August 5, 1885, third grade, (disease of eyes, $\frac{10}{18}$; gunshot wound, $8).

This overrules action of September 30, 1885, on weight of evidence; not a case of palpable error.

EXHIBIT 91 (May).

[Cert. No. 164803. Alvin Granstaff, private D, 18th U. S. Inf'ty.]

Disability, gunshot wound left arm and left knee.
Pensioned February 18, 1880, at $4 from September 3, 1864, discharge.
Increased November 10, 1888, to $6 from February 3, 1886.
Application for increase and re-rating filed October 31, 1888. (M. M. Murphy, attorney.)
Re-rated May 8, 1889, at $8 from September 3, 1864; $10 from June 7, 1879.
Increased to $14 from March 13, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 11, 1879, $\frac{4}{4}$, $6; June 7, 1879, $\frac{4}{4}$, $6; February 3, 1886, total; March 13, 1889, $\frac{16}{18}$.

NOTE.—Case of judgment of to-day overruling that of 1880 and 1888 on the weight of evidence.

Increase to $14 correct, but re-ratings not defensible on ground of manifest error.

EXHIBIT 92 (May).

[Cert. No. 163 471, Robert McWhorter, corporal, K, 19th Ky. Vols.]

Disability, partial loss left middle finger, chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of rectum.

Pensioned November 11, 1879, at $4 from January 27, 1865 (discharge), and $2 from December 31, 1878.
Increase rejected December 8, 1880.
Increase rejected October 20, 1882.
Increase rejected September 24, 1884.
Application for increase and re-rating filed March 23, 1888. P. J. Lockwood, attorney.
Re-rated May 18, 1889, at $4 from January 1, 1879; $6 from July 9, 1884.
Increased to $10 from February 20, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 31, 1878, $\frac{1}{4}$, $2; August 5, 1879, $\frac{3}{8}$, $3; September 28, 1880, $\frac{1}{2}$ of total; September 27, 1882, no disability; July 9, 1884, $\frac{1}{4}$; February 20, 1889, $\frac{1}{18}$.

NOTE.—No error manifest in former adjudications.
This action overrules several previous adjudications, and does not accord with ratings given by examining surgeons.

EXHIBIT 93 (May).

[Certificate No. 21537. John S. Kinman, private I, Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers.]

Disability, gunshot wound left leg and left shoulder.
Pensioned December 15, 1883, at $8 from August 11, 1862 (discharge).
Increased May 15, 1867, to $15 from June 6, 1866.
Increased December 24, 1873, to $18 from June 4, 1872.
Increased April 16, 1883, to $24 from March 3, 1883.
Increased October 15, 1885, to $30 from May 6, 1885.
Application for re-rating filed March 29, 1888. William Fitch & Co., attorneys.
Re-rated May 7, 1889, at $8 from August 12, 1862; $20 from June 6, 1866; $24 from June 4, 1872; $30 from March 3, 1883.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 22, 1867, disability equivalent to loss of limb and permanent. September 11, 1873, total, third grade, $18; September 25, 1875, total, third grade; September 14, 1877, total, third grade; May 6, 1885, second grade; June 13, 1888, wound of leg equivalent to loss of foot, wound of shoulder, $\frac{4}{18}$.

NOTE.—Question of judgment, doubtful; certainly not manifest error.

EXHIBIT 94 (May).

[Certificate No. 19422. Elias A. Zack, private, C, 125 Pennsylvania Volunteers.]

Disability, gunshot wound right forearm.
Pensioned November 13, 1863, at $7 from November 21, 1862.
Increased January 9, 1869, to $15 from December 15, 1868.
Suspended October 10, 1878.
Re-issued February 28, 1879, at $15 from December 15, 1868, and $8 from September 4, 1878.
Increase rejected October 29, 1885.
Application for increase and re-rating filed July 11, 1888.
Re-rated May 29, 1889, at $8 from November 22, 1862; $15 from December 15, 1868; $18 from June 4, 1872; $17 from September 4, 1878.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge, $\frac{1}{2}$; October 27, 1863, $\frac{7}{8}$; September 22, 1868, equivalent to loss of limb; December 11, 1868, equivalent to loss of limb; September 3, 1873, total third grade; September 4, 1877, $\frac{10}{18}$; November 6, 1878, $\frac{15}{18}$; March 6, 1889, $\frac{17}{18}$.

NOTE.—Judgment of to-day against that made in former adjudications. Not case of manifest error in said former adjudications.

EXHIBIT 95 (May).

[Certificate No. 134330. Ferdinand Heiskill, private, B, 2 Ky. Vols.]

Disability, gunshot wound left shoulder and disease of feet.
Pensioned June 28, 1875, at $2 from November 10, 1873, and $8 from October 27, 1874.
Arrears July 21, 1879, at $8 from June 14, 1864, discharge, deducting payments made.
Increased December 6, 1887, to $14 from November 3, 1887.
Increase rejected July 21, 1888.
Application for increase and re-rating filed February 21, 1889. (J. W. Smith, attorney.)
Re-rated May, 21, 1889, at $8 from June 14, 1864, discharge, and $16 from March 3, 1873.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 2, 1874, total, $8; November 3, 1887, gunshot wound $\frac{1}{4}$ feet $\frac{12}{18}$; $\frac{14}{18}$; March 7, 1888, same rating as November 3, 1887; March 27, 1889, gunshot wound $\frac{2}{18}$, feet, $\frac{14}{18}$; total, $\frac{16}{18}$.
NOTE.—Mere question of judgment, overruling that made in adjudication of 1887 in claim for increase.

EXHIBIT 96 (May).

[Certificate No. 126910. Eber Alderman, private, G, 47 Wis. Vols.]

Disability, disease of throat and resulting loss of voice, and disease of lungs.
Pensioned February 17, 1874, at $2 from September 6, 1865, ending October 1, 1873, for aphonia.
Restoration July 31, 1880, at $2 from October 2, 1873, and $4 from May 3, 1880, for all disabilities above named.
Increased January 16, 1882, to $8 from November 27, 1880.
Increased July 26, 1883, to $12 from June 13, 1883.
Application for rerating, filed May 7, 1889. (A. M. Bliss, attorney.)
Re-rated May 7, 1889, at $4 from September 6, 1865; $8 from May 3, 1880; $12 from June 13, 1883; $16 from April 9, 1884; $30 from April 1, 1885.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

November 18, 1865, $\frac{1}{2}$ for aphonia; September 6, 1869, $\frac{1}{4}$ for aphonia; October 1, 1873, $\frac{1}{2}$ general debility; May 3, 1880, total, aphonia and rheumatism; November 16, 1881, $\frac{1}{2}$ disease of throat, $\frac{1}{2}$ disease of lungs; September 27, 1882, total disease of throat and lungs; June 13, 1883, $\frac{12}{18}$ disease of throat and lungs; April 9, 1884, $\frac{16}{18}$ disease of throat and lungs; April 1, 1885, $\frac{15}{18}$ disease of throat and lungs; February 24, 1886, total second grade; March 9, 1887, third grade.

NOTE.—Doubtful. Matter of judgment rather than appearance of manifest error.

EXHIBIT 97 (May).

[Cert. No. 133740. Charles H. Clark, private, C, 11th Maine Vol.]

Disability, chronic gastritis.
Pensioned May 26, 1875, at $6 from December 13, 1862.
Increased December 21, 1876, to $8 from November 2, 1876.
Increased March 21, 1884, to $12 from December 12, 1883.
Increased June 22, 1885, to $16 from May 20, 1885.
Application for increase and re-rating filed December 27, 1886; January 31, 1888; December 18, 1888.
Re-rated May 7, 1889, at $8 from December 13, 1862; $12 from November 2, 1876; $16 from May 20, 1885. Increased to $24 from January 30, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Certificate of disability for discharge, chronic gastritis "wholly."
September 22, 1863, total; July 1, 1874, total; November 2, 1876, total third grade; September 4, 1877, total $8; December 12, 1883, $\frac{5}{18}$; May 20, 1885, $\frac{3}{18}$; January 30, 1889, total third grade.

NOTE.—This action probably warranted on ground of manifest injustice. Certificate of disability for discharge says "wholly" disabled. Medical examination of 1863 says "total," and that of 1876 says third grade.

EXHIBIT 98 (May).

[Cert. No. 133723. David Johnson, private, B, 1st Minn. Vols.]

Disability, gunshot wound right knee.
Pensioned May 25, 1875, at $2 from February 10, 1875.
Increased November 22, 1876, to $6 from October 19, 1876.
Arrears July 18, 1879, at $2 from September 30, 1863.
Increase rejected April 30, 1885.
Increase rejected August 2, 1887.
Application for increase and re-rating filed December 17, 1887. (H. M. Gitt, attorney.)
Re-rated May 28, 1889, at $6 from September 30, 1863.
Increased to $8 from August 1, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge, $\frac{3}{8}$; April 7, 1875, $\frac{1}{4}$, $2; October 19, 1876, $\frac{3}{4}$, $6; October 5, 1877, $\frac{3}{4}$, $6; April 8, 1885, $\frac{3}{4}$, $6; May 8, 1887, $\frac{3}{4}$, $6; August 1, 1888, $\frac{9}{18}$.

NOTE.—Certificate of disability for discharge furnishes some basis for this action on ground of manifest injustice.

EXHIBIT 99 (May).

[Certificate No. 130904. John Campbell, private Co. H, Thirty sixth Indiana Volunteers.]

Disability, gunshot wound right thigh and resulting sciatica.
Pensioned December 4, 1874, at $2 from July 22, 1874.
Increased July 29, 1875, to $6 from May 5, 1875.
Increase rejected September 1, 1876.
Increase rejected December 11, 1877.
Arrears June 18, 1879, at $2 from September 22, 1864. Dis.
Increase rejected June 25, 1885.
Increase rejected May 25, 1886.
Increased August 28, 1888, to $12 from February 1, 1888.
Application for increase and re-rating filed January 15, 1889. (P. J. Lockwood, attorney.)
Re-rated May 28, 1889, at $6 from September 22, 1864; $8 from May 5, 1875; $12 from February 1, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

October 20, 1874, $\frac{1}{4}$; May 5, 1875, total; April 21, 1876, total; June 20, 1877, $\frac{5}{8}$; November 8, 1877, $\frac{3}{4}$; September 18, 1877, $\frac{3}{4}$; May 27, 1885, total; April 21, 1886, total; February 16, 1887, total; February 1, 1888, $\frac{12}{18}$; February 27, 1889, $\frac{14}{18}$.

NOTE.—Mere opinion, different from that of office when claim was originally adjudicated, and in conflict with ratings by examining surgeons.

EXHIBIT 100 (May).

[Cert. No. 133025. Wm. Livingston, private, Co. B, 1st Del. Vols.]

Disability, gunshot wound of head and right breast.
Pensioned April 21, 1875, at $4 from October 1, 1873.
Re-issue November 29, 1879, at $2 from June 8, 1865; $6 from October 1, 1873.
Increased January 17, 1881, to $10 from December 15, 1880.
Increased May 24, 1886, to $12 from April 21, 1886.
Application for increase and re-rating filed November 20, 1888.
Re-rated, May 7, 1889, at $8 from June 8, 1865 (dis.); $10 from December 15, 1880; $12 from April 21, 1886.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 15, 1874, $\frac{1}{4}$; October 25, 1879, $\frac{3}{4}$, $6; December 15, 1880, $\frac{1}{18}$; April 21, 1886, $\frac{1}{18}$; February 13, 1889, $\frac{1}{18}$.

NOTE.—Justification for this action does not appear from evidence in case, much less on ground of palpable error or manifest injustice.

EXHIBIT 101 (May).

[Cert. No. 133119. Martin R. Lowry, private, Co. D, 112 Ill's Vols.]

Disability, gunshot wound of neck and right shoulder.
Pensioned April 26, 1875, at $3 from May 13, 1873.
Arrears May 19, 1879, at $3 from July 17, 1864.
Increased May 10, 1882, to $4 from April 15, 1882.
Increased August 11, 1887, to $8 from June 29, 1887.
Application for increase and re-rating filed July 14, 1888.
Re-rated May 9, 1889, at $6 from July 17, 1864; $8 from June 29, 1887.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge total; August 20, 1873, $\frac{1}{2}$; April 15, 1882, $\frac{1}{2}$; June 29, 1887, total; November 28, 1888, $\frac{1}{18}$.

NOTE.—Arbitrary, and overrides ratings made by examining surgeons, as well as former adjudications of office. Not case of palpable error.

EXHIBIT 102 (May).

[Cert. No. 76211. Brice Clark, private H, 79 Pa. Vols.]

Disability, gunshot wound of right foot.
Pensioned January 12, 1867, at $4 from April 28, 1866.
Dropped September 4, 1867, disability ceased.
Restored May 3, 1873, at $4, from February 19, 1873.
Increase rejected October 21, 1874.
Re-issue June 28, 1881, at $4 from September 4, 1867, and $8 from May 4, 1881.
Arrears allowed April, 1883, at $4 from April 14, 1863, ending April 27, '66.
Application for increase and re-rating filed June 25, 1888.
Re-rated May 15, 1889, at $6 from April 15, 1863, and $8 from May 4, 1881.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge $\frac{1}{2}$; April 22, 1864, $\frac{1}{2}$; Sept. 5, 1867, 0; February 19, 1873, $\frac{1}{2}$; July 1, 1874, no increase; May 4, 1881, total; April 3, 1889, $\frac{8}{18}$.

NOTE.—Arbitrary, and in the face of the ratings made by examining surgeons. Not case of manifest error.

EXHIBIT 103 (May).

[Cert. No. 74208. Wm. Dollard. Private G, 8th Me. Vols.]

Disability, dyspepsia.
Pensioned November 17, 1866, at $6 from September 14, 1865. Dis.
Reduced to $3 from March 4, 1868, and to $2 from March 4, 1869.
Last paid to June 4, 1875, disability ceased.
Application for *restoration* filed June 28, 1887.

Restoration and re-rating May 6, 1889, at $1 from June 4, 1875, and $4 from December 21, 1887.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 19, 1866, $\frac{4}{4}$; September 18, 1873, $\frac{1}{4}$; September 11, 1875, 0; December 21, 1887, $\frac{2}{18}$ for dyspepsia.

NOTE.—Fine work to find a disability of $1 per month, and the increase rating of $4 is liberal on evidence.

EXHIBIT 104 (May).

[Cert. No. 73683. John B. Teachman, private, K, 111 Ohio Vols.]

Disability, chronic diarrhea and hemorrhoids.
Pensioned November 2, 1866, at $4 from July 5, 1865. Dis.
Reduced on biennial to 2\frac{3}{8}$ from March 4, 1868.
Reduced on biennial to $2 from September 4, 1871.
Increase rejected February 24, 1877.
Increase rejected February 5, 1880.
Application for increase and re-rating filed August 9, 1888.
Re-rated May 1, 1889, at $4 from July 6, 1865.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

October 18, 1866, $\frac{1}{2}$; September 13, 1873, $\frac{3}{8}$, $3; September 7, 1875, $2; January 27, 1877, $\frac{1}{4}$; September 15, 1877, $\frac{1}{2}$; December 31, 1879, $\frac{1}{2}$; March 13, 1889, $\frac{1}{18}$.

NOTE.—Matter of judgment solely. No manifest error in former adjudications. Besides, the office in 1877 and in 1880 made deliberate judgments rejecting claim for increase.

EXHIBIT 105 (May).

[Cert. No. 73212. Samuel N. Doswin, private, D, 25 Wis. Vols.]

Disability, gunshot wound of right thigh, destroying use of foot.
Pensioned October 26, 1886, at $8 from May 26, 1865. Dis.
Increased August 23, 1867 to $15 from June 6, 1866.
Increased October 20, 1872, to $18 from June 4, 1872.
Increase rejected April 22, 1876.
Increase rejected March 6, 1878.
Increase rejected April 18, 1882.
Increased April 10, 1883, to $24, act of March 3, 1883.
Increased December 3, 1886, to $30, act of August 4, 1886.
Increase rejected March 7, 1888.
Re-issue April 21, 1888, at $8 from May 27, 1865; $15 from June 6, 1866; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883; $30 from August 4, 1886.
This to include additional disability, viz, gunshot wound of *left* thigh.
Application for re-rating filed March 19, 1889. (John A. Sholts, attorney.)
Re-rated May 21, 1889, at $8 from May 27, 1865; $15 from June 6, 1866; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883; $36 from August 4, 1886.

Though this is termed by the Pension Office a re-issue to correct disability and *rate*, it does not appear to have affected rate, except from August 4, 1886.
The $36 probably correct under the law. No objection to the action in this case.

EXHIBIT 106 (May).

[Cert. No. 83708. William H. Hodges, private, E, 1 Me. Vols.]

Disability, injury of right hip.
Pensioned July 26, 1867, at $4 from March 2, 1867.
Re-issue November 7, 1868, at $4 from July 18, 1862.
Increased April 12, 1873, to $6 from February 5, 1874.
Dropped from March 3, 1878.
Restoration, September 9, 1880, at $8 from March 4, 1878.
Increased September 30, 1885, to $10 from September 2, 1885.
Increased February 1, 1888, to $12 from October 19, 1887.
Application for re-rating filed January 9, 1889.
Re-rated May 6, 1889, at $4 from July 19, 1862; $8 from Jan. 25, 1867; $12 from September 2, 1885; increased to $16 from March 1, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 25, 1867, $\frac{1}{2}$; February 5, 1873, total; August 5, 1874, total; September 7, 1875, total; September 4, 1877, total; August 18, 1880, total; September 2, 1885, $\frac{10}{18}$; October 19, 1887, $\frac{16}{18}$; March 1, 1889, $\frac{16}{18}$.

NOTE.—Increase to $16 apparently correct, but rerating at $8 and $12 arbitrary and without support in evidence; certainly not warranted on ground of manifest error.

EXHIBIT 107 (May).

[Certificate No. 59943. Benjamin Fairchild, private, Co. C, 19th N. Y. Volunteers.]

Disability, gunshot wound of left arm.
Pensioned March 20, 1866, at $4 from June 28, 1865. Discharge.
Dropped March 4, 1868, disability ceased.
Renewed September 15, 1871, at $4 from April 16, 1868.
Increase rejected November 2, 1878.
Increased November 18, 1878, to $6 from October 21, 1878.
No formal application for re-rating.
Re-rated by *order* of Commissioner Tanner, who gives reasons in detail on slip attached to face of brief, and concludes by directing allowance of $6 *from date of discharge.*
Re-rated, therefore, May 8, 1889, at $6 from June 29, 1865, date of discharge.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Examining Surgeon M. D. Benedict, District of Columbia, August 26, 1865, $\frac{1}{2}$; Examining Surgeon H. A. Robbins, District of Columbia, September 4, 1867, $\frac{2}{3}$; Examining Surgeon W. H. Stewart, District of Columbia, September 28, 1867, no disability; Examining Surgeon Dr. Phillips, District of Columbia, April 16, 1868, $\frac{3}{4}$; Examining Surgeon Dr. Stanton, District of Columbia, August 14, 1871, $\frac{1}{2}$; Examining Surgeon Dr. Stanton, District of Columbia, September 12, 1873, $\frac{1}{2}$, $4; Examining Surgeon Dr. Stanton, District of Columbia, September 11, 1875, $\frac{1}{2}$; Examining Surgeon Dr. Stanton, District of Columbia, September 4, 1877, $\frac{1}{2}$; Washington, D. C., board, October 21, 1878, $\frac{1}{2}$; Pension Office board, November 19, 1878, $\frac{3}{4}$; Washington, D. C., board, May 25, 1885, $\frac{3}{4}$; Pension Office board, March 11, 1886, $\frac{3}{4}$.

January 16, 1880, the Department (Secretary Schurz) on appeal affirmed the action of the Pension Office *rejecting* application for *re-rating* as asked at $6 from date of discharge, citing section 4698½ of the Revised Statutes, and holding that under its provisions the Department is precluded from revising the adjudication as asked.

Claimant renewed his application, as above, and December 29, 1882, the Department (Secretary Teller) *again denied* the application.

Claim again renewed and March 10, 1885, the Department (Secretary Lamar), the case being on appeal, *affirmed* the *rejection* of the application by the Pension Office.

NOTE.—It will be observed that the order of the Commissioner and the action thereunder was in direct contravention of three decisions of the Department by three different Secretaries.

Departmental decisions are usually supposed to have weight as precedents, and as

such to be in some measure a guide for the Pension Office in the adjudication of claims similar to those passed upon by the Secretary.

In this case it seems the triple judgment of the Department was not regarded even in the case in which rendered. No new evidence is found which would take the case from under the operation of the judgment of the Department.

EXHIBIT 108 (May).

[Certificate No. 86262. Daniel Mahoney, private, Company K, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers.]

Disability, gunshot wound right thigh, injuring genital organs.
Pensioned October 21, 1867, at $8 from April 24, 1865, dis.
Dropped September 4, 1870, *unclaimed.*
Restored May 7, 1877, at $8 from September 4, 1870.
Application for increase and re-rating filed January 16, 1889.
Re-rated May 3, 1889, at $8 from September 4, 1870, and $16 from March 3, 1873.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge, ¾; April 26, 1865, total; January 9, 1874. total; March 27, 1877, total, $8; February 27, 1889, third grade, $24.

NOTE.—Question of judgment, difference of opinion rather than on evidence of manifest error. Section 4698½ seems to have been ignored in making the $16 from March 3, 1873.

EXHIBIT 109 (May).

Special, by order of Commissioner.]

[86194. Robert Pool, first lieut., A, Ninety-sixth Illinois Vols.]

Fracture of right leg, resulting in total disability of same.
Pensioned October 19, 1867, at $7.50 from August 10, 1866.
Arrears June 4, 1870, at $7.50 from June 11, 1865. Dis.
Increased June 14, 1875, to $15 from May 20, 1884; May 15, 1885, to $24 from March 4, 1885.
Application for re-rating to *change rank,* filed October 6, 1888.
Re-rated May 29, 1889, at $17 from June 11, 1865 (dis.); $24 from March 4, 1885; $30 from March 30, 1887; $36 from October 3, 1888.
On May 8, the Commissioner made, in this case, a slip, as follows: "Claimant is totally disabled for manual labor; is paralyzed. Make special."
The claimant was originally pensioned as second lieutenant. The last adjudication above finds that he was first lieutenant when the disability was incurred, which, in part, accounts for re rating.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 6, 1866, ½; September 17, 1873, ½, $7.50; March 3, 1875, ¼; September 4, 1877, third grade; May 28, 1884, total, $15; March 4, 1885, second grade, $24; March 30, 1887, equivalent to loss of hand or foot; October 3, 1888, total disability—paralysis right leg and thigh.

Re-rating seems to be justified, except that of total, $17, from discharge. This re-adjustment is mere matter of judgment.

EXHIBIT 110 (May).

[64852. Lyman J. Satterly, private, D, 76th N. Y. Vols.]

Gunshot wound left shoulder.
Pensioned June 4, 1866, at $4, from December 14, 1864.
Increase rejected November 17, 1882.

Increase, November 23, 1886, to $6, from September 15, 1886 (dis.).
Application for increase and re-rating filed July 21, 1887. H. M. Gitt, attorney.
Re-rated May 28, 1889, at $6, from December 15, 1864, and $8 from September 15, 1886.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 4, 1866, ½; September 4, 1873, ½; September 11, 1875, ½; September 4, 1877 ½; September 27, 1882, ¾; September 15, 1886, ¾; February 13, 1889, 10/18.

Apparently a better case for increase from February 13, 1889, date of medical examination under application for increase, than for re-rating.

Re-rating not warranted on ground of palpable error, and certainly not on any other ground.

EXHIBIT 111 (May).

[98956. Richard Markbury, sergeant, F, 6th Indiana Cavalry.]

Gunshot wound left thigh.
Pensioned July 17, 1869, at $3 from June 18, 1865.
Increased January 26, 1874, to $6 from September 4, 1873. Dis.
Increased June 20, 1876, to $8 from January 27, 1876.
Increase rejected May 18, 1886.
Increased August 17, 1887, to $10 from June 22, 1887.
Application for increase and re-rating filed January 3, 1889.
Re-rated May 21, 1889, at $8 from June 18, 1865; $10 from January 27, 1876; $1 from February 10, 1886.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 18, 1869, ⅛; April 7, 1870, ¾; September 4, 1873, ¾; September 4, 1875, ¾; January 20, 1876, $10; September 4, 1877, total, $8; February 10, 1886, 12/18; June 22, 1887 12/18; March 20, 1889, 12/18.

In the last examination the Harlan (Iowa) board say: "Should be rated at 1 from 1865 to time of increase."

Question of opinion—not manifest error.

EXHIBIT 112 (May).

[98856. Daniel M. Sykes, Priv., G, 8 Ind. Vols.]

Gunshot wound right hand, with loss of third finger and resulting contraction of tendons.
Pensioned July 13, 1869, at $2 from August 29, 1865. Dis.
Increase rejected June 13, 1870.
Increase rejected March 5, 1874.
Increased June 13, 1876, to $3 from January 10, 1876.
Increase rejected October 1, 1879.
Increase rejected March 9, 1882.
Increased May 19, 1884, to $8 from March 12, 1884.
Increase rejected December 2, 1886.
Increase rejected November 21, 1887.
Application for re-rating filed July 18, 1888. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)
Re-rated May 18, 1889, at $4 from August 29, 1865; $6 from July 15, 1879; $8 from February 1, 1882.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 13, 1868, ¼; March 20, 1870, ¼; June —, 1870, 0; February 18, 1874, ¼; January 10, 1876, ½; July 15, 1879, ¾, $6; February 11, 1882, total, $8; March 12, 1884, total, $8; October 13, 1886, total; September 4, 1887, ⅝; October 17, 1888, 18/18.

Another case in which the office committed a "palpable error" (?) no less than *six* times in rejecting claim for increase. (?)

EXHIBIT 113 (May).

[66167. Asa B. Isham, Sergt., I, 7th Mich. Cav.]

Gunshot wound left groin and hip.
Pensioned June 22, 1866, at $4, from April 14, 1865. Dis.
Increase *rejected* January 21, 1868.
Increase *rejected* July 8, 1869.
Increased November 10, 1869, to $6 from October 11, 1869.
Reduced to $4 from December 4, 1875.
Increased January 8, 1877, to $6 from December 16, 1876.
Increased June 30, 1883, to $8 from June 6, 1883.
Increase *rejected* February 5, 1884.
Increased December 18, 1884, to $16 from November 21, 1883.
Increase *rejected* November 2, 1885.
Increase *rejected* July 26, 1888.
Application for re-rating, *by letter* of May 16, 1889.
Re-rated May 31, 1889, at $8 from April 15, 1865; $12 from March 3, 1873; $24 from November 21, 1883.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 8, 1866, $\frac{1}{2}$; January 14, 1868, no increase, (not equivalent to loss of hand or foot); February 22, 1869, permanent in present degree, ($\frac{1}{2}$); June 11, 1869, total; October 11, 1869, $\frac{6}{8}$; Cincinnati, Ohio, board, September 15, 1873, $\frac{3}{4}$; Cincinnati, Ohio, board, September 11, 1875, $\frac{3}{4}$, $6; Cincinnati, Ohio, board, December 6, 1876, $\frac{3}{4}$, $6; Cincinnati, Ohio, board, September 6, 1877, $\frac{3}{4}$, $6; Cincinnati, Ohio, board, January 6, 1883, total; board, Dearborn, Ind., November 21, 1883, third grade; Cincinnati, Ohio, board, October 1, 1884, $\frac{16}{18}$; Cincinnati, Ohio, board, September 30, 1885, third grade; New Richmond, Ohio, board, March 28, 1888, third grade (equivalent to loss of hand or foot).

Papers called for May 22, 1889, and referred to Dr. Carpenter as to re-rating, by *George B. Squires*, private secretary.

May 25, Dr. Carpenter reports:

"I have examined all the evidence in this case and have no hesitation in saying that manifest injustice was done from discharge. The claimant should have $\frac{8}{18}$ to March 3, 1873; $\frac{12}{18}$ to November 21, 1883, and third grade thereafter.

"J. E. CARPENTER, M. D.,
"*Medical Reviewer.*

This is indorsed "*approved*" by the Commissioner.

This would appear to have been a good case for increase had a formal application been filed, but no good reason appears for the re-rating as made, and many reasons appear in opposition to it; such, for instance, as certificates of medical examination, and the many adjudications of the case by the Pension Office, five of which, running from 1868 to 1888, were rejections of claims for increase. It seems strange that the office should so often have committed palpable error.

EXHIBIT 114 (May).

[99067. William J. Graves, private, Co. C, 7th Mich. Vols.]

Gunshot wound right lung and loss right index finger.
Pensioned July 23, 1869, at $4 from December 5, 1868.
Increased April 9, 1873, to $18 from January 15, 1873.
Arrears March 20, 1880, at $4 from January 9, 1863. Dis.
Re-rated May 9, 1889, at $24 from March 3, 1883. *This under act of* 1883.
No application for re-rating.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge, $\frac{1}{2}$; May 13, 1869, $\frac{1}{2}$. January 15, 1873 (loss of finger $2, lung disease $18) $20. January 25, 1888, lung disease, third grade; finger, $\frac{1}{18}$.

EXHIBIT 115 (May).

Order Commissioner: Special.]

[65071. Herman P. Smith, 1st sergeant, Co. B, First Maine Volunteers.]

Gunshot wound left thigh.
Pensioned June 7, 1886, at $6 from August 21, 1865 (discharge).
Application for re-rating filed May 17, 1889. No attorney.
Re-rated May 17, 1889, at $8 from August 22, 1865; $17 from March 3, 1873.
This *by order of Commissioner* on slip on face of brief.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge, $\frac{4}{4}$; September 11, 1865, $\frac{4}{4}$; September 20, 1873, $\frac{3}{8}$; October 2, 1875, $\frac{3}{8}$; September 7, 1877, $\frac{3}{8}$ (5.33\frac{1}{3}$); by Office Board (Drs. Goodlow, Brandt, and Woodman), May 17, 1889, $\frac{17}{18}$. Referred to said board on "slip;" order of *Geo. B. Squires*, private secretary.

This pensioner's post-office address is 425 *Sixth street, Brooklyn*. Application executed in this city before Sarah S. Sampson, notary public, and witnessed by Henry A. Phillips and T. D. Yeager.

Not warranted; contrary to the evidence. No error apparent in former actions.

EXHIBIT 116 (May).

[64075. Henry W. Wise, corp'l, G, 82d Pa. Vols.]

Gunshot wound left side and back.
Pensioned May 24, 1866, at $2 from July 13, 1865 (discharge).
Increased September 8, 1866, to $4 from July 20, 1866.
Increase *rejected* October 8, 1867.
Increase *rejected* January 8, 1873.
Increased January 5, 1875, to $8 from October 28, 1874.
Application for increase and re-rating filed July 17, 1888. H. G. Sickel, attorney.
Re-rated May 18, 1889, at $6 from July 14, 1865; $8 from October 28, 1874; *increased* to $10 from April 1, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 19, 1865, $\frac{1}{4}$; May 26, 1866, $\frac{1}{2}$; August 3, 1867, $\frac{1}{2}$; September 25, 1872, $\frac{1}{2}$; October 27, 1873, $\frac{1}{2}$; October 28, 1874, total; October 11, 1876, total; October 4, 1877, total; April 1, 1889, $\frac{12}{18}$.

This may be regarded as justified by medical evidence.

EXHIBIT 117 (May).

[66340. Wm. J. Spencer, priv. H, 44 Mo. Vols.]

Disease of eyes, resulting loss of sight of right eye.
Pensioned June 23, 1866, at $4 from March 20, 1866.
Arrears April 23, 1870, at $4 from Mar. 18, 1865 (discharge), to March 19, 1866.
Increased April 23, 1870, to $8 from October 2, 1869.
Increased December 30, 1879, to $10 from October 30, 1879.
Application for increase and re-rating filed February 26, 1889. J. W. Morris, attorney.
Re-rated May 25, 1889, at $14 from April 3, 1884.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge, $\frac{1}{2}$ for phthisis; October 2, 1869, total for disease of eyes; November 27, 1873, total, $8; October 30, 1875, total, $8; September 7, 1877, total, $8; October 30, 1879, $\frac{10}{18}$; April 10, 1889, $\frac{8}{18}$ for loss sight of eye, and $\frac{4}{18}$

for disease of rectum, not covered by pension. This apparently done under order of office, approved by Department, April 3, 1884, which gave $8 for loss of sight of one eye. The other $6, making $14, was probably for disease of other eye.

EXHIBIT 118 (May).

[70174. Lewis Barger, private, I, 1 U. S. Artillery.]

Gunshot wound left shoulder.
Pensioned August 30, 1866, at $8 from January 19, 1863. Discharge
Increase rejected January 20, 1868.
Reduced to $4 from March 4, 1869.
Increase rejected January 16, 1873.
Increase rejected September 19, 1875.
Increase rejected February 17, 1882.
Increased June 30, 1884, to $8 from February 6, 1884.
Arrears rejected August 23, 1879.
Increase rejected July 17, 1885.
Increase rejected September 28, 1886.
Application for re-rating filed October 15, 1888. (John McDougall, attorney.)
Re-rated May 18, 1889, at $8 from January 20, 1863; increase $12 from January 30, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge shows discharged for the wound October 19, 1865, total; June 1, 1866, $\frac{1}{2}$; Nov. 30, 1867, equivalent to loss of leg; October 20, 1869, $\frac{1}{2}$; August 6, 1872, $\frac{1}{2}$; May 20, 1874, $\frac{3}{4}$; August 4, 1875, $\frac{1}{2}$; board, August 1, 1877, $\frac{1}{4}$; board, Dec. 22, 1877, $\frac{1}{2}$; board, December 1, 1878, $\frac{1}{4}$; board, February 6, 1884, total; board, May 20, 1885, total; board, August 4, 1886, total; board, January 30, 1889, $\frac{1}{18}$.

EXHIBIT 119 (May).

[73197. Ezra Craft, private, G, 27 Mich. Vols.]

Gunshot wound left hand.
Pensioned October 26, 1866, at $3 from July 17, 1865. Discharge.
Increase rejected June 8, 1875.
Increased May 10, 1882, to $4 from April 19, 1882.
Increased May 22, 1888, to $6 from February 1, 1888.
Application for increase and re-rating filed August 7, 1888. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)
Re-rated May 20, 1889, at $4 from July 18, 1865; $6 from April 19, 1882; increased to $8 from April 3, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 19, 1866, $\frac{8}{8}$; September 4, 1873, $\frac{8}{8}$; Philadelphia board, May 26, 1875, $\frac{8}{8}$; Newark, N. J., board, September 29, 1875, $\frac{8}{8}$; Detroit, Mich., board, September 15, 1877, $\frac{8}{8}$; Detroit, Mich., board, April 19, 1882, $\frac{1}{2}$; Detroit, Mich., board, February 1, 1888, $\frac{6}{18}$; Detroit, Mich., board, April 3, 1889, $\frac{8}{18}$.

The former adjudications followed ratings made by examining surgeons and boards throughout. Adjudication for May, 1889, overrides these (except as to increase from April, 1889), and was arbitrary, or at least was the judgment of to-day overturning that of years ago, without any evidence of error.

EXHIBIT 120 (May).

[72635. Daniel F. McNeer, private, C, 2d W. Va. Vols.]

Gunshot wound both hips.
Pensioned October 16, 1866, at $2 from June 9, 1865. Discharge.
Increased October 3, 1867, to 5.33\frac{1}{3}$ from September 10, 1867.

Increased January 5, 1874, to $8 from September 4, 1873.
Increased October 17, 1876, to $10 from August 27, 1876.
Increased April 2, 1884, to $14 from February 27, 1884.
Increase rejected December 19, 1887.
Increase and re-rating rejected July 31, 1888.
Second application for re-rating filed December 4, 1888. (H. M. Gitt, attorney.)
Re-rated May 9, 1889, at $8 from June 10, 1865; $12 from August 27, 1876; $14 from February 27, 1884; $16 from November 23, 1887.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge total; August 10, 1886, ¼; September 4, 1867, ⅜; September 6, 1873, ⅜; August 27, 1876, $12; September 4, 1877, $10; February 27, 1884, $14; board, November 23, 1887, 16/18; board, February 15, 1888, 16/18; board, March 20, 1889, 15/18.

The certificate of disability for discharge would seem to furnish some reason for this action, but when that is considered in connection with other medical examinations in case that reason disappears, or at least is greatly weakened. Moreover, claims for increase were rejected in 1887, and for increase and re-rating was rejected in 1888. These adjudications, together with those in which increase was allowed, brought the case before the Office several times for examination and official scrutiny. To say in May, 1889, that manifest injustice had been done, that palpable error had been committed, would seem almost to amount to a charge by implication of maladministration in previous adjudications.

EXHIBIT 121 (May.)

[83529. Solomon Jackson, priv., B, 28 U. S. Col. Troops.]

Gunshot wound right hand and resulting loss second finger, with injury to third finger.
Pensioned July 22, 1867, at $4 from June 17, 1865. Discharge.
Increase rejected June 25, 1878.
Re-issue November 12, 1887, at $6 from February 17, 1886.
Increase rejected October 15, 1888.
Application for re-rating filed March 15, 1889. (Maring, Slusher & Co., attorneys.)
Re-rated May 21, 1889, at $6 from June 18, 1865; $8 from February 17, 1886.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 28, 1866, ½; June 4, 1878, $8; May 16, 1882, $13; board, September 6, 1882, "total, ½;" board, February 17, 1886, total; board, August 22, 1888, 6/18.

Medical history somewhat conflicting, but no evidence of palpable error or manifest injustice to warrant re-rating, especially in the face of deliberate action of office in application for increase in 1878 and 1888.

EXHIBIT 122 (May).

[81495. Allen W. Coon, private, Co. D, 36th Indiana Vols.]

Gunshot wound right thigh.
Pensioned May 17, 1867, at $5.33⅓ from September 16, 1864. Discharge.
Reduced to $4 from March 4, 1867.
Increased March 21, 1878, to $6 from March 6, 1878; October 8, 1887, to $8 from July 27, 1887.
Application for increase and re-rating filed April 12, 1888. (Emmett Langston, attorney.)
Re-rated May 29, 1889, at $6 from September 17, 1864; $10 from July 27, 1887.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 23, 1865, ⅛; May 7, 1867, ⅜; October 4, 1873, ½; September 14, 1875, ½. Board, March 6, 1878, ¾; September 8, 1877, ½. Board, November 28, 1883, ¾. Board, July 27, 1887, 10/18. Board, August 22, 1888, 10/18.

Took fine work to discover an error of 66⅔ cents per month in original rating. The re-rating at $10 probably warranted in the certificate of medical examination.

EXHIBIT 123 (May).

[83699. Henry Baker, corpl., Co. K, 104th N. Y. Vols.]

Gunshot wound left shoulder and face.
Pensioned July 26, 1867, at $8 from July 25, 1866.
Arrears, April 27, 1869, at $8 from February 11, 1865; discharge.
Increase rejected February 13, 1879.
Increased January 16, 1882, to $10 from December 16, 1881.
Increase rejected June 4, 1885.
Increased August 4, 1886, to $12 from June 16, 1886.
Increase rejected August 15, 1887.
Application for increase and re-rating filed February 25, 1888. (Benjamin F. Page, attorney.)
Re-rated May 18, 1889, at $8 from February 12, 1865; $10 from March 3, 1873; $12 from June 16, 1886.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

October 3, 1866, total; board, September 8, 1873, total; board, September 18, 1875, total; board, September 11, 1877, total; January 27, 1879, total; December 16, 1881, $10 or $12; board, May 6, 1885, present rating sufficient; board, June 16, 1886, $\frac{1}{18}$; board, June 8, 1887, $\frac{1}{4}$ for shoulder, $\frac{10}{18}$ for throat and deafness; board, March 27, 1889, $\frac{12}{18}$.
Mere matter of judgment; not warranted on ground of manifest injustice.

EXHIBIT 124 (May).

[72318. John H. Furbish, priv., Co. B, 1st Me. Hy. Arty.]

Gunshot wound left foot, and resulting loss of great toe and injury of second toe, and injury to right hip.
Pensioned October 5, 1866, at $4 from July 13, 1865. Dis.
Re-rated May 20, 1886, at $6 from July 14, 1865; $7 from April 3, 1884; $5 from June 9, 1884.
Pensioned for injury to hip to end June 18, 1884.
Increased October 14, 1887, to $6 from July 27, 1887.
Application for restoration for injury to hip filed December 20, 1880.
Re-issue to correct disability and rate May 21, 1889, at $7 from June 19, 1884; $8 from July 27, 1887. Increased to $10 from March 27, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 14, 1865, $\frac{1}{2}$; September 18, 1873, $\frac{1}{2}$; September 20, 1875, $\frac{1}{2}$; October 19, 1877, $\frac{1}{2}$; board, April 30, 1884, $\frac{5}{8}$; board, June 18, 1884, $\frac{5}{8}$; board, July 27, 1887, total; board, March 27, 1889, $\frac{12}{18}$—$\frac{10}{18}$ foot, $\frac{2}{18}$ hip.

This apparently not far wrong. It was perhaps error to terminate pension for injury to hip, as was done by the adjudication of 1886, and re-rating from 1884 seems justifiable on that ground.

EXHIBIT 125 (May).

[80850. Mark J. Runnell, captain, B, 13 N. Y. Vols.]

Gunshot wound in chest and left thigh.
Pensioned May 7, 1867, at $20 from May 13, 1863. Dis.
Increase rejected November 20, 1872.
Increase rejected December 27, 1878.
Increased December 16, 1887, to $30 from June 8, 1887.
Application for re-rating filed March 2, 1889. (No attorney.)
Re-rated May 23, 1889, at $20 from May 14, 1863; $24 from June 4, 1872; $30 from March 3, 1883.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 11, 1866, total; November 6, 1872, total; September 11, 1872, total; September 4, 1873, total; December 14, 1875, total.
Washington board, December 18, 1878, total.
Rochester, N. Y., board, June 8, 1887, chest second grade; thigh ½; rheumatism ½.

Doubtful A better case for increase than for re-rating.

EXHIBIT 126 (May).

[80464. Franklin W. Luce, private E, Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.]

Gunshot wound left fore-arm.
Pensioned December 3, 1868, at $4 from July 26, 1864—discharge.
Reduced to $2 from September 30, 1873.
Increased June 19, 1888, to $3 from June 4, 1888.
Application for increase and re-rating filed January 26, 1889.
Re-rated May 10, 1889, at $4, from July 27, 1864.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 22, 1866, ½; board, September 30, 1873, ⅜; board, September 15, 1875, ⅛; board, September 15, 1877, ⅜; board, March 14, 1889, 1⅜.

Doubtful on principle, but can't be far wrong as adjudicated, and probably substantial justice.

EXHIBIT 127 (May

[95414. Henry C. Carlile, corporal, I, Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteers.]

Gunshot wound, abdomen, and resulting ventral hernia, and gunshot wound right leg, and hemorrhoids.
Pensioned February 6, 1869, at $6, from January 31, 1864.
Reduced to $4 from March 4, 1869. Dis.
Increase rejected February 13, 1873.
Increased May 9, 1873, to $6, from November 25, 1872.
Increased April 3, 1874, to $14, from December 26, 1873.
Increase rejected December 13, 1877.
Increase rejected November 20, 1878.
Re-issue June 14, 1880, at $8, from February 1, 1864, to include hemorrhoids; $10 from March 3, 1873; $16 from December 26, 1873; $18 from May 5, 1880.
Increased May 10, 1888, to $24, from March 3, 1883.
Increase rejected February 25, 1884.
Re-issue March 31, 1888, to change rate at $18 from June 4, 1888.
Increase *rejected* January 22, 1889.
Increased April 24, 1889, to $24 from December 12, 1888.
Re-rated May 21, 1889, at $24 from March 3, 1883, pursuant to *decision of Assistant Secretary*, dated April 11, 1889, to the effect that the reduction to $18 from June 4, 1888, was manifest error.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

November 24, 1868, ¾; September 7, 1869, ½; November 5, 1872, ½; board, May 5, 1880, third grade; board, February 6, 1884, third grade; board, April 11, 1883, third grade; board, May 27, 1884, 1⅛; board, September 14, 1887, $20; board, December 12, 1888, ⅛.
Done by direction of Department.

EXHIBIT 128 (May).

[83697. John A. De Wandelaer, Captain, B, 153 New York Volunteers.]

Gunshot wound right shoulder.
Pensioned July 26, 1867, at $13.33⅓ from October 26, 1865. Discharge.

Increased March 29, 1889, to $15 from January 5, 1889.
Application for re-rating filed April 8, 1887. (Charles E. Capehart, attorney.)
Re-rated, May 25, 1889, at $15 from October 3, 1865 (discharge); increase $20, from April 13, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 2, 1867, ⅜; December 28, 1873, ⅜; September 10, 1875, ⅜; board, September 6, 1877, ⅜; New York board, February 15, 1878, no increase; Washington board, January 5, 1889, ¾; Pension Office board, April 13, 1889, total.

The re-rating at $15, a "raise" of about ½ in the original rating, was certainly fine work, requiring such fine discernment and close discrimination as utterly to eliminate the idea of "palpable error" or "manifest injustice."

EXHIBIT 129 (May).

[83585. Abram B. Vansickle, Capt., G, 4 Mo. S. M. Cav.]

Gunshot wound right shoulder.
Pensioned July 23, 1867, at $15, from January 18, 1865.
Increased September 20, 1886, to $20, from July 14, 1886.
Application for re-rating filed March 19, 1888. (H. M. Gitt, attorney.)
Re-rated May 31, 1889, at $20 from January 18, 1865.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

February 27, 1866, ¼; September 5, 1873, ¼, $15; September 4, 1875, ¼, $15; September 4, 1877, ¼, $15; board, July 14, 1886, ⅛; board, May 16, 1888, $30.

Not warranted. No palpable error in former adjudications. An increase under appropriation of March, 1888, might with much more propriety have been allowed.

EXHIBIT 130 (May).

[68988. Wm. Miles, priv., I, 3 Tenn. Vols.]

Gunshot wound right fore-arm.
Pensioned July 31, 1866, at $4, from February 23, 1865. Discharge.
Increased May 27, 1886, to $6, from April 21, 1886.
Increased August 18, 1888, to $8, from March 28, 1888.
Application for increase and re rating filed March 9, 1889. (Patrick O'Farrell, attorney.)
Re-rated May 18, 1889, at $6, from February 24 1865; $8, from April 21, 1886; increased $10, from April 17, 1880.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 3, 1865, ½; September 4, 1875, ½; September 4, 1877, ½; board, April 21, 1886, total; board, March 28, 1888, ⅝; board, April 17, 1889, ⅛.
The re-rating at $6 from discharge not warranted, mere difference of judgment; the last judgment contrary to the findings in medical examinations.

Possibly change from $6 to $8, from April 21, 1886, was justifiable on the ground of error in action of May 27, 1886, on claim for increase, but even this is doubtful.

EXHIBIT 131 (May).

[68292. G. W. Gilman, sergeant, Company E, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers.]

Gunshot wound left thigh.
Pensioned July 20, 1866, at $4 from May 16, 1865. Dis.
Increase rejected October 10, 1871.

Increased June 30, 1883, to $8 from June 13, 1883.
Increase rejected December 28, 1885.
Application for re-rating filed January 9, 1889. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)
Re-rated May 7, 1889, at $8 from May 17, 1865. Increased to $10 from March 6, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 11, 1866, ½; board, September 20, 1871 (no increase); September 6, 1873, ½; October 14, 1875, ½; board, September 7, 1877, total; board, October 28, 1885, ⅛; board, March 6, 1889, ⅛.

Not warranted as made. Action might possibly have been justified from September 7, 1877, date of examination, by board giving "total," but even this is doubtful in view of the adjudications had for increase, and of the provisions of section 4698½ Revised Statutes.

EXHIBIT 132 (May).

[163265. Charles Miller, private, F, 35 Illinois Vols.]

Shell wound of left leg and of head.
Pensioned October 31, 1879. at $4 from September 28, 1864. Discharge.
Increased July 22, 1880, to $8 from May 24, 1880.
Application for re-rating filed July 23, 1888. (H. F. Bunghardt, attorney).
Re-rated May 8, 1889, at $8 from September 28, 1864; increased to $10 from October 17, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 1, 1877, total; May 24, 1880, ⅛; board, May 19, 1886, total; board, October 17, 1888, ⅛.

Not much fault to be found with this.

EXHIBIT 133 (May).

[86730. Milton Childers, private, Co. B, 81st Ill. Vols.]

Gunshot wound right knee.
Pensioned November 1, 1867, at $4 from March 18, 1867.
Arrears April 8, 1869, at $4 from August 5, 1865.
Reduced to $2 from December 6, 1871.
Increased May 25, 1876, to $4 from February 16, 1876.
Increased October 15, 1881, to $6 from July 23, 1881.
Increase rejected September 10, 1870.
Increase rejected October 6, 1871.
Increase rejected April 16, 1873.
Increase rejected May 23, 1874.
Increase rejected March 4, 1878.
Increase rejected June 17, 1879.
Increase rejected October 19, 1882.
Increase rejected May 24, 1886.
Increase rejected April 24, 1888.
Application for re-rating and increase filed June 18, 1888. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)
Re-rated May 24, 1889, at $4 from August 6, 1865; $6 from July 23, 1881.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

February 8, 1867, ½; March 4, 1870, ¼; December 28, 1870, ¼; April 13, 1871, ¼; May 5, 1871, total; February 19, 1873, ¼; September 5, 1873, ½; April 15, 1874, ⅛; September 6, 1875, ½; February 16, 1876, ½; September 4, 1877, ½; February 4, 1878, ½; May 15, 1879, ½; July 23, 1881, ¼; board, October 4, 1882, ¼; board, April 4, 1883, ¼; board, December 16, 1885, total; board, December 7, 1887, ⅛; board, August 22, 1888, ⅛.

This probably O. K. The re-rating only covers period from '71 to '76, raising from $2 to $4 during that period. Not likely from the full listing of case and the character of the disability that there was a decrease of disability during the period mentioned.

EXHIBIT 134 (May).

[84915. Hyland C. Kirk, 2nd lieutenant Co. F, 4th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.]

Malarial poisoning.
Pensioned September 12, 1867, at $15 from September 26, 1865 (discharge).
Reduced to $7.50 from date not shown. Such paid to June 4, 1871; in March, 1878, disability ceased, certificate surrendered.
Restored June 18, 1888, at $3.75 from June 4, 1871, and $15 from January 24, 1888.
Application for re-rating—informal—not sworn to, but signed and witnessed April 8, 1889.
Re-rated May 16, 1889, at $15 from September 27, 1865 (discharge).
This pursuant to an order of Deputy Commissioner McLean on slip prepared by Medical Referee Campbell.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 14, 1866, total; September 24, 1867, ½; May 14, 1870, ½; ——, 1873, 0; Office Board, January 24, 1888 (1⅝).

Mere difference of judgment; no palpable error. The disability (malarial poisoning) is in its very nature variable. The former adjudications were thought probably much nearer right than the re-rating.

EXHIBIT 135 (May).

[68101. Eliakin Morse, private Co. B, 23d Mich. Vols.]

Gunshot wound right hip.
Pensioned July 18, 1866, at $4 from May 29, 1865 (discharge).
Increased June 15, 1877, to $6 from May 22, 1877.
Increase rejected June 1, 1868.
Increase rejected October 24, 1883.
Increase rejected July 27, 1887.
Application for increase and re-rating filed March 15, 1888. (Wm. P. Warren, attorney.)
Re-rated May 14, 1889, at $6 from May 29, 1865; $12 from September 5, 1883.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

February 22, 1866, ½; May 6, 1868, ½; September 5, 1873, ½; October 21, 1875, ½; May 22, 1877, ¼; December 27, 1877, ¼; board, September 5, 1883, ⅜, total, third grade; board, May 11, 1887, ¼, total; board, April 3, 1889, 1⅜.

This re-rating not warranted either on ground of mistake or judgment. Overrides medical certificates and three distinct actions by Office (1868, 1883, and 1887) when the case was under consideration for increase.

EXHIBIT 136 (May).

[161927. Archibald S. Haines, private, Co. H, 56 Ohio Vols.]

Piles and fistula in ano, and resulting ischio-rectal abscess.
Pensioned August 5, 1879, at $4 from November 28, 1864 (dis.), and $6 from December 2, 1878.
Increase rejected May 19, 1881.
Increased April 17, 1882, to $10 from May 2, 1881.
Increase rejected August 20, 1883.
Increase rejected March 2, 1885.
Increased March 9, 1886, to $14 from December 9, 1885.
Increased January 10, 1887, to $24 from November 24, 1886.
Increased July 28, 1887, to $30 from April 30, 1887.
Increased July 30, 1888, to $50 from March 19, 1888.
Application for re-rating filed October 1, 1888. (C. T. McKnight, attorney.)
Re-rated May 21, 1889, at $50 from April 30, 1887.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

December 2, 1878, $12; board, May 2, 1881, $10; board, January 28, 1885, 10/18; board, December 9, 1885, 15/18; board, November 24, 1886, third grade; board, April 30, 1887, first grade; board, March 19, 1888, first grade.

This action in accordance with medical examination of April 30, 1887, and may be justified for that reason.

EXHIBIT 137 (May).

[162061. Charles Cobb, priv., Co. E, 147 N. Y. Vols.]

Gunshot wound left forearm and face.
Pensioned August 8, 1879, at $3 from June 18, 1865; discharge.
Application re-rating and increase filed January 5, 1889. (D. E. Wilds, attorney.)
Re-rated May 8, 1889, at $6 from June 18, 1865.
Increased to $10 from March 3, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Hospital record of wound, April 29, 1879, ½ total; New York board, March 13, 1889, 6/18.
Both re-rating and increase liberal in this case.
Re-adjudication a matter of judgment rather than on any evidence of error.

EXHIBIT 138 (May).

[162005. Cyrus Jacobs, priv. and corpl., Co. H., 51st Ills. Vols.]

Gunshot wound right cheek and of right arm and left shoulder.
Pensioned August 5, 1879, at $2 from September 26, 1865; discharge.
Re-issue and increase April 28, 1881, at $4 from September 26, 1865, and $6 from July 9, 1880.
Application, increase, and re-rating filed June 25, 1888. (J. H. King, attorney.)
Re-rated May 11, 1889, at $6 from September 26, 1865.
Increased to $10 from September 19, 1888.
The pension in this case was originally granted for the gunshot wound of arm only. The others brought in in adjudication of April 28, 1881.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Hospital record of all the wounds: February 4, 1879, ¾ for wound of arm and cheek; July 9, 1880, $5, arm ⅛, face ¼, shoulder ¼.
Board, September 19, 1888, 12/18 for all.

This possibly just, but evidence of palpable error by no means clear.

EXHIBIT 139 (May).

[160806. Robert Jones, priv., C, 88th Ill. Vols.]

Fracture left leg.
Pensioned June 14, 1879, at $2 from June 10, 1865 (discharge).
Increased June 1, 1880, to $6 from May 17, 1880.
Reduced November 19, 1883, to $2 from June 4, 1883.
Increased August 24, 1886, to $4 from March 24, 1884.
Increased August 9, 1888, to $6 from December 21, 1887.
Application re-rating and increase filed November 14, 1888. (Maring & Slusher, attorneys.)
Re-rated May 29, 1889, at $4 from June 10, 1865; $6 from May 17, 1880.
Increased $8 from January 2, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

War Department record of injury; January 7, 1879, ½; May 7, 1880, ⅜, or $6.
Terre Haute, Ind., boar , June 22, 1883, 0.
Greencastle, Ind., board, March 24, 1884, ¾.
Greencastle, Ind., board, June 30, 1886, ½
Danville, Ind., board, December 21, 1887, $\frac{6}{18}$.

This a somewhat difficult case to rate, owing to inconsistencies in ratings by examining boards. A good deal of guess-work necessary. The last guess may be right, and it may not. Not a clear case of error or mistake.

EXHIBIT 140 (May).

[161116. Chas. Denovan, priv., B, 1 Mich. Vols.]

Gunshot wound of back.
Pensioned June 27, 1879, at $4 from August 8, 1861 (discharge).
Application re-rating and increase filed April 16, 1888. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)
Re-rated May 15, 1889, at $6 from August 8, 1861.
Increased to $8 from April 3, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Hospital record of wound February 18, 1879, ½.
Dallas, Tex., board, April 3, 1889, $\frac{8}{18}$.

Mere difference of judgment, not manifest error.

Squires.] EXHIBIT 141 (May).

[161233. Valentine M. Hodgson, 1st lt., K, 67th N. Y. Vols.]

Rheumatism and chronic diarrhea.
Pensioned June 30, 1879, at $8.50 from August 3, 1862 (discharge), and $17 from January 14, 1879.
Increase *rejected* January 4, 1882.
Application, *re-rating denied* December 17, 1888.
Claimant *appeals to Secretary* April 5, 1889.
April 15, 1889, Assistant *Secretary refers* case to Commissioner for report.
April 24, 1889, chief of law division *refers* case to *medical referee* for opinion.
April 29, 1889, *medical referee reports* claimant is *entitled to re-rating from discharge to January* 14, 1879.
May 6, 1889, chief of law division sends case to adjudicating division, calling attention to pending appeal and to opinion of medical referee.
May 18, 1889, *George B. Squires* called on chief of board of review board for whereabouts of case. Same day he directs chief of certificate division to issue certificate as soon as case reaches his division. Certificate issues May 27, 1889, and on June 27, 1889, Office (Deputy Commissioner Bartlett) reports by letter to Secretary that case has been re-rated and certificate issued, and returns appeal to Secretary for dismissal, as it had been satisfied by Office action.
The re-rating is as follows: May 27, 1889, at $17 from August 3, 1862 (discharge), and $24 from March 3, 1883.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 14, 1879, total $17.
New York board December 17, 1881, 3d grade $18.

Fail to find that in the case which would warrant conclusion that "palpable error" had been committed.
Claimant did not ask *anything* until many years after discharge. His claim for increase was rejected in 1882.
Re-rating was denied in 1888.
The adjudication of May, 1889, discovers for the first time an error, which on the theory on which re-ratings are made was manifest all the time. Strange the office did not see it in earlier adjudications.

EXHIBIT 142 (May).

[161760. Thomas Roach, private Co. G, 5th Wisconsin Volunteers.]

Loss left index finger.
Pensioned July 31, 1879, at $3, from June 3, 1865, *discharge.*
Increase rejected June 8, 1880.
Increase rejected May 25, 1882.
Application for re-rating filed June 13, 1888. John W. McMillan, attorney.
Re-rated May 17, 1889, at $4 from April 3, 1884.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Hospital record of disability, March 31, 1879, $\frac{6}{8}$; May 18, 1880, $\frac{4}{4}$.
Board, May 10, 1882, no increase.
Board, September 19, 1888, $\frac{4}{18}$.

Not far wrong, but it took fine discernment and close discrimination to discover a "palpable error" of $1 per month in rating.

EXHIBIT 143 (May).

[156110. Daniel Frazee, private Company F, One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers.]

Gunshot wound right leg.
Pensioned October 25, 1878, at $4 from March 19, 1878.
Arrears, June 25, 1879, at $4 from August 25, 1865 (discharge).
Increased June 26, 1880, to $6 from September 25, 1880.
Increase *rejected* October 31, 1881.
Increase *rejected* May 10, 1884.
Application for increase and re-rating filed June 29, 1888, and July 9, 1888. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)
Re-rated May 21, 1889, at $8 from August 25, 1865 (discharge), and $10 from February 20, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

May 31, 1878, $\frac{3}{4}$; September 25, 1880, total, $8; September 20, 1881, $\frac{3}{4}$—$6.
Board, March 26, 1884, $\frac{3}{4}$—$6.
Board, February 20, 1889, $\frac{12}{18}$.

No manifest error in former adjudications. Merely a question of difference of opinion.

EXHIBIT 144 (May).

[106140. William Snyder, private Co. I, Twelfth Indiana Vols.]

Gunshot wound great and second toes left foot. Pensioned October 27, 1870, at $2 from June 9, 1865 (discharge).
Increase rejected May 30, 1880.
Increase rejected May 17, 1882.
Increased May 19, 1885, to $6 from February 25, 1885.
Application re-rating filed May 10, 1888. (Kneffler & Lopp, attorneys.)
Re-rated May 7, 1889, at $4 from June 9, 1865 (discharge), and $6 from February 25, 1885.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 20, 1870, $\frac{1}{4}$; October 19, 1876, $\frac{1}{4}$, if not greater; September 21, 1877, $\frac{1}{4}$; April 28, 1880, $\frac{3}{4}$; April 19, 1882, $\frac{3}{8}$.
Board, February 25, 1885, total.
Board, August 1, 1888, $\frac{6}{18}$.

Note.—This arbitrary.

EXHIBIT 145 (May).

[166194. Lafayette Boring, corpl., I, 4th Wis. Cav.]

Gunshot wound right leg.
Pensioned March 31, 1880, at $2 from July 10, 1865 (discharge)
Increase rejected April 4, 1885.
Increased February 11, 1887, to $4 from January 19, 1887.
Application for re-rating and increase filed December 29, 1888. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)
Re-rated May 18, 1889, at $4 from July 10, 1865, and $6 from January 19, 1887.
Increased $8 from February 27, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 9, 1880, $\frac{3}{8}$.
Board, March 4, 1885, $\frac{1}{4}$.
Board, January 19, 1887, total.
Board, February 27, 1889, $\frac{8}{18}$.

This O. K. as to the $6, but very doubtful as to the $4; not many severe gunshot-wound cases awaited so many years before seeking pension.

EXHIBIT 146 (May).

[74708. John Betts, priv., C, 77th N. Y. Vols.]

Gunshot wound right hand.
Pensioned November 30, 1866, at 2\frac{2}{3}$ from April 2, 1866.
Arrears June 9, 1869, at 2\frac{2}{3}$ from January 10, 1863 (discharge).
Increased September 6, 1879, to $6 from August 5, 1879.
Increased August 9, 1888, to $8 from March 7, 1888.
Application re-rating and increase filed November 24, 1888. (H. M. Gitt, attorney.)
Re-rated May 2, 1889, at $8 from January 11, 1863, and $12 from March 3, 1873.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Hospital record of wound; discharged for wound; October 15, 1866, $\frac{1}{8}$; September 20, 1873, $\frac{1}{8}$; September 22, 1875, $\frac{1}{8}$; September 5, 1877, $\frac{1}{8}$; August 15, 1879, $\frac{4}{4}$; board, March 7, 1888, $\frac{12}{18}$.
Rating $\frac{1}{8}$ in earlier certificates does not seem adequate to description given by surgeons of disability.
This appears to have been a case of manifest error and injustice.
O. K.

EXHIBIT 147 (May).

[74903. John P. Hall, deceased, lt. col. 56th Ill. Vols.]

Gunshot wound of left leg.
Pensioned December 3, 1866, at $18.75 from August 25, 1865 (discharge).
Restoration and re-issue to correct rank and rate and date of commencement.
Said re-issue May 16, 1889, at $22.50 from August 13, 1865, date of discharge, to May 8, 1874, date of death. Was originally pensioned as *major*. Re-issue pension as *lieutenant-colonel*. Date of discharge is August 12, 1865, not August 25, 1865, as made to appear in original adjudication.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

August 25, 1866, $\frac{4}{4}$; January 3, 1867, $\frac{4}{4}$; September 10, 1873, $\frac{4}{4}$.
O. K.

EXHIBIT 148 (May).

[97546. Thomas L. Linton, priv. G, 52d Ind. Vols.]

Disease of eyes.
Pensioned May 10, 1869, at $4 from July 13, 1868.
Arrears, December 31, 1880, at $4 from September 27, 1862 (discharge).
The above was allowed for *double hernia.*
Re-issue and increase, June 29, 1885, at $8 from September 27, 1865, for *right inguinal hernia* and *disease of eyes.*
Increase, June 22, 1886, to $16 from April 28, 1886.
Re-issue, May 13, 1889, at $4 from September 27, 1862 (discharge), and $8 from April 28, 1886, for *disease of eyes.*
Order to recover the amount at $4 from September 27, 1862, and $8 from April 3, 1884, to December 3, 1888; pension paid for right inguinal hernia not due to military service.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Discharged for inguinal hernia, caused by fall in charge at siege of Donelson; August 27, 1868, ½, hernia; October 10, 1873, hernia and disease of eyes, rating in figures not given; September 7, 1875, ½, hernia and sarcocele; May 19, 1880, total, sarcocele and disease of eyes; March 22, 1882, no increase; June 11, 1884, total, varicocele ½, disease of eyes ½.
Board, April 1, 1885, $\frac{1}{12}$, inguinal hernia ½, disease of eyes ½, injury left side ½; April 28, 1886, $\frac{1}{18}$. right inguinal hernia total, chronic spinitis ½, disease of eyes $\frac{1}{4}$.
This O. K.

EXHIBIT 149 (May).

[76185. Valentine Pfirman, priv., E, 27th Ill. Vols.]

Gunshot wound left leg, with resulting ulcer.
Pensioned January 12, 1867, at $8 from July 19, 1865 (discharge).
Reduced to $6 from 1873.
Increase rejected September 16, 1876.
Increased March 29, 1884, to $8 from February 20, 1884.
Increased March 1, 1887, to $10 from January 26, 1887.
Increased February 7, 1888, to $16 from November 16, 1887.
Application re-rating filed November 7, 1888. (Robert A. Prim, Attorney.)
Re-rated May 14, 1889, at $8 from July 20, 1865; $12 from March 3, 1873; $16 from November 16, 1887.
Increase $17 from December 12, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 21, 1865, total; September 4, 1873, $\frac{1}{4}$; September 21, 1875, $\frac{1}{4}$; August 2, 1876, $\frac{1}{4}$.
Board, December 29, 1877, total.
Board, February 20, 1884, total.
Board, April 15, 1885, total,
Board, January 26, 1887, $\frac{1}{18}$.
Board, November 16, 1887, $\frac{1}{18}$.
Board, December 12, 1888, $\frac{1}{18}$.

This probably correct as to the $8, but unable to find sufficient reason for the $12 rating.

EXHIBIT 150 (May).

[98736. Wm. Plank, priv., D, 19th Ind. Vols.]

Loss right thumb to first joint, and index-finger below second joint, and resulting tender cicatrix.
Pensioned July 6, 1869, at $4 from January 18, 1865 (discharge).
Increased June 19, 1872, to $8 from April 4, 1872.
Increase rejected June 2, 1876.

Application for increase and re-rating filed July 6, 1888. (Knefler & Lopp, attorneys.)
Re-rated May 29, 1889, at $6 from January 18, 1865; $8 from April 4, 1872.
Increased $12 from September 12, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 19, 1866, ½; April 4, 1872, ⅞; April 5, 1876, total.
Board, September 12, 1888, 12/18.

This possibly justified.

EXHIBIT 151 (May).

[97265. Ira K. Hopkins, priv., D, 11 Ills. Vols. Cav.]

Disease of eyes.
Pensioned April 28, 1869, at $8 from November 6, 1863 (discharge).
Increased March 7, 1876 to $18; from January 21, 1876.
Application increase filed December 14, 1888.
Re-issue May 9, 1889, to correct rate at $24 from March 3, 1883, for disease of eyes resulting in total disability, such as to render incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to loss of hand or foot.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Discharged for disease of eyes; disability ⅔.
Medical examination April 1, 1864, total; September 8, 1873, total; September 8, 1875, greater than total; June 21, 1876, total third grade, $8; September 4, 1877, total third grade; February 20, 1889, third grade, equal to loss of hand or foot.

This would seem to be in accordance with the law.

EXHIBIT 152 (May).

[105916. Samuel Peters, private, I, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry.]

Gunshot wound right leg.
Pensioned October 15, 1870, at $4 from July 29, 1865 (discharge).
Increased March 7, 1872, to $8 from January 15, 1872.
Reduced to $4 from June 5, 1875.
Increase rejected March 7, 1876.
Increased December 4, 1876, to $6 from October 11, 1876.
Increased June 24, 1878, to $8 from April 20, 1878.
Increase rejected January 31, 1879.
Increased February 26, 1881, to $14 from January 8, 1879.
Increase rejected June 12, 1884.
Increased March 7, 1885, to $16 from April 23, 1884.
(1) Re-rated September 14, 1888, at $6 from July 29, 1865 (discharge); $8, from April 4, 1870; $14, from January 8, 1879; $16, from April 23, 1884.
Application increase and re-rating filed April 16, 1889. (H. M. Gitt, attorney.)
(2) Re-rated May 1, 1889, at $8 from July 29, 1865 (discharge); $14, from March 3, 1873; $17, from January 8, 1879.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Discharged for gunshot wound right leg; disability ½.
Medical examination, July 21, 1869, ⅜; April 4, 1870, ½; January 15, 1872, total; September 4, 1873, total; September, 1875, ½; October 11, 1876, total; October 8, 1877, ¾; April 20, 1878, total; January 8, 1879, total, third grade, has been rated too low; October 1, 1880, total, third grade.
Board, April 23, 1884, $24, equal to loss of hand or foot; board, January 7, 1885, 16/18; board, January 11, 1888, 16/18; board, April 17, 1889, 18/18.

It took two re-ratings to correct the errors in this case. It is a question whether more errors were not committed than corrected.

EXHIBIT 153 (May).

[151172. Thomas B. Davis, corporal, A, Tenth Kansas Volunteers.]

Gunshot wound right thigh.
Pensioned February 14, 1878, at $6 , from April 14, 1875.
Arrears September 1, 1879, at $4 from August 31, 1865 (discharge).
Increase *rejected* October 17, 1887.
Application for re-rating and increase filed September 28, 1888. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)
Re-rated May 28, 1889, at **$6** from August 31, 1865 (discharge), and $8 from December 5, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Hospital record of wound: Medical examination June 16, 1875, ½; January 24, 1878, ¾.
Board, May 11, 1887, ¾.
Board, December 5, 1888, $\frac{8}{18}$.

Question of mere difference of judgment, not palpable error.

EXHIBIT 154 (May).

[160289. Alexander Belmer, priv., E, Seventh Michigan Volunteers.]

Injury to back and right hip.
Pensioned June 2, 1879, at $4 from December 23, 1864 (discharge).
Increased November 12, 1880, to $8 from September 22, 1880.
Increased March 5, 1882, to $12 from February 15, 1882.
Increase rejected, May 12, 1883.
Increased June 30, 1884, to $30 from May 21, 1884.
Application for re-rating and increase filed September 1, 1888. (J. W. Morris, att'y.)
Re-rated May 14, 1889, at $**8** from December 23, 1864 (discharge); **$12** from March 3, 1873; **$16** from December 12, 1882; $30 from May 21, 1884.

Error in previous actions not apparent.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Hospital record of injury to back: August 13, 1878, total; September 2, 1880, third grade, $18; February 15, 1882, $\frac{12}{18}$; December 12, 1882, $30.
Board, April 4, 1883, ½ total; May 1, 1884, total, second grade.

EXHIBIT 155 (May).

[62969. Isaac Trombly, private, B, 118 N. Y. Vols.]

Gunshot wound right foot.
Pensioned May 4, 1866, at $5.33⅓ from May 19, 1865 (discharge).
Increase rejected October 27, 1873.
Increased April 8, 1878, to $7 from February 1, 1878.
Increase rejected June 9, 1881.
Increased November 15, 1881, to $8 from May 17, 1881.
Application for rerating and increase filed January 19, 1889. (J. W. Morris, atty.)
Re-rated May 21, 1889, at $8 from May 20, 1865 (discharge); $10 from May 17, 1881.

This action apparently O. K. as to the $10 rating, but doubtful, on the evidence, as to the $8 rating from discharge.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 19, 1865, $\frac{2}{8}$; July 16, 1873, total; October 1, 1873, total; September 4, 1875, $\frac{3}{8}$; September 4, 1877, fully $\frac{3}{8}$; February 1, 1878, total, $8; May 1, 1881, $\frac{12}{18}$, $10; September 23, 1881, $\frac{12}{18}$, $10.
Board, February 27, 1889, $\frac{8}{18}$.

EXHIBIT 156 (May).

[156962. Walter E. Partridge, private, F, 36 Ill. Vols.]

Gunshot wound left elbow, chronic diarrhea and disease of chest.
Pensioned December 16, 1878, at $2 from September 8, 1876, for gunshot wound.
Increased June 16, 1880, to $4 from June 7, 1880, for gunshot wound.
Increase *rejected* February 25, 1884.
Re-issue September 25, 1886, at $4 from October 9, 1865 (*dis.*), and $6 from June 7, 1880.
The above re-issue to allow for *chronic diarrhea and disease of chest.*
Application increase and re-rating filed February 2, 1888. (Louis K. Gilson & Co., attorneys.)
Re-rated May 18, 1889, at $6 from October 9, 1865 (*dis.*), $8 from June 7, 1880.
Increase $12 from April 25, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

November 18, 1876, ½; November 9, 1878, ¼ for gunshot wound; June 7, 1880, ½ for gunshot wound; March 23, 1881, ¼ for gunshot wound, ½ for bronchitis.
Board, April 4, 1883, ¼ for gunshot wound, ¼ for affection of lungs.
Board, April 21, 1886, ¼ for gunshot wound, ¼ for bronchitis.
Board, April 25, 1888, ⅜ bronchitis, $\frac{6}{18}$ chronic diarrhea and results, $\frac{4}{18}$ gunshot wound of elbow.
Question of judgment on the evidence, not case of palpable error.

EXHIBIT 157 (May).

[159278. Nicholas W. Johnson, private, H, 2 Kentucky Volunteers.]

Gunshot wound left forearm and resulting total disability of left hand.
Pensioned April 21, 1879, at $4 from June 23, 1865, *dis.*
Increased October 25, 1881, to $8 from December 4, 1879.
Increased July 25, 1883, to $24 from May 25, 1883.
Increase *rejected* December 7, 1888.
Increase December 29, 1888, to $30, under act August 4, 1886.
Having applied for re-rating, and been denied, claimant appealed to Secretary.
Appeal referred February 11, 1889, by Assistant Secretary to Commissioner for report.
Pension Office further considers claim and makes *re-rating* on opinion of medical referee, as follows; omitted to quote opinion of medical referee, but the following ratings are in accordance therewith:
May 25, 1889, at $8 from June 23, 1865; $16 from March 3, 1873; $24 from May 25, 1883; $30 from August 4, 1886.
This action obviated action by Department on the appeal.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 23, 1865, ⅜; October 2, 1867, ¼; July 2, 1878, ½; December 4, 1879, ¼; May 25, 1883, total, third grade.
Board, April 25, 1888, total, third grade.
Board, October 17, 1888, total, second grade.

The action would seem to be justified by the evidence.

EXHIBIT 158 (May).

[159025. Jesse A. Hawes, private, F, One hundred and sixth Illinois.]

Disease of lungs.
Pensioned April 12, 1879, at $2 from March 13, 1863 (dis.), and $4 from May 18, 1878.
Application for re-rating and increase filed January 8, 1889. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)
Re-rated May 18, 1889, at $6 from March 16, 1863, and $12 from February 27, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge says: "Pulmonary consumption developed since an attack of typhoid fever; totally unfit for duty."
May 18, 1878, ½. Board, February 27, 1889, $\frac{2}{18}$.

This seems to have been a proper case for re-rating.

EXHIBIT 159 (May).

[67668. Jos. M. Cecil, private, G, 2 E. Tenn. Vols.]

Gunshot wound left groin.
Pensioned July 12, 1866, at $4 from February 16, 1866. Arrears and increase May 7, 1870, at $4 from February 6, 1863 (discharge), and $6 from January 3, 1870.
Increase rejected November 2, 1870.
Increased September 13, 1887, to $8 from March 26, 1887.
Increased February 9, 1888, to $10 from December 22, 1887.
Application for re-rating and increase filed January 9, 1889. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)
Re-rated May 18, 1889, at $8 from February 6, 1863, and $12 from March 3, 1883.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Discharged for gunshot wounds left groin; September 7, 1875, third grade, $18; September 5, 1877, "third grade less $12;" priv. su'g'n March 26, 1887, total; priv. su'g'n December 22, 1887, $\frac{2}{3}$; priv. su'g'n March 22, 1889, does not consider claimant able to perform manual labor at all.

This is a hard case to rate. Re-rating a matter of judgment, and that must be based on evidence not at all clear or satisfactory; ought not to have been disturbed.

EXHIBIT 160 (May).

[71021. Chas. H. Anderson, serg't, K, 25th Wis. Vols.]

Gunshot wound of lower part of body, affecting muscles of left leg.
Pensioned September 12, 1866, at $2 from September 13, 1865; dis.
Increased March 12, 1870 to $4 from January 28, 1870.
Increased December 27, 1871, to $6 from October 4, 1871.
Re-issue March 22, 1873, at $8 from October 4, 1871.
This last to correct rate of increase.
Increased April 23, 1875, to $14 from March 17, 1875.
Increase rejected July 28, 1882.
Increased June 13, 1884, to $24 from April 23, 1884.
Application for re-rating filed February 4, 1888. (H. M. Gitt, attorney.)
Re-rated May 13, 1889, at $8; from September 14, 1865 (dis.); $14 from March 3, 1873; $24 from April 23, 1884; $16 from March 4, 1889.
Claimant was given sixty days' notice before final action on reduction from $24 to $16, and filed no evidence in response.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 6, 1866, ¼; June 28, 1870, ½; October 4, 1871, total; December 1, 1872, $18; September 4, 1873, total; March 19, 1875, $16; September 5, 1877, $16; May 17, 1882, three-fourths of third grade; April 23, 1884, total third grade, $24; board May 18, 1887, $\frac{2}{18}$; board May 16, 1888, $\frac{2}{18}$.

Re-rating of $8 from discharge not warranted. Is in face of evidence.

EXHIBIT 161 (May).

[93144. Henry Schmitz, private, K, 26 Iowa Volunteers.]

Gunshot wound left shoulder.
Pensioned September 26, 1868, at $8 from June 17, 1865. Dis.
Increase August 22, 1876, to $10 from June 27, 1876.
Increase June 30, 1877, to $14 from June 1, 1877.
Increase July 17, 1879, to $18 from April 18, 1879.
Application for re-rating, none.
Re-rated May 9, 1879, at $24 from March 3, 1883, act of March 3, 1883.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Hospital record of wound: January 9, 1867; total, September 15, 1868, ½; June 27, 1876, $12; June 1, 1877, "3d grade $14;" April 18, 1879, 3d grade $18; October 17, 1888, 3d grade.

If properly on rolls at $10 this action would seem to be right.

EXHIBIT 162 (May).

[75610. Samuel R. Cook, priv., E, 75th Ill's Vols.]

Disease of heart.
Pensioned December 26, 1866, at $8 from November 16, 1866.
Increase rejected May 26, 1868.
Arrears September 22, 1869, at $8 from December 9, 1862 (discharge).
Increased June 13, 1874, to $12 from April 5, 1874.
Reduced on biennial of 1875 to $8.
Increase rejected February 21, 1880.
Increased May 22, 1884, to $16 from April 2, 1884.
Increase rejected December 18, 1885.
Increase rejected November 15, 1886.
Application for increase and re-rating filed March 21, 1889. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)
Re-rated May 31, 1889, at $8 from December 9, 1862 (discharge); $15 from June 6, 1866; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883; $30 from April 18, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge—heart disease.

September 14, 1866, total; April 6, 1868, "equivalent to loss of limb;" May 18, 1868, "equivalent to loss of limb;" April 15, 1874; "¼ of 3d grade, $12;" September 4, 1875, total; September 10, 1877, ⅜ of 3d grade, $12; January 20, 1880, at least $12; Board, April 2, 1884, ¾ of 3d grade; Board, November 4, 1885, total 3d grade; Board, September 29, 1886, $\frac{16}{18}$; Board, April 18, 1888, $\frac{18}{18}$.

Not warranted by evidence, and overrides several adjudications of Office; seems strange that it should repeatedly make errors so palpable as last adjudication makes them appear.

EXHIBIT 163 (May).

Direction of Commissioner.]

[13308. Joseph S. Howard, priv., B, 12th Mich. Vols.]

Sunstroke and results.
Pensioned June 22, 1863, at $8 from November 8, 1862 (*discharge*).
Increased September 18, 1876, to $31.25 from November 3, 1875.
Re-rating application rejected July 6, 1887.
Case re-opened and re-rating allowed *by order of the Commissioner*, which reads as follows: "I direct that claim be allowed at $50 from November 3, 1875, and $72 from June 17, 1878, it being simply a question of law and fact as to the ratings." Signed "James Tanner, Commissioner, April 24, 1889."

The above indorsement was made on the back of an 18-page history of the case and synopsis of the evidence, written out by some one in the Pension Office, but not signed.

Re-rated May 2, 1889, at $50 from November 3, 1875, and $72 from June 17, 1878, in accordance with order as above.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 24, 1863, total.

Civil Surgeon Dr. Stanton, sworn to, June 30, 1875, says: "Unfit for any kind of business; is afflicted with softening of brain caused by sunstroke; loss of sight nearly complete; when exposed to sun becomes dizzy and falls to the ground; unable to go about unless attended by assistant."

Civil Surgeons T. S. and J. Q. Moxley, Lewiston, Idaho, November 3, 1875: "Find softening of brain; nearly blind; no prospect of being better; not able to do any manual labor; requires constant aid and attention of another person. Is totally and permanently disabled."

There is medical evidence in the case as late as 1887, and testimony of attending physician to same effect as above.

This may be all right. The evidence is positive and strong in favor of the correctness of the action.

EXHIBIT 164 (May).

[Orange S. Oakes, priv., G, 10th Mass. Vols.]

Varicocele left side; originally pensioned for ing. hernia.

Pensioned September 30, 1863, at $4 from December 28, 1862; discharged for ing. hernia.

Re-enlisted and was discharged November 14, 1865.

Pension renewed February 24, 1866, at $4 from November 15, 1865, second discharge for ing. hernia.

Re-issue October 30, 1879, at $6 from December 29, 1862 (discharge); and $4 from June 18, 1879, for varicocele of left side, deducting time of second service, viz, from January 6, 1864, to November 14, 1865.

Increased September 15, 1880, to $8 from July 10, 1880.

Reduced September 12, 1887, to $4 from September 4, 1887.

Application for increase and re-rating filed December 15, 1888. (H. M. Gitt, attorney).

Re-rated May 18, 1889, at $8 from December 29, 1862; $4 from June 18, 1879; $8 from July 10, 1880.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge; discharged for inguinal hernia. (Disability ⅛.) August 24, 1863, total for inguinal hernia; January 5, 1866, ½ for inguinal hernia; October 1, 1873, ½ for varicocele; September 7, 1875, total, hernia and varicocele; October 6, 1877, total, hernia and varicocele; February 19, 1878, total, hernia and varicocele; board, June 18, 1879, ½ for varicocele, no hernia; July 10 total varicocele; December 15, 1886, ½ varicocele and diseased testicle; board, April 3, 1889, $\frac{6}{18}$.

This possibly justified, but close case.

EXHIBIT 165 (May).

[149132. Gabriel Duffy, priv., E, 103 Pa. Vols.]

Gunshot wound left shoulder and rheumatism.

Pensioned November 3, 1877, at $4 from May 22, 1876, for the *gunshot wound.*

Arrears September 10, 1879, at $4 from June 26, 1865 (discharge).

Increase rejected July 20, 1882.

Re-issue September 21, 1885, at $6 from August 21, 1884, to *allow additional disability.*

Increase May 17, 1886, to $8 from March 21, 1886.

Increase February 5, 1887, to $12 from December 8, 1886.

Application increase and re-rating filed July 25, 1888. (H. M. Gitt, attorney.)
Re-rated May 21, 1889, at $6 from June 26, 1865 (discharge), $10 from August 21, 1884; $24 from December 8, 1886.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Hospital record of wound: June 24, 1876, ½ for gunshot wound; May 2, 1882, ¼ for gunshot wound results.
Kittanning, Pa., board, October, 15, 1884, ½ for wound, ⅛ for rheumatism.
Same board, March 24, 1886, ½ for wound, ⅛ for rheumatism.
Butler, Pa., board, December 8, 1886, ½ for wound, third grade for rheumatism.
Butler, Pa., board, February 13, same rating as last.

Not warranted by evidence. Action overrides the several medical examinations and one action of office on application for increase.

EXHIBIT 166 (May).

[36847. John C. M. Roser, private Company H, Forty-first Ohio Volunteers.]

Gunshot wound left hand, with loss of index finger, heart disease, and chronic diarrhea.
Pensioned January 21, 1865, at $2 from October 29, 1864; *discharged* for the *gunshot wound.*
Increased October 30, 1874, to $8, from June 24, 1874, for the *gunshot wound and disease of heart.*
Arrears September 20, 1880, at $4, from October 30, 1864, and $6 from October 30, 1869. (This in addition to original allowance.)
Increase rejected February 20, 1889.
Case called up March 21, 1889, by H. L. Mann, attorney, who asks why this pensioner is not entitled to an increase from April 3, 1884, for loss of left index finger. Referred by Deputy Commissioner Bartlett to medical referee for opinion. On the opinion of the latter the case was re-opened.
Re-rated May 24, 1889, at $8 from October 30, 1864, *discharge;* $10 from March 3, 1873; $12 from June 24, 1874; $13 from Apr. 3, 1884; $15 from May 2, 1888.
This for all the disabilities mentioned.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

November 2, 1864, ⅛ for gunshot wound; March 4, 1874, total for gunshot wound and disability consequent upon chronic diarrhea; August 5, 1874, ¼ for gunshot wound, total for heart disease; September 4, 1875, ⅛ for gunshot wound, $\frac{8}{18}$ for chronic diarrhea; September 4, 1877, $\frac{8}{18}$ for chronic diarrhea.
Board May 2, 1888, gunshot wound, loss of index finger, $\frac{4}{18}$; chronic diarrhea, $\frac{4}{13}$; heart disease, $\frac{4}{18}$; total, $\frac{16}{18}$.
No good reason apparent in justification of this action.

EXHIBIT 167 (May.)

[37934. Moses King, jr., private, K, 7th Maine Volunteers.]

Gunshot wound right elbow with rigid anchylosis of elbow and gunshot wound of right thigh.
Pensioned February 15, 1865, at $8 from December 15, 1864 (discharge).
Increase rejected January 25, 1873.
Increase rejected February 10, 1874.
Increase rejected August 26, 1888.
Increased December 9, 1881, to $10 from September 5, 1881.
Increase rejected March 21, 1887.
Application increase and rerating filed May 25, 1888. (Weeks & Blanchard, attorneys.)
Re-rated May 7, 1889, at $8 from December 16, 1864 (discharge); $12 from March 3 1873; $14 from April 3, 1884; $16 from February 2, 1887.

Unable to find justification for this action on theory of manifest errors.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Discharged for gunshot wound of elbow joint, $\frac{1}{3}$; December 31, 1865, total; November 3, 1866, total; October 7, 1872, thigh $\frac{1}{2}$, elbow total, $\frac{12}{18}$; June 5, 1873, same; September 4, 1873, total; September 9, 1875, total; September 7, 1877, total; July 29, 1879, total; September 5, 1881, $12; elbow $10, thigh $2.
Board, February 2, 1887, $\frac{10}{18}$ elbow, $\frac{1}{2}$ thigh.
Board, September 12, 1888; $\frac{10}{18}$ elbow, $\frac{2}{18}$ thigh, $\frac{2}{18}$ rheumatism—total, $\frac{14}{18}$.

EXHIBIT 168 (May).

[15798. Orman Dickinson, private, D, 126th N. Y. Vols.]

Gunshot wound both legs.
Pensioned March 22, 1879, at $3 from January 8, 1863 (discharge).
Increase rejected June 8, 1880.
Increase June 30, 1885, to $6 from May 20, 1885.
Increase rejected September 17, 1887.
Application for increase and re-rating filed February 6, 1888. (Chas. K. Gibson, att'y.)
Re-rating and increase May 7, 1889, at **$6** from January 8, 1863 (discharge), and $8 from January 31, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge shows both wounds $\frac{1}{2}$; November 4, 1878, $\frac{2}{3}$; May 5, 1880, $\frac{2}{3}$.
Board, May 20, 1885, total.
Board, February 16, 1887, total.
Board, June 21, 1889, $\frac{10}{18}$.

No manifest error in former adjudications.

EXHIBIT 169 (May).

[79227. James Beckwith, private, L, 2d Pa. Cav.]

Gunshot wound right knee and incised wound left hand.
Pensioned March 19, 1867, at 5\frac{1}{3}$ from May 13, 1865 (discharge).
Reduced to $5 on biennial of 1871.
Re-issue May 23, 1883, at $7 from July 26, 1880, and $8 from December 6, 1882.
Increased December 30, 1887, to $12 from October 21, 1885.
Application for increase and re-rating filed September 25, 1888. (D. S. Deam, attorney.)
Increased May 29, 1889, to $14 from March 27, 1889, *re-rating denied.*

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

November 27, 1866, $\frac{2}{3}$; September 8, 1873, $\frac{5}{8}$; September 4, 1875, $\frac{5}{8}$; September 12, 1877, $\frac{5}{8}$; February 9, 1878, $\frac{5}{8}$, November 3, 1880, $\frac{7}{8}$; March 8, 1882, $\frac{4}{4}$.
Board, December 6, 1882, total.
Board, October 25, 1885, $\frac{13}{18}$.
Board, November 2, 1887, $\frac{13}{18}$.
Board, March 27, 1889, $\frac{16}{18}$.

This is O. K.

EXHIBIT 170 (May).

[103179. Virgil H. Pinkerton, private, D, Fortieth Indiana Volunteers.]

Gunshot wound of fore-arm.
Pensioned May 26, 1870, at $4 from November 18, 1865 (discharge).
Increase rejected November 15, 1877.

Increase rejected May 24, 1879.
Increased October 5, 1885, to $6 from September 9, 1885.
Increase rejected July 24, 1888.
Application for re-rating filed September 22, 1888. (M. M. Gordon, attorney.)
Re-rated May 13, 1889, at $6 from November 18, 1865 (discharge).
Increased $8 from December 12, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

November 29, 1869, ½; September 4, 1873, ½; September 8, 1875, ½; September 8, 1877, ½; October 6, 1877, ½; March 20, 1879, $6.
Board, September 9, 1885, ¼.
Board, November 3, 1886, ¼.
Board, December 12, 1888, $\frac{8}{16}$ for gun-shot wound; $72 for total blindness.

Error not manifest. Re-rating overrides a number of medical examinations and two actions of Office on applications for increase.

EXHIBIT 171 (May).

[155279. Charles W. Newell, private I, First Maine Cavalry.]

Anchylosis of right wrist.
Pensioned September 11, 1878, at $6 from July 6, 1862 (discharge), and $12 from March 6, 1878.
Application for increase and re-rating filed December 12, 1888. (A. H. Buzzell, attorney.)
Re-rated May 14, 1889, at $8 from July 6, 1862 (discharge), and $12 from March 6, 1878.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Hospital record of disability, discharged for it.
Board, March 6, 1878, $12.
Board, February 27, 1879, $\frac{12}{16}$.

Slim basis for this action.

EXHIBIT 172 (May).

[43271. Wm. Bittinger, private, G, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves.]

Gunshot wound left eye and face and resulting loss of left eye and deformity of face.
Pensioned May 31, 1865, at $4 from June 11, 1864. (Discharge).
Increased August 26, 1869, to $6 from April 23, 1869.
Increased December 12, 1872, to $8 from August 12, 1872.
Increased May 18, 1876, to $12 from January 5, 1876.
Increased May 20, 1881, to $14 from April 20, 1881.
Increased January 25, 1884, to $24 from December 5, 1883.
Claim for rerating rejected May 21, 1885.
Increased March 20, 1889, to $36 from March 2, 1889 (special act).
Re-rated May 28, 1889, at $8 from June 12, 1864, discharge; $15 from June 6, 1866: $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883; special act increased $36 from March 2, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

In hospital for disability—loss of eye. April 26, 1865, ½; May 29, 1867, $\frac{2}{8}$; April 23, 1869, ¼; June 9, 1869, original rating too low.
Board August 17, 1872, total.
Board August 6, 1873, $\frac{10}{16}$.
Board January 5, 1876, $\frac{12}{16}$.
Board September 5, 1877, $\frac{13}{16}$.
Board April 20, 1881, $\frac{14}{16}$.

Board November 30, 1881, $\frac{1}{8}$.
Board May 16, 1883, $\frac{1}{8}$.
Board December 5, 1883, equivalent to loss of hand or foot.

This action not warranted on the evidence. Seems to have had its basis in the action of Congress in the special act rather than on evidence of error in former adjudications.

EXHIBIT 173 (May).

[15083. Wm. Weidner, priv., B, 88 Pa. Vol's.]

Gunshot wound of face, fracturing lower jaw.
Pensioned August 8, 1863, at $8 from February 5, 1863; discharge.
Dropped; re-enlisted February 22, 1864.
Renewal November 23, 1866, at $2\frac{2}{3}$ from November 15, 1865; second discharge.
Increase June 6, 1867, to $6 from April 19, 1867.
Increase August 22, 1876, to $8 from July 5, 1876.
Increase rejected April 3, 1880.
Application increase and re-rating filed August 17, 1888. (Jas. B. O'Neil, att'y.)
Re-rated May 18, 1889, at $8 from February 6, 1863, deducting period of second service, February 22, 1864, to November 14, 1865; $10 from March 3, 1873; $12 from July 5, 1876; $14 from March 20, 1880.
Increased to $16 from April 5, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Discharged for the wound and fracture of jaw; disability total. May, 1863, total; September, 1866, $\frac{1}{8}$; April 17, 1867, $\frac{1}{2}$; September 6, 1873, $\frac{3}{4}$; September 7, 1875, $\frac{3}{4}$.
Board, July 5, 1876; total, $8. September 6, 1877, total; March 20, 1880, $\frac{1}{8}$.
Philadelphia board, April 5, 1889, total third grade.

Unauthorized on the ground of error or on the evidence, had the case been in May, 1889, adjudicated for the first time.

EXHIBIT 174 (May).

[106007. Sylvester Cooper, private, A, First Pennsylvania Volunteers].

Fracture of left leg and hip.
Pensioned October 22, 1870, at $4 from September 18, 1864, dis.
Increase rejected August 8, 1878.
Increase rejected March 19, 1879.
Increased February 28, 1882, to $6 from July 23, 1878.
Increase rejected August 5, 1883.
Increase rejected January 4, 1886.
Increase rejected February 13, 1888.
Application for increase and re-rating filed January 15, 1887. (Guy, Plumb & Co., attorneys).
Re-rated May 1, 1889, at $6 from September 18, 1864, dis.; and $8 from December 2, 1885.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 18, 1870, $\frac{1}{2}$; September 11, 1873, $\frac{1}{2}$; September 6, 1875, $\frac{1}{2}$; September 7, 1877, $\frac{1}{2}$; July 23, 1878, $\frac{3}{4}$; March 5, 1879, $\frac{1}{2}$; September 28, 1881, $\frac{3}{4}$.
Board July 11, 1883, $\frac{3}{4}$.
Board December 2, 1885, total.
Boord December 14, 1887, total.
Board February 27, 1889, $\frac{1}{8}$.

NOTE.—The re-rating at $8 was over two rejections of application for increase in which the case had been examined and a judgment reached.
No palpable error.

EXHIBIT 175 (May).

[38748. Wm. A. Sanford, corporal, G, Eleventh New Jersey Vols.]

Loss of index finger of right hand and disease of heart.
Pensioned March 2, 1865, at $2 from April 25, 1864 (discharge), for loss index finger right hand.
Application re-rating filed December 30, 1887. (H. D. Phillips, att'y.)
Re-rated May 31, 1889, at $8 from April 26, 1864; $9 from April 3, 1864.
Increased, $10 from October 24, 1888, for loss of right index finger and disease of heart.
The latter claimed in original declaration filed Nov. 30, '64, but now included for the first time in rating for pension.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge says: "Hypertrophy of heart and general disability developed since enlistment; is unfit for duty in Veteran Reserve Corps;" disability $\frac{3}{4}$. September 12, 1864, total for gunshot wound and heart disease.
New York board, October 24, 1888, $\frac{1}{18}$, loss of finger, $\frac{1}{2}$ total for heart disease.

Unwarranted, or at least doubtful. Claimant rested on the adjudication of 1865 till December, 1887; over twenty-two years.

[EXHIBIT 176 (May).

[44697. Benj. F. Smith, priv., C, 14 Wis. Vols.]

Gunshot wound of head.
Pensioned June 24, 1865, at $2 from July 1, 1863. (Dis.)
Increased August 25, 1874, to $12 from May 20, 1874.
Application for re-rating and increase filed January 21, 1888. (H. M. Gitt, atty.)
Re-rated May 21, 1889, at $8 from July 2, 1863 (dis.), and $12 from May 20, 1874.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge says: "Severe wound in head * * * producing partial paralysis of the arms," etc.; October 3, 1863, $\frac{1}{4}$; May 20, 1874, $12; September 24, 1875, $18; September 22, 1877, $12. Board, April 4, 1888, $\frac{1}{18}$.

No evidence found in this case showing or indicating palpable error. The re-rating was arbitrary.

EXHIBIT 177 (May).

[John Brady, private, D, 38 N. Y. Vols.]

Gunshot wound left wrist.
Pensioned June 13, 1865, at $4 from June 22, 1863. Dis.
Dropped September 4, 1869. Unclaimed.
Restored in November, 1874, at $4, from September 4, 1869.
Increased January 27, 1875, to $8 from October 7, 1874.
Application for re-rating and increase filed January 12, 1889. No attorney.
Re-rated May 21, 1889, at $6 from June 23, 1863; dis.; $8 from October 7, 1874; increased $12 from March 27, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Record of wound: August 19, 1864, $\frac{1}{2}$; board, October 7, 1874, total; board, March 27, 1889, $\frac{1}{18}$. "Can not hold anything in hand."
The ratings were originally in strict accordance with certificates of medical examination.
There was *no* palpable error.

EXHIBIT 178 (May).

[4095. William A. Andrews, private, E, 39th Ill. Vols.]

Gunshot wound right hip and left eye and resulting impairment vision of right eye.
Pensioned April 15, 1865, at $8 from May 16, 1864. Discharge.
Increased September 9, 1867, to $15 from June 6, 1866.
Increased February 15, 1875, to $18 from June 4, 1872.
Reduced to $15 on biennial of 1875.
Increase rejected August 14, 1882.
Increase rejected February 7, 1888.
Application for re-rating filed August 13, 1888. No att'y.
Re-rated May 24, 1889, at $8 from May 17, 1864 (discharge); $15 from June 6, 1866; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability: Discharged for disabilities named, ½; March 25, 1865, total; January 12, 1866, no increase; September 26, 1866, total; August 1, 1867, equivalent to loss of limb; September 5, 1873, total, third grade; December 16, 1876, 1⅝; September 11, 1875, 1⅝; September 13, 1877, 1⅛; May 6, 1882, total, third grade; November 16, 1887, 1⅛; October 17, 1888, 1⅛.

If he was properly increased to $18 from June 4, 1872, the action may be regarded as justifiable.

EXHIBIT 179 (May).

[44687. William H. Nelson, private, B, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteers.]

Gunshot wound left shoulder and resulting abscesses, and gunshot wound left fore-arm and resulting paralysis of little and middle finger.
Pensioned June 24, 1865, at $4 from February 3, 1865, discharge.
Increased July 18, 1871, to $6 from June 7, 1871.
Increased June 26, 1875, to $8 from May 19, 1875.
The above for gunshot wound of left shoulder only.
Re-issue May 15, 1883, at $12 from January 16, 1883, to include gunshot wound of fore-arm.
Increase rejected October 12, 1887.
Application for increase and re-rating filed July 25, 1888.
Re-rated May 28, 1889, at $8 from February 4, 1865 (discharge), and $16 from January 16, 1883.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 14, 1865, ½, gunshot wound shoulder; January 7, 1871, ¾; September 4, 1873, ¾; gunshot wound shoulder; May 19, 1875, total, gunshot wound in shoulder; September 14, 1877, total; June, 1883, total for shoulder, ½ for arm. Board, August 10, 1887, 1⅛ for both. Board, Oct. 31, 1888, 1⅛ for both.

Not warranted; error palpable; or otherwise not apparent in former action.

EXHIBIT 180.

In the case of Charles D. Long, private, Company A, Eighth Michigan Volunteers, certficate No. 10,340, the evidence does not bring the case within the provisions of the act of June 18, 1874. The proviso to that act directs "that the increase of pension shall not be granted by reason of any of the injuries herein specified, unless the same shall have resulted in permanent total helplessness, requiring the regular personal aid and attendance of another person."

It was not the intention of the act of June 18, 1874, that every pensioner who was disabled to the extent of requiring some aid and attendance of a second person should have the rate of pension therein provided. The proviso restricts the act to the cases of persons who require such aid and attendance because of total and permanent helplessness. It does not appear from the evidence that the condition of the pensioner was ever one of total helplessness.

The evidence does not justify the action increasing the pension to $50 per month under the act of June 18, 1874. The pensioner did not allege a condition of total helplessness.

The action increasing the pension to $50 per month and re-rating it from June 4, 1874, was not in accordance with law.

[Cert. No. 10349. Charles D. Long. Pri. Co. A, 8th Michigan Vols.]

Discharged June 23, 1862.

Disability.—Application filed August 5, 1862, in which disability was alleged from amputation of left arm near the shoulder, and "another wound in the abdomen which is still unhealed and the ball not extracted."

Pensioned at $8 per month from June 23, 1862.

Increased to $15 per month from June 6, 1866.

Increased to $18 per month from June 4, 1872.

Increased to $30 per month from March 3, 1883, for loss of left arm.

Increased, August 16, 1884, to $50 per month from March 21, 1884, for amputation of left arm above the elbow and gunshot wound of left hip.

Certificate re-issued May 6, 1889, to allow $50 per month from June 4, 1874, and $72 per month from June 17, 1878, for disability from amputation of the left arm above the elbow and gunshot wound of left hip.

Certificate of disability for discharge dated June 23, 1862, sets forth that Charles D. Long was incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of "disability arising from amputation of left arm, rendered necessary by a gunshot wound received in action at Wilmington Island, Ga., on afternoon of April 16, 1862. Disability, three-fourths, pension.

Board of surgeons of the Pension Office, consisting of Doctors Graham, Grinstead, Gobrecht, in certificate of March 21, 1884, state—

"Applicant lost left arm at the junction of the upper and middle third; wears an artificial arm; stump of arm not tender. This we rate at second grade.

"He had a gun shot wound of left hip, the ball entering directly behind the anterior spinous process of the ilium, and he says that it is lodged in the right groin, and claimed that he could feel it. An examination by us demonstrates that he only felt the pubic bone. The location of the ball can not be found, and whether it is lodged at all depends wholly on his own statements. The alleged seat of entrance of ball is yet open and discharging. The ilium is diseased, and he states that pieces of bone came out. Claims that he needs regular aid and attendance to dress his wound, and that at times it closes up, when he suffers pain until it again opens. It is inconvenient for him to get aid and attendance in dressing the wound. He is a straightforward man, and he has been badly injured. If we should rate the wound of the hip alone we should say it entitles to total."

They rated at "$30 for all disabilities."

Charles D. Long, August 14, 1866, filed application for increase to $15 per month under act of June 6, 1866. In this application he mentions wound of hip.

Charles D. Long filed, September 14, 1874, an application in which he claimed increase of pension to $24 per month, "under the act of Congress of 1874, allowing increase to $24 per month to those who lost an arm above the elbow." No mention made of wound of hip.

The affidavit of Dr. R. N. Murray, filed August 19, 1881, sets forth that the wound of the hip has been continuously open since discharge.

The affidavits of George W. Buckingham, William B. McCreery, Ellen Franklin, George B. Gold, Alma A. Long, Dr. R. N. Murray, Sumner Howard, and Dr. James C. Willson taken in March, 1884, were filed in that month to show that the pensioner required the regular aid and attendance of another person in dressing the wound.

EXHIBIT 181.

In the case of John M. Pinkerton, sergeant Company B, Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, Certificate No. 116952, the action fixing the rate of pension for the period from discharge at $6 per month and at $10 per month from July 7, 1875, was not manifest error and should not have been disturbed.

[Cert. No. 116952. John M. Pinkerton. Sergeant Co. B., 65th Illinois Volunteers.]

Discharged July 13, 1865.

Original application filed, September 23, 1871.

Disability, gunshot wound of right leg and resulting varix.

Pensioned, May 20, 1872, at $6 per month from September 23, 1871.

Arrears allowed July 9, 1879, at $6 per month from July 14, 1865, to September 22, 1871.

Increased, August 27, 1875, to $10 per month from July 7, 1875.

Increased, November 22, 1887, to $12 per month from August 17, 1887.

Application for increase and re-rating filed April 23, 1888, P. J. Lockwood, attorney.

Certificate issued May 21, 1889, to allow $8 per month from July 14, 1865; $16 per month from March 3. 1873; $24 per month from August 17, 1887.

Medical certificates; examining surgeon, Algona, Iowa, January 15, 1872, rated at $\frac{8}{4}$.

Description.—"Wound by minnie-ball, penetrating right leg on the internal border of the upper part of middle third of the tibia, carrying away part of the bone, passing directly backwards, fracturing the fibula. I find spongy enlargement of the tibia at the wound. Cicatrix exceedingly tender, the muscles of the limb are flabby, the limb is slightly atrophied and crooked, and is continually prickling with numbness, and on slight exertion becomes very painful, causing great lameness."

Same surgeon, December 17, 1873, rates at $\frac{8}{4}$.

He gives same description of wound as in certificate of January 15, 1872, and adds: "On slight exertion is painful, causing great lameness. Since last examination I find there has been a large ulcer on the tibia below point of wound."

Same surgeon, July 7, 1875, rates at $\frac{12}{8}$.

The surgeon states: "The ball entered the leg on the internal border of the upper part of the middle third of tibia, carrying away a part of the bone, passing backward and outward fracturing the fibula. I find spongy enlargement of the tibia at the seat of the wound. The cicatrix of entrance is exquisitely tender. The muscles are flabby and the limb is crooked and smaller than its fellow. There is continued numbness from about 3 inches below the wound along the track of the posterior tibial nerve to the inner side of the ankle, also on the foot, but not so severe. Exertion on the feet causes much pain. He is often quite lame. Since last examination there has been two small ulcers below the wound. The cicatrix is more tender. Last week there was much swelling, and to-day there is still some swelling.

"I find the disability entitles him to $12 per month. He has never been rated high enough for his injury.

Same surgeon, September 11, 1877, in biennial certificate says: "In my opinion the pensioner's disability continues at $\frac{12}{8}$, entitling him to $10 per month."

After stating the point of entrance and exit of ball as in former certificate, the surgeon says: "I find spongy enlargement of the tibia at the seat of the wound. The cicatrix of entrance is very tender indeed. The limb looks crooked and is half an inch larger than the other. At previous examinations the limb was much smaller. It appears swollen and he complains of more pain in it. Complains of continued numbness in the posterior part of the leg and prickling of the foot. When he walks I see he steps mostly on the front part of the foot, not coming down firmly onthe heel, as with the other foot. At times I see him quite lame."

Board at Rapid City, Dak., August 17, 1887, rated third grade.

Board at Rapid City, Dak., July 18, 1888, rated third grade.

Action of the Medical Division on November 18, 1887:

"Approved for gunshot wound of right leg and resulting varix $\frac{12}{8}$ from August 17, 1887.

"J. E. C.
"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*"

Action of the Medical Division on May 14, 1889:

"Approved for gunshot wound of right leg and resulting varicose veins $\frac{8}{18}$ from discharge to March 3, 1873, $\frac{16}{8}$ to August 17, 1887, 3d grade thereafter.

"GOODLOVE.
"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*

"WOODMAN, *M. E.*"

EXHIBIT 182.

In the case of Lewis Duncan, private Company B, Eighteenth Kentucky Volunteers, Certificate No. 23026, the rate of pension allowed on the original certificate was in accordance with the extent of the applicant's disability as set forth in the certificate of the examining surgeon, and the pension was increased from time to time in accordance with the degree of his disability as set forth in the surgeon's certificates, made under the several claims for increase.

The history of the case as set forth in the certificates of surgical examination shows that the pensioner's disability has increased. The character of his disability is not such as to exempt his case from the provision of section 4698½ of the Revised Statutes relative to the commencement of increase of pension.

The rate allowed for the period prior to June 6, 1866, was in accord with the evidence, and there was no manifest error in the allowance. It should, therefore, not have been disturbed.

The certificates of examination by the board of surgeons at Cincinnati, Ohio, made on the 13th of October, 1882, February, 1885, June 20, 1886, and December 1, 1886, show that the disability increased during the period covered by said certificates, but was not at the last-mentioned date equivalent to the loss of a hand.

The re-rating of the pension from June 6, 1866, at the rate for a disability equivalent to the loss of a hand is not sustained by the evidence, and was in violation of section 4698½ of the Revised Statutes, which directs that "no increase of pension shall be allowed to commence prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate *establishing the same*, made under the pending claim for increase."

[Cert. No. 23026. Lewis Duncan. Private, Co. B, 18 Kentucky Volunteers.]

Discharged January 22, 1863.
Disability, gunshot wound of left arm.
Pensioned January 25, 1864, at $4 per month from January 22, 1863.
Re-enlisted September 1, 1863. Discharged April 18, 1865.
Renewed at $4 per month from April 19, 1865.
Increased May 17, 1876, to $6 per month from February 21, 1876.
Increased January 8, 1883, to $8 per month from December 13, 1882.
Increased March 16, 1885, to $12 per month from February 18, 1885.
Increased January 16, 1888, to $18 per month from November 9, 1887.

Application for increase and re-rating filed June 27, 1888. Maring & Slusher, Columbus, Ind.

Certificate issued May 23, 1889, to allow $8 per month from January 23, 1863; $15 per month from June 6, 1866; $18 per month from June 4, 1872; $24 per month from March 3, 1883; $36 per month from August 4, 1886; deducting from September 1, 1863, to April 18, 1865, inclusive. Disability, "Gunshot wound of left arm, and resulting total disability of same."

Medical certificates: Certificate of disability for discharge rates ½.

Examining surgeon, John N. Wilson, Williamstown, Ky. July 16, 1873, rated at one-half (½). He says: "The ball entered a little to the left and above point of scapula, passed forward about 4 inches and made its exit, entering the arm and passing through it. The arm is smaller than the other, and the fingers are drawn, the third and fourth ones nearly upon the palm of hand. The arm is weakened and the use of hand very much impaired. He also complains of pain in left lung, but I think it is doubtful whether the pain is caused by the wound."

Examining Surgeon John M. Wilson, Williamstown, Ky., February 21, 1876, rated at ¾. He says: "All the fingers of left hand are drawn toward the palm of the hand. There is partial loss of sensation in back of hand and partial loss of muscular power. The fingers can be straightened by force, but immediately assume crooked position when force is withdrawn."

Same surgeon, September 4, 1877 (biennial certificate), rated at ¾.

Examining surgeon, Georgetown, Ky., February 8, 1882, says pensioner is entitled to "$6 per month, perhaps more." He says: "At present his left hand is so anchylosed that he can only partially open his thumb and forefinger. His disability is permanent. I think his fore-arm is slightly diminished in size, and he says he has pain in the shoulder and breast."

Board at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 13, 1882, rated total. They say: "Marked atrophy of arm and fore-arm muscles—1 inch round middle of arm, nearly as much around junction of middle and upper third of fore-arm; three-eighths inch above the wrist. Inability to extend little, ring, and middle fingers. Decided atrophy of all parts supplied by the ulna nerve. Great sensitiveness of arm and fore-arm.

Board at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 18, 1885, rated at ⅞.

Board at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 20, 1886, rated at ⅞. They say: "Hand almost useless."

Board at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 1, 1886, rated at ⅞.

Board of surgeons, Falmouth, Ky., October 10, 1888, rated at $30 per month. They say: "The whole arm is tender to the touch, his fingers are contracted convulsively, he can not open his hand except by the use of his right hand, the pulse of the arm is almost wanting. At biceps the right measures 1¼ inches more than the left. His arm is almost a total loss to him."

EXHIBIT 183 (May).

In the case of Dwight D. Wilbur, private, Company G, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, certificate No. 61133, the ratings given in the certificate granting the original pension and the certificates granting increase from time to time were in accord with the views of the examining surgeons set forth in the certificates of medical examination. The questions as to the rates of pension for the period over which the re-rating extended were determined years since in accordance with the evidence then on file, and it was in violation of the rules laid down in decisions of the Department to disturb them.

[Cert. No. 61135. Dwight D Wilber. Private, Co. G, 137 New York Vols.]

Discharged June 30th, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of right hand.
Pensioned, April 5, 1866, at $4 per month from June 30, 1865.
Increased, June 14, 1872, to $6 per month from February 15, 1872.
Increased, January 14, 1877, to $12 per month from May 25, 1877.
Increased, December 31, 1884, to $24 per month from October 22, 1884.
Application for re-rating filed October 2, 1888. Asks $24 per month from discharge. No attorney.
Certificate issued, May 1, 1889, to allow $8 per month from July 1, 1865; $16 per month from March 3, 1873; $24 per month from October 22, 1884; $30 per month from August 4, 1886.
Medical certificates.—Examining surgeon, Owego, N. Y., February 16, 1866, rated at ¼. He says: "The ball entered near the upper end of the metacarpal bone of the thumb, passed transversely, fracturing the metacarpal bones of the fore and middle finger, and made its exit at last named point, disabling the thumb and forefinger. The thumb can not be brought in contact with the palm; the forefingers can not be flexed at the metacarpal articulation. The hand can not grasp anything firmly, as an axhelve or the like."
Same surgeon, February 15, 1872, rated at ¾. He says: "The ball passed through the metacarpal bones of the thumb, fore and middle fingers, about their middle, greatly impairing the action and strength of the thumb and of all the fingers of the right hand, but more especially that of the forefinger and thumb. The index finger is nearly powerless. The thumb is materially disabled in its motion of adduction and abduction and flexion. The thumb and forefinger can not be flexed so as to touch the palm within half an inch. The forefinger is useless, so far as labor is concerned. The hand is somewhat disfigured on its dorsum, and the forearm is diminished in size compared with left arm."
Examining surgeon, Coalburgh, W. Va., March 25, 1877, rated at ⅜ of third grade, ⅛.
Examining surgeon, Huntington, W. Va., January 13, 1882, rated at ⅛.
Board at Bismarck, Dak., October 22, 1884, rated at total third grade for gunshot wound of hand.
Board at Bismarck, Dak., January 9, 1889, rated total third grade for gunshot wound of right hand.
Action of medical division.—"Approved for gunshot wound of right hand with resulting total disability of same ⅛ from discharge to March 3, 1873, ⅛ to October 22, 1884; third grade to August 4, 1886, and $30 thereafter. (See decision of the honorable Secretary in Charles W. Harrington case.
No. 39989.

"J. E. C. JOHN CAMPBELL.

"J. W. RAYMOND, *Medical Examiner.*"

EXHIBIT 184 (May).

In the case of William H. Knowlton, private, Company G, Thirtieth Maine Volunteers, certificate No. 130005, the original allowance was made in accordance with the surgeon's certificate made under the claim, and increase was granted from time to time in accordance with the certificates of examining surgeons made under the several applications for increase.
The rates allowed in the certificate issued May 7, 1889, were largely in excess of the rates set forth in the examining surgeon's certificates made prior to 1884. The re-rating was therefore in violation of the rules laid down in decisions of the Department upon the subject of re-rating pensions.

[Cert. No. 130005. William H. Knowlton, Priv. Co. G, 30th Maine Vols.]

Discharged July 3, 1865.
Disability.—Asthma and resulting disease of heart.
Pensioned September 19, 1874, at $6 per month from June 1, 1874.
Arrears allowed at $6 per month from July 4, 1865, to May 31, 1874.
Increased September 15, 1880, to $8 per month from August 23, 1880.
Increased May 17, 1881, to $12 per month from April 5, 1881.
Increased February 28, 1884, to $24 per month from November 23, 1883.
Increased March 16, 1886, to $30 per month from January 13, 1886.
Application for increase and re-rating filed April 25, 1888. J. W. Morris, attorney.
Certificate issued May 7, 1889, to allow $8 per month from July 4, 1865; $15 per month from June 6, 1866; $18 per month from June 4, 1872; $24 per month from March 3, 1883; $30 per month from November 28, 1883.
Medical certificates.—Examining surgeon, Belfast, Me., October 10, 1872, rated at ¾.
Same surgeon, July 2, 1873, rated at ¾ for chronic bronchitis and asthma.
Examining surgeon, Freedom, Me., August 4, 1874, rated at ¾.
Examining surgeon, Belfast, Me., October 27, 1875, rated (biennial) ¾.
Same surgeon, September 5, 1887, rated at ¾.
Examining surgeon (Fletcher), Belfast, Me., August 23, 1880, rated at total.
Same surgeon, April 5, 1881, rated at ⅜ of third grade, $12.
Board at Belfast, January 3, 1883, rated ⅞ of third grade, $14.
Board at Bangor, Me., November 28, 1883, rated at third rate, $24.
Board at Belfast, January 13, 1886, say unfit for manual labor, $30.
Special examination by Dr. Elmer Small, Belfast, Me. Rate second grade.
Action of Medical Division.—"Approved for asthma and resulting disease of heart at ⅞ from discharge to June 6, 1866, third grade to November 28, 1883, and second grade thereafter.

"E. A. GIBBS,
Medical Examiner.
"JOHN CAMPBELL,
Medical Referee.

"APRIL 25, 1889."

EXHIBIT 185 (May).

[Cert. No. 50299. Francis Morrison, Private Company H, 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers.]

Discharged June 17, 1865.
Disability, wound of chest.
Pensioned, September 30, 1865, at $8 per month from June 17, 1865.
Increased, January 28, 1867, to $15 per month from June 6, 1866.
Increased, January 30, 1874, to $18 per month from June 4, 1874.
Increased, April 17, 1883, to $24 per month from March 3, 1883.
Increased, June 15, 1885, to $30 per month from February 25, 1885.
Application for increase and re-rating filed 1887. No attorney.
Certificate issued May 29, 1889, to allow $8 per month from June 18, 1865; $20 per month from June 6, 1866; $24 per month from June 4, 1872; $30 per month from March 3, 1883.
CERTIFICATES OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.—Examining surgeon: Uniontown, Pa., July 27, 1865. Rated total. He states, "There is a perforating wound on right side of chest. The lung was wounded and for weeks there was escape of air from the wound. Both openings are still fistulous. There is considerable contraction of right side of chest. The legs and feet are very œdematous and the patient's condition is one of much feebleness."
Examining surgeon: Uniontown, Pa., January 17, 1867. Rated third grade, $15. He says, "These wounds are still open and discharge pus, and air also at times issues therefrom, showing clearly that the substance of the lungs was penetrated. The right side of the chest is very much sunken and the respiration in it is very feeble. He has troublesome cough and purulent expectoration, and the right lung is seriously diseased. He is emaciated and feeble and the disease of his lung will, at no distant period, destroy his life. His personal condition is clearly the result of his wound."
Same surgeon, in biennial certificate, September 3, 1873, rated total third grade, $18. The surgeon states, "He is totally unable to perform manual labor."
Same surgeon in certificate filed November 10, 1874, after describing this pensioner's condition, states "he is totally unable to perform any manual labor, he having to move about slowly and with caution on account of impaired respiration."
Examining surgeon, Uniontown, Pa., December 16, 1874, rates at total third grade

§18. He describes disability as follows: "Gunshot wound anterior part of thorax. The ball entered 2 inches below right clavicler and passed downwards and emerged 2 inches outside of nipple. It penetrated the thoracic cavity and has left a fistulous opening, through which, on forcible expectoration, air and pus are discharged. The wound has evidently interfered with the return of blood to the heart. In 1866 the veins over the anterior part of the body from the mannuary region down to the pubic region were enormously enlarged and knotted, and all over the lower extremities they were large and the limbs permanently enlarged and discolored. The veins are now not so much enlarged over the body and thighs, but below the knee the whole limbs are very much swollen and discolored with severe cicatrices from ulcers. Walking or standing increases the swelling."

Examining surgeon at Uniontown, Pa., in biennial certificate of September 6, 1875, rated at total third grade, but states pensioner is totally unable to perform manual labor, as walking across the room accelerates the pulse from 72 to 120 or 130.

Same surgeon in biennial of September 12, 1877, rates at third grade. He states "that pensioner is totally unable to perform manual labor. Pulse 80, resting; 112, standing, and very feeble."

Examining surgeon, Uniontown, Pa., December 26, 1881, rated at $24 per month.

Board at Connellsville, Pa., February 25, 1885, rated second grade.

Board at Connellsville, Pa., February 16, 1887, rated second grade.

Exhibit 186 (May).

Certificate No. 23678. Marcellus Whitney, private Company B, Fourteenth Maine Volunteers.]

Discharged, May 19, 1862.

Disability, partial paralysis and disease of lungs and throat.

Pensioned February 9, 1864, at $4 per month from June 29, 1863.

Dropped March 3, 1864. Restored from March 4, 1864, at $4 per month.

Arrears allowed at $4 per month, from May 20, 1862.

Increased February 3, 1885, to $14 per month from November 19, 1884, for partial paralysis and disease of lungs.

Application for increase and re-rating filed August 13, 1887. P. J. Lockwood, attorney.

Certificate issued May 20, 1889, to allow $8 per month from May 20, 1862; $17 per month from November 19, 1884; and $24 per month from October 26, 1887.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon, Augusta, Me., July 27, 1863, rated at $\frac{3}{4}$. He says: "Had pneumonia, erysipelas, and diphtheria. As results of latter disease, has partial paralysis of both sensation and motion of upper and lower extremities and considerable disability."

Examining surgeon, Belfast, Me., Oct. 12, 1863, rated $\frac{1}{2}$. He says: "There is tenderness over the lower part of the spine, a partial paralysis of the nerves of sensation of both extremities, which is doubtless a sequence of diphtheria. The right lung has a low degree of inflammation; both conditions seem to be improving."

Examining surgeon at Thorndike Station, Me., August 30, 1879, rated $\frac{3}{4}$.

Board at Belfast, Me., May 10, 1882, rated $\frac{2}{3}$ third grade; $\frac{10}{18}$ for disease of lungs; $\frac{1}{4}$ for numbness of left side.

Board at Belfast, Me., November 19, 1884, rated $\frac{3}{4}$ for disease of lungs, total for paralysis, $\frac{14}{18}$.

Board at Belfast, Me., October 26, 1887, rated $\frac{12}{18}$ for diseases of throat, total for lung disease, $\frac{1}{3}$ for partial paralysis, third grade. "Equivalent to loss of a hand or foot."

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for partial paralysis and disease of lungs third grade from October 26, 1887; disease of throat $\frac{4}{18}$; combined not to exceed third grade. Combined rating not to exceed $\frac{17}{18}$ prior to October 26, 1887."

ACTION OF LEGAL BOARD.

"Approved for partial paralysis and disease of lungs and throat. Pension for disease of throat to commence May 20, 1862."

EXHIBIT 187 (May).

[Cert. No. 16712. Mathias Thomas, private, Co. A, 13th Mo. Cav.]

Discharged December 25, 1862.
Original application filed January 24, 1863.
Disability, gunshot wound of left side and back.
Pensioned September 4, 1863, at $4 from December 25, 1862.
Increased April 20, 1872, to $8 per month from October 12, 1871.
Increased October 12, 1877, to $12 per month from March 9, 1877.
Application for increase and re-rating filed September 19, 1888, T. M. Rice. (Boonville, Mo., attorney.)
Certificate issued May 13, 1889, to allow $8 per month from December 26, 1862, and $12 per month from March 9, 1877.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon, Jefferson City, Mo., August 26, 1863, rated at one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$).
He says: "Missile, supposed to be a minie ball, struck left side of body behind and between crest of ilium and short ribs, passed through latissimus dorsi and beneath the spinal column, and escaped 2 inches to right of spine, ranging slightly downward in region of kidney, probably injuring kidney or ureter."
Examining surgeon, Boonville, Mo., October 12, 1871, rated total, $8 (total).
After stating location of wound this surgeon says: "There is a lack of sensibility in the left leg, and also in the capillary circulation, which, in my opinion, is caused by the wound."
Examining surgeon, Fayette, Mo., February 11, 1872, rated at $8 (total) for varix of left thigh and leg.
He says: "I see no positive connection between the wound and varix, but upon his representations take this as being the fact."
Examining surgeon, Boonville, Mo., September 7, 1873, says disability continues at total (total).
The surgeon states: "The left leg is enlarged and a large ulcer formed at middle third of leg. There is yet pain near the hip, and in my opinion the soldier is entitled to an increase of pension."
Examining surgeon, Boonville, Mo., in biennial, September 27, 1875, says the disability continues at total (total).
Same surgeon, in biennial certificate, September 4, 1877, rated at total (total).
He found numbness of left limb and varicocele of left testicle.
Examining surgeon, Sedalia, Mo., September 22, 1881, says: Gunshot of lumbar region; ball entered 2 inches to right of spine and passed to left and outwards, making exit 2 inches above crest of ilium. The result is extensive varicose veins of left limb with numerous ulcerations, the limb being very much tumefied the circumference of calf being 20 inches. This applicant is almost entirely helpless. He rated total, third grade, $18 (third grade)."
Board at Sedalia, Mo., November 26, 1884, rated eight-eighteenths ($\frac{8}{18}$).
They found "varicose condition of vessels of left leg from ankle to middle of thigh, largest in popliteal space, from 4 to 8 lines in diameter; also a large, open ulcer over the ankle. Slightly varicose condition of vessels of right leg, also cicatrix from former ulcer. Varicose condition of veins, not necessarily the result of wounds. Claimant presents the appearance of a beer drinker."
Board at Sedalia, Mo., March 9, 1887, say that the pensioner's condition from the wound and varicose veins entirely disables him from manual labor.
They rate for gunshot wound and results second grade (second grade).
Board at Boonville, Mo., March 27, 1889, rated $\frac{8}{18}$ for varicose ulcer and $\frac{4}{18}$ for injury to back.

MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gunshot wound of left side and back $\frac{8}{18}$ from discharge to March 9, 1887, and $\frac{12}{18}$ thereafter.
Varicose veins of legs shown on examination not accepted as results. No further increase."

J. E. C.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
Medical Referee.
J. D. MORGAN,
Medical Examiner.

EXHIBIT 188 (May).

[Certificate No. 103432. Ephraim Forrest, sergeant, Company I, Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.]

Discharged November 23, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound of left thigh.
Pensioned June 16, 1870, at $8 per month from November 24, 1865.
Reduced to $4 per month from June 4, 1873.
Increased February 8, 1875, to $8 per month from November 4, 1874.
Application for increase and re-rating filed August 9, 1888. (Nathan N. Spence, Muncie, Ind., attorney.)
Certificate issued May 14, 1889, to allow $8 per month from November 24, 1864; $12 per month from October 17, 1888.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of disability for discharge rates (total).
Examining surgeon, Muncie, Ind., April 27, 1867, rated total.
Examining surgeon, Muncie, Ind., March 29, 1870, rated total.
Examining surgeon, Muncie, Ind., in biennial certificate of September 4, 1873, states that the disability continues at one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$).
Board at Indianapolis, Ind., November 4, 1874, rated total.
Board at Muncie, Ind., October 17, 1888, rates twelve-eighteenths ($\frac{12}{18}$).

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gun-shot wound of left thigh eight-eighteenths from discharge to October 17, 1888, twelve-eighteenths thereafter."

"GOODLOVE.
"WOODMAN,
"*Medical Examiner.*"

EXHIBIT 189 (May.)

[Cert. No. 104450. Thomas Smith. Private Co. H, 15th Indiana Vols.]

Discharged June 25, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound of left hand.
Pensioned July 20, 1870, at $3 per month from Jan. 13, 1870, increased May 29, 1877, to $6 per month from Feb. 14, 1876.
Arrears allowed Aug. 5, 1879, at $3 per month from June 26, 1864, to January 12, 1870.
Application for increase and re-rating filed October 22, 1888. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)
Certificate issued May 31, 1889, to allow $4 per month from June 26, 1864, $6 per month from Feb. 12, 1870, and $8 per month from Dec. 19, 1888.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon, Rutland, Indiana, February 12, 1870, rated at three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$).
Same surgeon in biennial certificate, September 11, 1873, rated at three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$).
Same surgeon, February 14, 1876, rated three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$). He says in this certificate: "I do not think the disability was rated as high as it should have been."
Board at Kansas City, Mo., December 19, 1888, rated at ten-eighteenths ($\frac{10}{18}$).

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gunshot wound left hand, $\frac{4}{18}$ from discharge to February 12, 1870, $\frac{6}{18}$ to December 19, 1888, and $\frac{8}{18}$ thereafter.

"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*
"WOODMAN,
"*Medical Examiner.*"

EXHIBIT 190 (May).

[Certificate 138239. Lewis E. Hatch, corporal, Co. D, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry.]

Discharged July 18, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound of left arm.
Original application filed March 16, 1875.
Pensioned March 8, 1876, at $3 per month from March 16, 1875.
Arrears allowed April 30, 1879, at $3 per month from July 16, 1864, to March 15, 1875.
Application for increase and re-rating filed May 8, 1888. (Geo. W. Van Lauren, jr., Iowa.)
Certificate issued May 31, 1889, to allow $4 per month from July 16, 1864, and $8 per month from July 18, 1888.
Examining surgeon, Faribault, Minn., July 7, 1875, rated at $\frac{1}{2}$.
Examining surgeon, Owatonna, Minn., in biennial, December 8, 1877, says his disability continued at $\frac{8}{8}$.
Board at Faribault, Minn., July 18, 1888, rated at $\frac{1}{4}$.
Board at Austin, Minn., July 18, 1888, rated at $\frac{8}{18}$.

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gunshot wound of left arm, at $\frac{4}{18}$ from discharge to July 18, 1888, and $\frac{8}{18}$ thereafter.

"J. E. C.
"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*
"WOODMAN,
"*Medical Examiner.*"

EXHIBIT 191 (May).

[Certificate 123623. Joseph Coats, private, Company F, 27th Iowa Volunteers.]

Discharged April 2, 1863.
Disability, spinal meningitis.
Pensioned June 12, 1873, at $8 per month from February 17, 1873, and at $16 per month from March 3, 1873.
Arrears allowed at $6 per month from April 3, 1863, and at $8 per month from June 6, 1866.
Reduced to $12 per month September, 1875.
Certificate issued December 16, 1885, to allow $16 per month from November 18, 1885.
Application for increase and re-rating filed October, 1888. (J. W. Morris, city, attorney.)
Certificate issued May 8, 1889, to allow $8 per month from April 3, 1863; $15 per month from June 6, 1866; $18 per month from June 4, 1872; $24 per month from March 3, 1883.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of disability for discharge, April 2, 1863, sets forth that the soldier could not walk without assistance.
Examining surgeon, Independence, Iowa, April 16, 1873, rated at $\frac{16}{18}$.
Same surgeon, June 11, 1874, biennial, rated at $\frac{16}{18}$.
The surgeon states: "He is unable to do hard manual labor. He is improving gradually from the relief of body and mind afforded by the pension, and may next year have his pension reduced if the improvement should seem permanent."
Same surgeon, June 9, 1875, rated at $\frac{16}{18}$. He says: "Pensioner is not able to perform manual labor."
Same surgeon, September 7, 1875, rated at $\frac{12}{18}$.
Same surgeon, June 9, 1876, rated at $\frac{12}{18}$.
Same surgeon, June 11, 1877, rated at $\frac{12}{18}$.
Same surgeon, September 8, 1877, rated at $\frac{16}{18}$.
Same surgeon, February 6, 1878, rated at $\frac{16}{18}$.
Board of surgeons at West Union, Ohio, November 18, 1885, rated at $\frac{15}{18}$.
Board of surgeons at McGregor, Iowa, January 16, 1889, rated at 3d grade.

EXHIBIT 192 (May).

[Certificate No. 23590. Theodore Searing, Private Co. K, Seventh N. J. Vols.]

Discharged December 19, 1863.
Disability, gunshot wound through right arm and side.
Pensioned, February 6, 1864, at $5.33⅓ from November 20, 1863.
Reduced to $4 per month from March 4, 1869, in September, 1869.
Increased, February 12, 1883, to $6 per month from January 17, 1883.
Application for increase and re-rating filed September 19, 1888. (H. D. Phillips, attorney.)
Certificate issued May 21, 1889, to allow $6 per month from November 2, 1863, and $8 per month from April 28, 1886.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of disability for discharge says, "Disability complete."
Examining surgeon, Morristown, N. J., biennial, September 4, 1873, rates ½. "Disability consists of pain on use of limb."
Same surgeon, September 4, 1875, biennial, rates at ½.
Examining surgeon at (not stated), November 27, 1863, rates at ⅜.
Examining surgeon, Morristown, N. J., September 4, 1877, rates at ½. Surgeon says, "His present rate, in my opinion, is correct."
Same surgeon, September 27, 1881, rates at ½.
Board at Newark, N. J., January 17, 1883, rated ¾.
Board at Newark, N. J., April 28, 1886, rated total.
Board at Jersey City, N. J., rated total.

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for g. s. w. through right arm and side $\frac{6}{18}$ from discharge to April 28, 1886, $\frac{8}{18}$ thereafter.

"JOHN CAMPBELL.
"WOODMAN, *Medical Examiner.*"

EXHIBIT 193 (May).

[Certificate No. 31827. Lewis G. Archer, private Company B, 8 Missouri Volunteers.]

Discharged December 17, 1862.
Disability, gunshot wound of right side.
Pensioned August 20, 1864, at $6 per month from April 4, 1864.
Arrears allowed at $6 per month from December 18, 1862.
Dropped; restored May 16, 1871, at $6.
Reduced to $4 per month on the biennial of 1877.
Application for re-rating filed December 3, 1888. (D. O. Driscoll, attorney.)
Certificate issued May 25, 1889, to allow $6 per month from December 18, 1862, and $8 per month from January 30, 1889.
Examining surgeon, May 8, 1864, rates three-fourths (¾).
Board at St. Louis, Mo., in biennial certificate of September 4, 1873, rated three-fourths (¾).
Board at St. Louis, Mo., November 17, 1875, rated at total.
Examining surgeon, Wellsville, Mo., September 4, 1877, rated one-half (biennial) (½).
Board at St. Louis, Mo., July 7, 1886, rated one-fourth (¼).
Board at Leavenworth, Kans., January 30, 1889, rated eight-eighteenths ($\frac{8}{18}$).

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gunshot wound of right side, $\frac{6}{18}$ from discharge to January 30, 1889, $\frac{8}{18}$ thereafter.

"J. E. C.
"A. R. COOLIDGE."

"MAY 16, 1889."

EXHIBIT 194 (May).

[Certificate No. 78915. Ira Sinks, private Co. C, 1st Ohio Vols.]

Discharged October 11, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound of left shoulder.
Pensioned March 22, 1867, at $2 per month from January 29, 1866.
Re-issued August 30, 1869, to allow $2 per month from October 12, 1864.
Increased December 2, 1874, to $4 per month from August 5, 1874.
Increased April 7, 1875, to $6 per month from February 3, 1875.
Increased November 20, 1876, to $10 per month from September 27, 1876.
Application for increase and re-rating filed March 31, 1888. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)
Certificate issued May 8, 1889, to allow $6 per month from October 12, 1864; $10 per month from September 27, 1876.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Dr. Adam Jewett, examining surgeon, Dayton, Ohio, in certificate of October 30, 1866, states that applicant was severely wounded with a fragment of a shell, fracturing left scapula. Wound perfectly healed, but applicant alleges existence of pains, especially in damp weather, and weakness in the shoulder interfering with various kinds of labor."

He rated at one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$).

Examining surgeon, Piqua, Ohio, in certificate of March 23, 1868, rated at one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$).

He describes the disability as follows: "A piece of shell struck the back part of the shoulder carrying away the lower portion of the scapula. There is at present considerable atrophy and destruction of mucles at the seat of the wound; also the motion of the joint is impeded. Occasional abscesses."

Examining surgeon, Dayton, Ohio, in certificate of June 5, 1869, rated at one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Board at Dayton, Ohio, August 5, 1874, rated at one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$).

They say, "There is a large depressed scar in the left scapular region, lower part, and a scar as from an incision near the lower angle of scapula. This latter made by incision of an abcess from which Dr. Sabin, who attended him, testifies that spicula of bone were recently discharged. No impediment to use of shoulder joint, but he alleges that he can not use the left arm with freedom on account of pain in scapular region interfering with free use of arm in his present business, carpentering."

Board at Dayton, Ohio, February 3, 1875, rated at three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$).

They remark in their certificate, "We think the former rating was too low."

Board at Dayton, Ohio, September 27, 1876, rated at twelve-eighteenths ($\frac{12}{18}$).

They state that the bone is diseased; that there has just been an abscess which communicated with it. "It is still tender and swollen. It has formed an abscess several times before, and has not been thoroughly healed for several years. There have been several spicula of bone discharged. His shoulder-joint is much impaired in its usefulness, and his trouble is increasing."

Examining surgeon at Troy, Ohio, in biennial certificate September 29, 1877, rated at ten-eighteenths ($\frac{10}{18}$).

He describes the wound as follows: "A shell wound of lower part of scapula. A large and tender cicatrized surface. The wound frequently opens and discharges large quantities of pus. The result is a disabled condition of left shoulder and entire left arm."

Board at Dayton, Ohio, in certificate of March 27, 1889, rated at ten-eighteenths ($\frac{10}{18}$).

EXHIBIT 195 (May).

[Certificate No. 133786. William H. Ogden, private Company G, Ninth Indiana Volunteers.]

Discharged September 28, 1865.
Original application filed June 27, 1873.
Disability, gunshot wound of head and *resulting diabetes*.
Pensioned June 4, 1875, at $2 per month from December 22, 1873.
Arrears allowed September 20, 1879, at $2 per month from September 29, 1865.
Increased September 2, 1876, to $4 per month from June 7, 1876

Increased November 20, 1877, to $8 per month from October 3, 1877.
Increased May 26, 1886, to $12 per month from March 17, 1886.
Application for increase and re-rating filed November 23, 1888.
A. J. Roush, attorney, La Fayette, Indiana.
Certificate issued May 10, 1889, to allow $4 per month from September 29, 1865; $8 per month from October 3, 1877; $12 per month from March 17, 1886; and $16 per month from December 26, 1888.

CERTIFICATES OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Examining surgeon, Monticello, Indiana, in certificate of October 15, 1873, rates at one-fourth (¼).
The surgeon states: "This man was shot in the head, posterior to frontal eminence. Slight depression of bone. Cicatrix not disfiguring and one inch long from before backwards. A glancing shot.
"Entitled to $2 per month."
Board at La Fayette, Indiana, June 7, 1876, rated total ($8).
He describes the wound as follows: "Gunshot wound of forehead. Ball struck forehead one inch above frontal eminence. Frontal bone fracture. Pensioner troubled with attacks of vertigo. Complains of constant pain in the head, especially in the hot months. Not able to follow his avocation of farmer during the summer."
Same board in biennial certificate September 5, 1877, rated at one-half (½).
Same board in certificate of October 3, 1877, made under application for increase rated at total ($8).
They say, "He has attacks of vertigo when exposed to the sun."
Board at La Fayette, Ind., March 17, 1886, rated ½ for wound of head, rated at ½ for disease of kidneys. (Total.)
(Total for rheumatism and disease of heart.)
Board of surgeons, Delphi, Ind., November 9, 1887, rated at $\frac{2}{8}$ for gunshot wound and results ($\frac{2}{8}$).
Board at La Fayette, Ind., December 26, 1888, rated at $\frac{8}{18}$ for wound of head, $\frac{2}{18}$ for disease of heart, $\frac{4}{18}$ for rheumatism, $\frac{2}{18}$ for diabetes.
Making for the disability for which the pension is paid ($\frac{10}{18}$).

EXHIBIT 196 (May).

[Cert. No. 135981. Charles G. Clow, private Co. B, 113th New York Vols., N. Y. H'y Art.].

Discharged June 16, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of both thighs.
Pensioned September 27, 1875, at $4 per month from February 27, 1875.
Arrears allowed at $4 per month from June 17, 1865.
Increased May 27, 1878, to $6 per month from May 9, 1878.
Application for increase and re-rating filed December 1, 1887.
H. A. B. Cortz, attorney, Washington, D. C.
Certificate issued May 21, 1889, to allow $6 per month from June 17, 1865, and $8 per month from May 11, 1887.

CERTIFICATES OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Examining surgeon at Hudson, N. Y., May 19, 1875, rated at one-half (½).
He describes wound as follows: "Gunshot wound of both legs, ball entering at the posterior inner surface of the right thigh, upper third, slightly lacerating the integuments and passing through the muscles of the internal femoral region of left thigh. Disability from slight contraction and cicatrization of the adductor muscles of left thigh. No disability from injury to the right thigh."
Same surgeon in biennial certificate of September 6, 1877, gives same description and same rate (½).
Same surgeon May 9, 1878, rates at three-fourths (¾).
Board at Albany, N. Y., May 11, 1887, rated at three-fourths for wounds of both thighs (¾).
Board at Pittfield, Mass., March 13, 1889, rated at three-fourths (¾).

EXHIBIT 197 (May).

[Certificate No. 134004. Francis M. Lynch, private Co. K, Seventh West Virginia Volunteers].

Discharged March 28, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right thigh.
Pensioned June 9, 1875, at $4 from July 5, 1873.
Arrears allowed from March 29, 1865, to July 4, 1873, at $4 per month.
Increased April 18, 1878, to $6 per month from March 15, 1878.
Application for increase and re-rating filed February 25, 1889. (Henry M. Gitt, attorney.)
Certificate issued May 21, 1889, to allow $8 per month from March 29, 1865.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon, September, 1873, Middlebourne, W. Va., rated at ½. He says: "The ball entered on the anterior and outer surface of the right thigh, one inch above the center, passed inwards and upwards and backwards, and passed out just below and a little behind the left ischium. The sartorius muscle is structurally and functionally much injured."

Examining surgeon, Middlebourne, W. Va., in bienniel certificate of September 8, 1877, says "the pensioner's disability continues at ¾, $6." He says: "This is a most peculiar wound, very extensive, and many of the symptoms are singular yet natural enough—can't ride horseback, can not step far at a time, can't step upon any eminence, all purely the result of adhesions that are common results of such extensive internal wounds. This is certainly a disability meriting more than has been given, and I would advise a small increase; find him entitled to ¾ total—$6 per month."

Same surgeon, March 15, 1878, rated at ¾.

Board at Parkersburgh, W. Va., April 10, 1889, rated at $\frac{8}{18}$.

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approve for G. S. W. right thigh $\frac{8}{18}$ from discharge.

"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*
"WOODMAN,
Medical Examiner."

EXHIBIT 198 (May).

[Certificate No. 88145. Henry C. Harris, private Company E, 44th Missouri Volunteers.]

Discharged July 3, 1865.
Gunshot wound of left arm.
Pensioned January 3, 1868, at $4 per month from July 3, 1865.
Increased to $8 per month from June 1, 1868.
Increased April 19, 1875, to $16 per month from March 17, 1875.
Increased May 28, 1884, to $24 per month from April 9, 1884.
Increased April 16, 1887, to $30 per month from August 4, 1886.
Letter asking re-rating filed February 22, 1889.
Certificate re-issued May 11, 1889, to allow $8 per month from July 4, 1865; $15 per month from June 6, 1866; $18 per month from June 4, 1872; $24 per month from March 3, 1883; $30 per month from August 4, 1886.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of disability for discharge rates at one-half (½).

Examining surgeon at Boonville, Mo., June 10, 1866, rates at three-fourths (¾): "Anchylosis of left elbow joint and atrophy of left arm and hand from gunshot wound of middle of upper left arm, the ball entering in upper part of left arm through the belly of the biceps muscle and coming out posteriorly through the triceps muscle, fracturing partially the brachial bone." Disability, ¾.

Examining surgeon, Macon, Mo., May 28, 1868, rated at total, ($8). He says: "In his present condition he can have but little use of his arm, but, in my opinion, his disability is not equal to the loss of the arm, but is fully total."

Examining surgeon, Fayetteville, Ark., June 4, 1874 (biennial), rated at total ($8). Description: "Gunshot wound of left arm, fracturing the humerus at its middle and injuring the nerves and muscles, causing contraction of all the muscles of left hand, rendering the thumb and fingers perfectly useless, and causing a disability of fully total. Pension of $8."

Same surgeon, in certificate of March 17, 1875, made under an application for increase, rated at total third grade ($18 per month). "Equivalent to loss of hand for purposes of manual labor."

Board at Eureka Springs, Ark., April 9, 1884, rated at third grade. They say: "Disability is equal to loss of a hand or foot."

EXHIBIT 199 (May).

[Cert. No. 26492. Clark W. Huntley, 2d Lieut. Co. K, 22d New York Vols.]

Discharged February 6, 1863.
Disability, gunshot wound of right arm.
Pensioned April 7, 1864, at $7.50 from February 6, 1863.
Increased April 18, 1879, to $11.25 from February 24, 1879.
Application for increase and re-rating filed October 9, 1888.
Charles E. Fairman, attorney.
Certificate issued May 3, 1889, to allow $12 per month from February 7, 1863, and $15 per month from March 20, 1889.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon, Westport, N. Y., Decem ber 5, 1863, rated one-half (½). He says: "Ball entered arm about two inches below shoulder and passed directly through, fracturing the humerus. There is deformity; exostosis and adherent callus with considerable loss of muscle."

Examining surgeon. Cornwall, Vt., September 30, 1873, rated one-half, $7.50 (½).

Examining surgeon, Rutland, Vt., in biennial certificate, December 6, 1875, rated one-half, $7.50 (½).

Examining surgeon, Cornwall, Vt., in biennial certificate, December 26, 1877, rated one-half (½).

Examing surgeon, Middlebury, Vt., February 24, 1879, rated total.

Same surgeon, June 18, 1881, rated total $15.

Board at Burlington, Vt., March 12, 1884, rated three-quarters (¾).

Board at Rutland, Vt., February 2, 1887, rated three-quarters (¾).

Board at Montpelier, Vt., March 20, 1889, rated twelve-eighteenths (12/18).

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gunshot wound of right arm 12/18 (2nd lieut.) from discharge to March 20, 1889, and 15/18 thereafter.

"J. E. C.
"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*
"RAYMOND,
Medical Examiner."

EXHIBIT 200 (May).

[Cert. No. 118727. James G. Baker, Sergeant Co. F, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.]

Discharged November 4, 1864.
Original application filed March 11, 1872.
Disability, gunshot wound of left thigh.
Pensioned September 5, 1872, at $4 per month from March 11, 1872.
Increased August 8, 1873, to $8 per month from May 7, 1873.
Arrears allowed July 2, 1879, at $4 per month from November 5, 1874, to March 10, 1872.

Application for increase and re-rating filed September 27, 1888. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)

Certificate issued May 28, 1889, to allow $6 per month from November 5, 1864, and $8 per month from May 7, 1873.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon, Greenville, Ill., June 4, 1872, rated at one-half (½). The surgeon states that there has been quite a destruction of muscles from gangrene, "and in the loss of these muscles consists the disability. The leg is much weaker than its fellow, rendering him some of the time unable to walk, so as to follow his occupation of farming."

Same surgeon, May 7, 1873, rated total (total). He says pensioner "has increased disability from atrophy of muscles of leg."

Same surgeon, September 4, 1875 (biennial) rated total, $8 per month.

Same surgeon, September 4, 1877 (biennial), rates at total.

Board at Vandalia, Ill., July 30, 1884, rate total.

Board at St. Louis, Mo., November 11, 1885, rate total.

Board at Los Angeles, Cal., December 20, 1888, rate three-fourths (¾).

EXHIBIT 201 (May).

[Cert. No. 16921. William L. Mapes, Pri. Co. B, 2nd Michigan Vols.]

Discharged July 25, 1862.

Disability, gunshot wound of thigh and abdomen.

Pensioned September 18, 1863, at $2 per month from July 25, 1862.

Re-enlisted August 27, 1863. Discharged August 10, 1865.

Restored at $2 per month from commencement, deducting time from August 27, 1863, to August 10, 1865.

Increased May 8, 1871, to $6 per month from December 20, 1869.

Increased October 10, 1874, to $8 per month from September 2, 1874.

Application for increase and re-rating filed May, 9, 1888. Chas. O. Ball, Hillsdale, Mich., attorney.

Certificate issued, May 18, 1889, to allow $8 per month from July 26, 1862; $12 per month from March 3, 1873; $17 per month from November 3, 1886; deducting time from August 27, 1863, to August 10, 1865.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of disability for discharge says "ball entered in front of left trochanter major, passing forwards, upwards, and inwards over track of femoral vessels, emerging over spine of pubes. The power of extending and raising the thigh is destroyed. He is entitled to a full pension." Total.

Examining surgeon at Adrian, Mich., August 18, 1863, rated at one-fourth (¼). He says "the ball entered a little back of the trochanter major, passed over the neck of the femur and out of the abdomen just below the umbilicus, therefore weakening the muscles of the limb. He complains of severe pain. I don't think he can do anything much at present to get a living. I do think he will recover in a year or so."

Examining surgeon, Hillsdale, Mich., June 20, 1869, rated three-fourths (¾). He says: "The leg is very weak in some positions. If he stands on his heel it is all right. If he attempts to step on his toes or sidewise he has no strength at all. I notice that the heel of his boot was worn off, while the sole or forward part was scarcely worn at all. Either a mistake was made in his first examination or he has grown much worse. He would never draw his first pension."

Same surgeon, June 6, 1872, rates total. He says: "The leg is weak, although he walks very well upon a smooth surface. But on uneven ground always badly. The heads of the flexor muscles were cut. He has now little power to press on the toes. If he steps so as to bring the weight on the front of the foot, sometimes falls at once. The increase of disability was first noticed at the biennial examination, September 18, 1869. Since which time it has remained as it is now."

Same surgeon, in biennial certificate, September 4th, 1873, says the disability continues at three-fourths (¾).

Same surgeon, September 2, 1874, rated total. (Total.) He says "the muscles on outer side of thigh are atrophied so that the leg is one inch less at the thigh and two

inches less at the middle than its mate. His leg has gradually grown worse for the last five years."

Same surgeon, in biennial certificate October, 5, 1875, rated total.

Same surgeon, in biennial certificate September 4, 1877, rated total.

Same surgeon, February 15, 1882, rated total. He states when leg is straight can bear his weight on it well, but when the knee is flexed, down he goes. The flexor of the thigh all right, as he can flex the thigh with good force, but the extensors of the leg are almost powerless. Can not kick the foot at all. Can walk on level ground very well.

Board at Hillsdale, Mich., November 28, 1883, rated at ten-sixteenths ($\frac{10}{16}$).

Board at Hillsdale, Mich., November 3rd, 1886, say the "disablility is equal to the loss of a leg below the knee."

Board at Montpelier, Ohio, March 6, 1889, rated sixteen-eighteenths for gunshot wound of abdomen ($\frac{16}{18}$).

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"MAY 13, 1889.

"Approved for gunshot wound of left thigh and abdomen $\frac{8}{18}$ from discharge to March 3rd, 1873, $\frac{12}{18}$ to November 3, 1886, and $\frac{17}{18}$ thereafter.

"JOHN CAMPBELL,
Medical Referee.
"WOODMAN,
"*Medical Examiner.*"

EXHIBIT 202 (May).

[Cert. No. 104500. John Brown, Co. B., 124th Illinois Vols.]

Discharged August 15, 1865.

Disability, chronic disease of liver.

Pensioned July 21, 1870, at $4 per month from August 16, 1865.

Application for increase and re-rating filed September 4, 1888. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)

Certificate issued May 15, 1889, to allow $6 per month from August 16, 1865; $8 per month from September 4, 1873; $12 per month from November 21, 1888.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon, Aurora, Ill., February 9, 1870, rated at one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$). The surgeon states, "Applicant complains of pain and soreness under pressure over right hypochondrium, bowels constipated, appetite irregular, skin jaundiced, pulse 90 to the minute, secretions variable color, indigestion, loss of weight about 30 pounds is anæmic and feeble."

Examining surgeon at Aurora, Ill., in biennial certificate of September 11, 1873, rated the disability at one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$). He says: "Pensioner was attacked with hepatitis near Mobile in April, 1865. He has constant pain in the right hypochondrium and under the left shoulder-blade, with preternatural fullness over the right lobe of liver. Appetite and bowels variable, is sallow and emaciated, loss of weight about 30 pounds. Can do light labor part of time. A good deal of general debility."

Same surgeon, in biennial certificate, September 9, 1875, rated at one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$). "Pensioner anæmic, jaundiced, and emaciated, tenderness and fullness over the right hypochondrium, constipation, anorexia, and general debility. General appearance bad."

Examining surgeon at Sycamore, Ill., in biennial certificate, September 8, 1887, rated at one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Examining surgeon, Aurora, October 31, 1877, rated at one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Board at Aurora, Ill., November 21, 1888, rated at $6. The board say, "The physical condition of the pensioner is poor. He is prematurely aged and his muscles are soft and flabby. His tongue is coated, skin sallow and rough, the liver enlarged and tender, the bowels tympanitic and tender along the course of the colon. He has no piles. The heart is normal as regards size and position, but the second sound is indistinct, its action increased and its impulse quite weak."

EXHIBIT 203 (May).

[Certificate No. 114370. William V. Hopkins, private, Co. K, 76 New York Vols.]

Discharged December 17, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound of left thigh.
Pensioned November 9, 1870, at $2 per month from September 15, 1870.
Arrears allowed at $2 per month from December 18, 1864, until September 14, 1870.
Increased June 10; 1884, to $6 per month from October 10, 1883.
Application for increase and re-rating filed December 27, 1888. (J. I. H. Shepard, Oakland, Cal., attorney.)
Certificate issued, May 2, 1889, to allow $6 per month from December 18, 1864; $8 per month from October 10, 1883.

MEDICAL CERTIFCATES.

Board at San Francisco, Cal., May 3, 1871, rated at one-fourth (¼). They describe the disability as follows: "Gunshot wound resulting in loss of a part of the second metacarpal bone and a false joint, so that the finger is shortened and the power to grasp an object is diminished."
Examining surgeon at Phœnix, Ariz., October 10, 1883, rated wound of hand at total. Disability equal to that caused by anchylosis of wrist. Total.
Board of surgeons, San Francisco, Cal., February 20, 1889, rated wound of hand eight-eighteenths (⅛). (No application for increase filed until June 6, 1883.)

EXHIBIT 204 (May).

[Certificate No. 145556, William H. Kendall, corporal Co. H, 58th Indiana Volunteers.]

Discharged July 25, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of right hand, chronic diarrhea and resulting piles and fistula.
Pensioned March 31, 1877, at $1 per month from March 29, 1877.
Arrears allowed July, 1879, at $1 per month from July 25, 1865, to March 29, 1877.
Increased September 16, 1878, to $2 per month from July 30, 1878.
Increased October 12, 1881, to $4 per month from June 30, 1881.
Increased September 2, 1885, to $12 per month from September 6, 1882, for gunshot wound of hand and chronic diarrhea. (Chronic diarrhea first alleged September 6, 1882.)
Application for increase and re-rating filed July 2, 1888. Wm. P. Collins, Montgomery, Ind.
Certificate issued May 29, 1889, to allow $4 per month from July 26, 1865; $16 per month from September 6, 1882.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon, Washington, Ind., May 5, 1877, rated at one-fourth (¼). The surgeon states: "I find that the extensor tendon of right index finger was divided and the metacarpo-phalangeal articulation injured, causing partial anchylosis of the joint. He is unable to flex the finger at that joint."
Examining surgeon, Vincennes, Ind., July 30, 1878, rated one-half (½).
Examining surgeon, Washington, Ind., September 7, 1878, rated at one-fourth (¼). He says: "In my opinion the rating ($1 per month) is unjustly low."
Same surgeon, June 30, 1881, rated at three-eights (⅜). He says: "Disability results from partial anchylosis of the metacarpo-phalangeal articulation of the first finger and injuring the extensor tendons."
Same surgeon, November 29, 1882, rated at one-half for wound of hand (½), three-eighths for fistula (⅜).
Board of Vincennes, Ind., July 2, 1884, rated one-half for wound of hand, one-half for fistula, one-half for chronic diarrhea and results, $12.
Board at Washington, Ind., June 2, 1886, rated ½ for wound, total for diarrhea, and one-half for fistula (1⅛.)
Board at Mitchell, Ind., June 8, 1887, rated at ½ for wound of hand, ¼ for dirrhea, ⅜ for piles, ½ for fistula (1⅞.)
Board at Washington, Ind., rated at sixteen-eighteenths (1⅛).

EXHIBIT 205 (May).

[Certificate No. 124217. Hubbard Brown, corporal Company E, Fourth Ohio Volunteers.]

Discharged July 13, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of nose and chronic diarrhea.
Pensioned July 24, 1873, at $2 from April 20, 1871, for gunshot wound of nose.
Re-issued March 10, 1885, at $4 per month from July 13, 1865, and $2 per month from July 24, 1884, for chronic diarrhea, resulting gastritis, and gunshot wound of nose.
Re-issued April 12, 1887, at $4 per month from July 24, 1884, and at $6 per month from August 18, 1886.
Application for increase and re-rating filed August 2, 1888. (J. W. Morris, attorney.)
Certificate issued May 21, 1889, to allow $6 per month from July 13, 1865, and $8 per month from August 18, 1886.

CERTIFICATES OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Board at Ashland, Nebr., May, 1872, rated total for general debility.
They state: "The general appearance of the patient indicates anemia of long standing caused by a probable gastric and intestinal derangement."
Examining surgeon, Lancaster, Nebr., January 1, 1873, rated ½ for chronic gastritis (½.) Same surgeon, April 2, 1873, rated wound of nose ¼, chronic gastritis (½.)
Examining surgeon at Wahoo, Nebr., August 18, 1879, rated for both disabilities ½.
Same surgeon, November 9, 1881, rated for chronic dyspepsia and wound of nose ½.
Board at Omaha, Nebr., July 23, 1884, rated at one-fourth for wound of nose ¼. For gastritis nothing.
Board at Lincoln, Nebr., August 18, 1886, rated at one-half for gunshot wound of nose (½); one-half for chronic diarrhea (½). (Total.)
Board at Lincoln, Nebr., January 30, 1889, rated at $\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{8}$ for gunshot wound of nose, $\frac{3}{1}\frac{3}{8}$ for chronic diarrhea ($\frac{3}{4}$).

EXHIBIT 206 (May).

[Certificate No. 77050. Martin Short, sergeant, Company I, 73 New York Vols.]

Discharged July 21, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound of right shoulder and back.
Pensioned February 5, 1867, at $4 per month from August 11, 1866. Reduced to $3 per month from September, 1867. Dropped March 4. 1868.
Restored July 25, 1879, at $2 per month from March 4, 1868. (Increase rejected June 24, 1886.) No results shown P. H. Barton. No application. Brief says: "Case reopened by order of Commissioner."
Note on face of brief:
"Will chief of eastern division give careful examination of the papers in this case and report in regard to re-rating to my desk."

"GEORGE B. SQUIRES,
"*Private Secretary.*

"APRIL 18, 1889."

Certificate issued May 1, 1889, to allow $3 per month from March 4, 1868, and $4 per month from June 2, 1886.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 24, 1866, rated one-half (½).
Board at New York City, November 13, 1872, reported no disability (0).
Board at Booklyn, New York, June 18, 1879, rated three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$).
Board at Brooklyn, June 2, 1886, rated one-half (½).

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for re-rating: Gunshot wound of right shoulder and back $\frac{3}{1}\frac{3}{8}$ from date of dropping, March 4, 1868, to June 2, 1886, and $\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{8}$ thereafter.

"C. M F.
"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*
"H. B. TRIST,
"*Medical Examiner.*

"APRIL 20, 1889."

Note attached to brief:

"APRIL 19, 1889.

"Brief and submit for re-rating and increase by direction of the honorable Commissioner. To be re-rated at $3 per month from date of dropping, March 4, 1868, to June 2, 1886, and at $4 thereafter, deducting subsequent payments.

"W. J. HILLIGOSS,
"*Chief Eastern Division.*"

EXHIBIT 207 (May).

[Cert. 145798. George W. Brookover, Private Company D, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry Volunteers.]

Discharged September 17, 1863.
Disability, disease of lungs.
Pensioned June 5, 1877, at $8 per month from May 18, 1877.
Dropped March 30, 1878, disability ceased.
Restored November 14, 1879, at $2 per month from May 18, 1877.
Increased to $8 per month from February 15, 1883.
Certificate issued April 13, 1885, to allow $4 per month from September 18, 1863, and $8 per month from February 15, 1883.

Disability, disease of lungs, disease of testicles, resulting mumps, malaria and resulting enlargement of spleen, and disease of liver.

Pension for disease of lungs and disease of testicles, result of mumps, to commence from discharge. Disease resulting from malaria alleged first February 15, 1883.

Application for increase and re-rating filed December 27, 1888. Garrettson & Stephenson, attorneys, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Certificate issued May 10, 1889, to allow $8 per month from September 8, 1863; $12 per month from February 15, 1883, and $16 per month from March 6, 1889.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon, Cherry Fork, Ohio, August 16, 1876, rated at total for disease of lungs, $8.

Board at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 5, 1877, report no evidence of disease of lungs," 0.

Board at Cincinnati, Ohio, in biennial certificate, March 6, 1878, report "no evidence of disease of lungs," 0.

Board at Cincinnati, Ohio, in certificate made under application for restoration, September, 1879, rated at $\frac{1}{4}$ for hypertrophy of heart, no rating given for disease of lungs or testicles: "no brain trouble detected nor of throat."

Examining surgeon, Concord, Ky., December 13, 1881, rated at $\frac{1}{4}$ for disease of lungs.

Board at Portsmouth, Ohio, May 16, 1883, rated for slight bronchitis $\frac{1}{4}$, "no abnormal appearance of testicles."

Board at Maysville, Ky., May 14, 1884, say: "The so-called bronchitis is secondary from congestion of lungs produced by defective action of heart. Disease of testicles due to varicocele, a small varicocele of left side, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Board at Maysville, Ky., March 14, 1888, rated at $\frac{8}{18}$ for disease of heart, and testicles and cord.

Board at Georgetown, Ohio, March 6, 1889, rated at $\frac{10}{18}$ for disease of heart, $\frac{4}{18}$ for condition of rectum, and $\frac{2}{18}$ for slight varicocele.

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Disease of chest, $\frac{6}{18}$ from discharge to March 6, 1889, $\frac{10}{18}$ thereafter. Disease of testicles from mumps, $\frac{2}{18}$. Malaria and resulting enlargement of spleen and disease of liver, $\frac{4}{18}$. No special results.

"GOODLOVE.
"E. A. GIBBS.
"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*"

EXHIBIT 208 (May).

[Cert. No. 31381. Richard Bishop. Pri. Co. B, 16th Michigan Vols.]

Discharged April 16, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound of right thigh.
Original application filed April 28, 1864.
Pensioned August 3, 1864, at $8 per month, from April 16, 1864.
Increased September 20, 1880, to $12 per month from August 24, 1880.
Increased November 11, 1885, to $16 per month from September 30, 1885.
Application for increase and re-rating filed May 25, 1888. J. W. Morris, attorney.
Certificate issued May 8, 1889, to allow $8 per month from April 17, 1864; $16 per month from March 3, 1873; $18 per month from January 11, 1888; and $24 per month from March 13, 1889.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of disability for discharge, dated April 16, 1864, rates at one-half (½). Certificate reads: "A badly united compound fracture of the right femur, 3 inches above the knee, causing some shortening of the leg and almost complete anchylosis of the knee-joint."

Examining surgeon, Ionia, Mich., May 27, 1864, rated at total, $8. He describes wound as follows: "Gunshot wound of thigh; fractured femur; necrosis of the femur, and ligamentous anchylosis of the knee."

Same surgeon, September 5, 1873, in biennial certificate, rates at total, $8. He says: "Femur shortened about 3 inches as a result of fracture; whole leg somewhat emaciated and feeble. Quite lame."

Same surgeon, in biennial certificate of September 7, 1875, rated total, $8. He says: "Exsection of 2½ inches of femur, lower third; knee anchylosed."

Same surgeon, in biennial certificate, September 7, 1877, rated at total. Description: Exsection 2½ inches lower third of thigh; partial anchylosis of knee. Lame.

Same surgeon, August 24, 1880, rated at twelve-eighteenths (12/18). Description: "Gunshot wound, producing comminuted fracture of femur; bone shortened 2½ inches; slight discharge from cicatrix at point of ingress of ball; considerable lameness."

Examining surgeon, Greenville, Mich., October 12, 1882, rated at twelve-eighteenths (12/18). Description: "Applicant shows marks of a gunshot wound of right thigh, chipping the femur. Cicatrix at points of entrance and exit adherent to bone. Wound perfectly healed, and he has a very serviceable leg."

Board at Ionia, Mich., February 20, 1884, rated at twelve-eighteenths (12/18).

Board at Grand Rapids, Mich., September 30, 1885, rated at total, third grade. "Disability equal to loss of hand or foot."

Board at Muskegon, Mich., January 11, 1888, rated at seventeen-eighteenths (17/18).

Board at Grand Rapids, Mich., March 13, 1889, say: "Disability is equal to loss of foot, $24."

EXHIBIT 209 (May).

[Cert. 23153. William Keil, pri., Co. A, 2d Minn. Vols.]

Discharged May 18, 1862.
Disability, left inguinal hernia.
Pensioned January 27, 1864, at $2⅞ from May 18, 1862.
Dropped from June 4, 1875; unclaimed.
Application for restoration and increase filed February 1, 1888. Lane & Barrett, St. Paul, Minn., attorneys.
Certificate issued May 18, 1889, to allow $4 per month from May 19, 1862, and $8 per month from April 3, 1884.
Ex-surgeon, St. Paul, Minn., November 29, 1862, rates one-third (⅓).
Board at St. Paul, August 28, 1888, rates total.

EXHIBIT 210 (May).

[Cert. No. 23032. Charles C. Bowers, corporal, Co. G, 16th Conn. Vols.]

Discharged February 18, 1863.
Disability, gunshot wound of right thigh.
Pensioned January 25, 1864, at $4 per month from February 19, 1863.

Reduced to $2⅔ on biennial of 1873.
Increased June 13, 1888, to $4 per month from June 4, 1888.
Application for increase and re-rating filed December 14, 1888. Thos. J. McElhenny, attorney.
Certificate issued May 21, 1889, at $6 per month from February 19, 1863.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of disability for discharge rates one-half (½).
Examining surgeon, Hartford, Conn., rated at one-fourth (¼).
He says: "There is some numbness felt below the ham; leg weak after exercise; considerable pain at times, and general difficulty of using limb. Has walked a mile on a stretch, but with some exertion. Can not pursue his business as a clerk in a dry goods store, but amuses himself by doing what he can on a farm. My impression is that although the ball traversed about one-half the length of thigh, crossing near the femoral vessels and cut some considerable nervous twigs, there is no reason to suppose he will be permanently lame. He, in fact, generally dispenses with a cane unless taking a rather long walk."
Board at Hartford, Conn. (biennial), September 5, 1873, rated at one-half (½).
Board at Hartford, Conn. (biennial), September 6, 1875, rated at one-half (½).
Board at New York City (biennial), December 19, 1877, rated at one-third (⅓). They say: "Pain on effort, and a sensation of numbness constant and aggravated by change of weather."
Board at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 4, 1883, rated at three-eighths (⅜).
Board at Brooklyn, N. Y., February 3, 1889, rated at five-eighths (⅝).

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gunshot wound of right thigh (six-eighteenths) from discharge.
"GOODLOVE.
"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*
"WOODMAN,
"*Medical Examiner.*"

EXHIBIT 211 (May).

[Cert. No. 137388. James M. Tracy, pri., Co. B, 2d Iowa Volunteers.]

Discharged June 13, 1862.
Disability, gunshot wound of left thigh.
Pensioned January 13, 1876, at $2 per month from April 21, 1875.
Increased August 21, 1879, to $4 per month from February 7, 1879.
Arrears allowed from June 14, 1862, to April 20, 1875, at $2 per month.
Application for increase and re-rating filed June 18, 1888. J. W. Morris, attorney.
Certificate issued May 21, 1879, to allow $6 per month from June 14, 1862.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

Certificate of disability for discharge June 13, 1862, rates total.
R. H. Bryant, ex-surgeon, Lincoln Centre, Kans., November 10, 1875, rated one-half (½). He says: "I find the ball entered the thigh in front and a little below the lesser trochanter, passed on the inside of the femur, fracturing the same, so that a small piece of bone came away and came out at the back part of the thigh and a little below the great trochanter. I find the limb stiff to some extent and that walking even 3 or 4 miles makes him very lame."
Same surgeon, January 21, 1879, rated at one-half (½).
Same surgeon, February 7, 1879, rated at three-fourths (¾). He gives same description as in certificate of November 10, 1875.
Board at Lincoln, Kans., October 3, 1888, rated at three-fourths (¾).

EXHIBIT 212 (May).

[Cert. No. 88910. Vincent Boreing, Private Co. A, 24 Ky. Vols., 1st lieut. Co. C, 24th Ky. Vols.]

Discharged January 31, 1865.
Disability, wound of left hip.

This man was pensioned at $8 per month from February 1, 1865.
Record of Adjutant-General amended to show muster as first lieutenant.
Certificate issued May 18, 1889, to allow $17 per month from February 1, 1865.
Record amended so as to show muster as first lieutenant under act of June 3, 1884.

EXHIBIT 213 (May).

[Cert. No. 165455. John Straining, Pri. Co. H, 12th U. S. Infantry.]

Discharged July 14, 1879.
Disability, injury to left wrist.
Pensioned March 10, 1880, $4 per month from July 15, 1879.
Increased July 6, 1886, to $12 per month from May 12, 1886.
Application for increase filed February 9, 1889. James K. P. Dumars, Harrisburg, Pa., attorney.
Certificate issued May 14, 1889, to allow $8 per month from July 15, 1879; $17 per month from May 12, 1886; and $30 per month from April 3, 1889.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

Certificate of disability for discharge:
"Partial anchylosis of left wrist. Degree of disability one-half (½)."
Board at Harrisburg, Pa., February 18, 1880, rated at three-fourths (¾), $6 per month. They state the disability as follows: "Injury to left wrist, distal end of radius thickened and irregular, due to compound fracture; muscles of arm not atrophied; the of joint seems painful and much impaired. Complains of pain during changes of weather."
Board at Harrisburg, Pa., May 12, 1886, rated at fifteen-eighteenths (15/18). They state: "Injury to left wrist. There is almost complete anchylosis of wrist-joint, pronation and supination completely destroyed; there is complete loss of power of flexion of index finger, flexion of thumb, and remaining fingers impaired 75 per cent. Circumference of left wrist one-half inch larger than right, and soft part around joint very tender on pressure. Several small cicatrices are noted on lower portion of forearm, alleged to be the result of escape of small pieces of bone."
Board at Lebanon, Pa., April 3, 1889, rated at seventeen-eighteenths (17/18). They describe disability as follows: "Injury of left wrist, with complete anchylosis of left wrist-joint and complete loss of power of left hand and fingers. Muscles atrophied and contracted. * * * Applicant is unable to use left arm for manual labor."

EXHIBIT 214 (May).

[Cert. No. 99146. William H. Early, Priv. Co. D, 3rd Tenn. Vols.]

Discharged Feb. 28, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of left leg.
Pensioned July 27, 1869, at $2 per month from March 1, 1865.
Increased Jan. 19, 1885, to $4 per month from Dec. 10, 1884.
Application for increase and re-rating filed January 31, 1889. No attorney.
Certificate issued May 11, 1889, to allow $4 per month from March 1, 1865; $8 per month from March 13, 1889.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon at Knoxville, Tenn., April 13, 1869, rated at one-fourth (¼).
Description: "Musket ball entered the left leg in front and below the knee-joint; fractured the fibula at its junction with the tibia, passing out behind the knee-joint. Complains of weakness in the leg; gives out on walking much; otherwise well."
Examining surgeon at Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1869, rated at one-fourth (¼). He says:
"The bony tissue does not appear to have been injured to any extent and the limb not materially weakened. Ability to labor is, however, partially impaired."
Board at Knoxville, Tenn., in biennial certificate, Sept. 17, 1873, rated at one-fourth (¼).

Board at Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1875, rated at one-half (½). They say:

"The weakness of the limb seems to have increased since the pension was granted, and the use of it in manual labor will cause lameness and discomfort."

Board at Knoxville, Tenn., in biennial certificate of Oct. 8, 1875, rated at one-fourth (¼). They say that:

"Lameness still exists from injury to the muscular tissue."

Board at Knoxville, in biennial certificate of Sept. 4, 1877, rated at one-half (½). They found some lameness and stiffness "of the leg."

Board at Knoxville, Tenn., December 10, 1884, rated at one-half (½). They say:

"There is a depressed adherent wound 1 inch below the patella in the head of the tibia, point of entrance, and another on the posterior surface of the leg, opposite point of exit. There are several scars along the course of the missile, where pieces of bone came out; he is somewhat lame, and the leg is an inch less than the right."

Board at Knoxville, Tenn., March 10, 1889, rated at three-fourths (¾).

EXHIBIT 215 (May).

[No. 58792. James A. Doyle, pri. Co. D, 2 Vermont Vols.]

Discharged July 17, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of right arm.
Pensioned February 27, 1866, at $4 per month from July 17, 1865.
Increased February 27, 1867, at $8 per month from November 30, 1866.
Reduced to $4 per month September 4, 1869.
Increased June, 1871, to $6 per month from May 13, 1871.
Application for increase and re-rating filled January 7, 1889. John C. Bender, attorney.
Certificate issued May 2, 1889, to allow $8 per month from July 18; 1865.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon at Lyndon, Vt., September 29, 1865, rated at one-half (½). He describes wound as follows:

"Gunshot wound through anterior aspect of right arm at elbow-joint. Considerable injury of flexor tendons and general debility of muscles of arm and fore-arm."

Same surgeon, November 27, 1866, rated at total ($8).

Description: Gunshot wound through right elbow, wounding flexor tendons, leaving them much debilitated and shortened.

Examining surgeon at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in biennial certificate, Sept. 22, 1869, rated at one-half (½). He states:

"Wound through the anterior aspect of the right arm, near the elbow-joint. The soft parts only were injured. The cicatrices bind integuments so that there is difficulty in flexing the arm at the elbow-joint."

Examining surgeon, Lebanon, N. H., May 13, 1871, rated at three-fourths (¾).

Description: "Wound of right elbow. The flexor muscles were cut and contracted; he can not extend the arm to its full capacity. It is growing weaker and the circulation is impeded, so that the arm is colder than it used to be. He says he can not use it as well as he used to; the motion is less, and the strength very much diminished."

Examining surgeon, West Concord, Vt., in biennial, Sept. 4, 1873, rated at three-fourths (¾).

Description: "Elbow partially anchylosed."

Examining surgeon, Salisbury, N. H., in biennial, Sept. 4, 1875, rates at three-fourths (¾).

Description: "The muscles on the anterior part of the arm are so much contracted as to draw the arm nearly at right angles. The muscles of the fore-arm are slightly diminished and he has but partial use of the arm."

Board at Concord, N. H., in biennial certificate, September 6, 1877, rated ¾. They say:

"The soft parts were injured extensively and the motions are impaired."

Examining surgeon, Franklin Falls, N. H., rated at three-fourths (¾). He says:

"The wound was well healed, leaving a slight scar. The arm cannot be fully straightened on account of slight contraction of the muscles. Aside from this he has full use of the arm. He states that there is pain in the region of the wound at times."

Board at St. Joseph, Mo., February 20, 1889, rated at ⅞. They say:

"We consider the disability quite equal to anchylosis of wrist."

EXHIBIT 216 (May).

[Certificate No. 58913. Samuel G. Irish, private, Company —, 21st Mass. Vols.]

Discharged August 30, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound, right shoulder.
Pensioned February 28, 1866, at $6 per month from August 30, 1864.
Reduced to $5⅛ from March, 1866.
Increased November 15, 1877, to $8 per month from October 15, 1877; August 25, 1888, to $12 per month from May 2, 1888.
Application for increase and re-rating filed October 2, 1888. J. W. Morris, attorney.
Certificate issued May 2, 1889, to allow $6 per month from August 31, 1864; $8 per month from October 15, 1877; $12 per month from May 2, 1888.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

January 24, 1865, rates at ¼; September 5, 1873, rates at ¼ (biennial); September 4, 1875, rates at ¼ (biennial); October 15, 1877, rates at $8; May 2, 1888, rates at ⅛; February 13, 1889, rates at third grade.

EXHIBIT 217 (May).

[Certificate No. 75211. Elijah N. Parkhurst, private, Co. A, 9th Indiana Vols.]

Discharged May 16, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of left foot.
Pensioned December 14, 1866, at $2⅔ from May 16, 1865.
Increased May 26, 1868, to $4 from March 9, 1868; October 9, 1872, to $8 from March 1, 1872; December 31, 1872, to $15 from June 30, 1871; and to $18 June 4, 1872, for amputation of left foot.
Increase to $24 per month from April 26, 1883, under act March 3, 1883, and to $30 per month from September 15, 1886, under act August 4, 1886.
Application for increase and re-rating filed March 15, 1889. J. W. Morris, attorney.
Certificate issued May. 15, 1889, to allow $8 per month from May 17, 1865; $15 per month from June 30, 1871; $18 per month from June 4, 1872; $24 per month from March 3, 1883; $30 per month from August 4, 1886.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon, Franklin, Ind., May 16, 1865, rated at ½. The surgeon states that applicant "received a gunshot through the tarsal bones of left foot, which causes slight lameness."
Examining surgeon, Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 30, 1866, rated at ⅓. He states that wound opened at point of entrance in May, 1866, when small spiculæ of bone were discharged. At present wound closed, pain in walking, and foot becomes œdematous.
Examining surgeon at Paris, Ill., March 4, 1868, rated at total, $8. He says:
"The increase of disability is due to an injury of external saphenous vein, which, since the wound has healed, has become more and more painful until at present he is unable to walk without the aid of a staff."
J. B. Whitaker, M. D., testified August 1, 1872, that he and Dr. W. A. Baker were appointed to examine Elijah N. Parkhurst for increase of pension; "that said examination was held March 1, 1872, with the following result: Necrosis of two bones of the tarsus, left foot, caused by gunshot wound, totally disabling him," and that they recommended a rate of $15 per month.
Drs. Lisk and Whitaker certify that Parkhurst recently had his foot amputated. Dated December, 1871.

EXHIBIT 218 (May).

[Certificate 89423. Henry M. Harvey, sergeant, Co. D, Third Tenn. Vols.]

Discharged February 23, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of left thigh.
Pensioned March 4, 1868, at $4 per month from October 8, 1866.

Re-issued December 31, 1868, at $4 per month from February 23, 1865.
Increased October 19, 1869, to $8 per month from September 22, 1869.
Reduced to $4 per month on the biennial examination of 1873.
Increased July 8, 1874, to $6 per month from June 3, 1874.
Increased, April 17, 1884, to $8 per month from May 23, 1883.
Application for increase and re-rating filed January 15, 1889. Charles E. Fairman, attorney.
Certificate re-issued May 18, 1889, to allow $8 per month from February 24, 1865.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon, Knoxville, Tenn., September 24, 1866, rated at ½. He says:
"Physical condition not good. Wounds healed. Flexion of thigh impeded. Gastrocnemius hypertrophied, and the integument cohered to muscles, thus impeding motion. The leg is also affected with varicose veins."
Examining surgeon at Knoxville, Tenn., September 22, 1869, rated at total, $8. He says:
"In my opinion the degree of disability at previous examination was underestimated."
Examining surgeon, Knoxville, Tenn., October 12, 1869, says disability has not increased.
Board at Knoxville, in biennial certificate of January 29, 1874, rated at ½.
Board at Knoxville, Tenn., in certificate of June 3, 1874, for increase, rated at ¾.
Board at Knoxville, Tenn., May 1, 1878, rated at ½.
Board at Knoxville, Tenn., May 23, 1883, rated at ¾ for gunshot wound, and for varicose veins ½.
Board at Knoxville, Tenn., of which Dr. N. F. Graham was a member, rated at total for gunshot wounds and resulting varicose veins, $8.

EXHIBIT 219 (May).

[Cert. No. 134021. William Redpath, private, Co. E, 19th Indiana Vols.]

Discharged July 28, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound of left leg, middle third of tibia.
Pensioned June 10, 1875, at $3 per month from January 11, 1875. Arrears allowed at $3 per month from July 29, 1864.
Application for increase and re-rating filed June 29, 1888. J. W. Morris, attorney.
Certificate re-issued May 18, 1889, to allow $4 per month from July 29, 1864, and $6 per month from September 26, 1888 (deducting from October 27, 1864, to July 21, 1865).

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon, Hartford, Ind., March 3, 1875, rated at ½.
Same surgeon in biennial certificate of September 4, 1877, rated at ⅝.
Examining surgeon, Denver, Colo., January 17, 1873, in certificate made under application for increase, rated at ⅝.
Board at Leadville, Colo., September 26, 1888, rated at ¾, $6.

EXHIBIT 220 (May).

[Cert. No. 129894. Fred. C. Losey, private, Co. I, 1st Pa. Rifles.]

Discharged April 1, 1863.
Disability, gunshot wound of left foot.
Pensioned September 17, 1874, at $4 per month from March 4, 1871; arrears allowed April, 1879, at $4 per month from April 2, 1863.
Application for increase and re-rating filed September 27, 1887, and August 27, 1888. J. W. Morris, attorney.
Certificate re-issued May 29, 1889, to allow $6 per month from April 2, 1863, and $8 per month from February 27, 1889.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of disability for discharge, rates at one-half (½).
Examining surgeon, Jackson, Mich., January, 1874, rated at one-half (½).
Board at Louisville, Ky., in biennial of November 3, 1875, rated at one-half (½).
Same board in biennial certificate of September 20, 1877, rated at one-half (½).
Board at Louisville, Ky., February 27, 1889, rated at total, $8.

EXHIBIT 221 (May).

[Cert. No. 84445. William D. Jaynes, 1st sergt. and capt., Co. G., 75 N. Y. Vols.]

Discharged June 30, 1866.
Disability, gunshot wound of right hand and right knee. (Wound of hand received while sergeant; wound of knee received while captain.)
Pensioned August 24, 1867, at $10 per month from June 30, 1866.
Increased February 10, 1868, to $15 per month from January 13, 1868.
Re-issued January 19, 1874, at $13 per month from January 13, 1868.
Application for increase and re-rating filed April 1, 1889. J. W. Morris, attorney.
Certificate issued May 29, 1889, to allow $18 per month from July 1, 1866; $20 per month from March 3, 1873, and $30 per month from April 1, 1889.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon, Auburn, N. Y., September 14, 1866, rated for wound of hand ¼; rated for wound of knee ½.
The surgeon states:
"This applicant was shot at Port Hudson through the right hand. Two fingers and metacarpal bone were amputated. Hand is very weak. At Hallstown, Va., while going at double-quick, he fell into a deep hole, throwing his whole weight on his right knee, bending it forward and lacerating the synovial membrane. The tendons of the knee were injured, and the joint is enlarged and weak."
Same surgeon, December 11, 1867, rated at ¾. He states:
"I originally recommended that this applicant receive a ¾ pension. I think his condition is now worse than at that time."
Board at Auburn, N. Y., August 7, 1873, rated the disability from injury to right hand *total* and injury to knee ¼. They say:
"There is loss of second finger and loss of lower end of metacarpal bone corresponding to it; loss of use of hand for manual labor. There was injury to right knee-joint; not able to walk much, he says; no physical change."
Board at Worcester, Mass., September 11, 1877, rated "total in excess of $13." They say:
"Motions of wrist are impaired. Muscles of that fore-arm atrophied. Can not close any of the fingers. Hand generally injured and weakened."
Injury to knee not rated.
Board at Washington, D. C., April 24, 1880, rated gunshot wound of right hand, total $8 per month, and injury to right leg ½, $10 per month.
Board at Fitchburg, Mass., June 24, 1884, rated for injury to right hand two-thirds of third grade $\frac{2}{18}$, and for injury to knee, ¼. For both, ⅞, third grade ($\frac{14}{18}$).
Board at Springfield, Mass., May 23, 1888, rated $\frac{12}{18}$ for injury to right hand and wrist, and for injury to right knee, $\frac{2}{18}$ ($\frac{14}{18}$).
Board at Washington, D. C. (Stanton, Rosse, and Marmion), rated $\frac{10}{18}$ for injury to right hand and nothing for injury to right knee.
Board at Pension Office (Barton, Brandt, and Goodlove), April 1, 1889, rated injury to hand third grade, injury to knee $\frac{6}{18}$, varicocele $\frac{6}{18}$. For all disabilities not to exceed third grade.

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for injury to right knee (captain), ½ to April 1, 1889, and ¾ thereafter. Gunshot wound of right hand (sergeant), $\frac{8}{18}$ to March 3, 1873, and $\frac{12}{18}$ to April 1, 1889, and $30 thereafter for resulting total disability. On report of office board. Rate not to exceed captain's total prior to April 1, 1889, nor $30 thereafter.

"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*
"J. W. RAYMOND,
"*Medical Examiner.*"

This man was originally pensioned as a captain, but rated as a sergeant and captain, $10 per month, which was correct. Injury to hand as sergeant. Injury to knee as captain. In allowance of increase in 1868 he was allowed ¾ ($15) as captain. The allowance should have been as captain and sergeant.

EXHIBIT 222 (May).

[Cert. No. 81767. Clement M. Williamson, private Co. D, 49th Illinois Vols.]

Discharged September 9, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of shoulder.
Pensioned at $2⅔ per month from September 9, 1865.
Increased May 10, 1868, to $4 per month from March 4, 1868.
Increased September 6, 1876, to $6 per month from January 20, 1876.
Increased October 15, 1885, to $8 per month from September 19, 1885.
Application for increase and re-rating filed July 5, 1888. Jasper Partridge, attorney.
Certificate issued May 14, 1889, to allow $6 per month from September 10, 1865, and $12 per month from September 9, 1885.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon, May 7, 1867, rated one-third (⅓).
Examining surgeon, Huron, Ill., March 4, 1868, rated one-half (½).
Examining surgeon, Carlysle, Ill., April 4, 1871, rated one-half (½).
Examining surgeon, St. Louis, Mo., September 5, 1873, rated one-half (½).
Examining surgeon, Salem, Ill., January 20, 1876, rated total "on account of increase of disability since last examination."
Same surgeon in biennial certificate, September 7, 1875, rated at one-half (½).
Same surgeon in biennial certificate of September 4, 1877, rated at three-fourths (¾).
Same surgeon, July 11, 1879, rated total, $8 per month, "on account of increase of disability."
Board at St. Louis, Mo., January 19, 1881, rated three-fourths, $6 (¾).
Board at Flora, Ill., January 17, 1883, rated $\frac{2}{1^8}$ ($\frac{2}{1^8}$).
Board at Olney, Ill., February 20, 1884, rated ¾.
Board at Olney, Ill., September 9, 1885, rated total.
Board at Flora, Ill., February, 26, 1886, rated $\frac{1}{2^8}$ (3d grade.
Board at Vincennes, Ind., August 18, 1886, rated total.
Board at Olney, Ill., September 26, 1887, rated $\frac{1}{1^8}$.
Board at Carmi, Ill., November 14, 1888, rated $\frac{1}{1^8}$.

EXHIBIT 223 (May).

[85066. Byron Hunt, Co. G, 111th N. Y. Vol. Infantry.]

Discharged September 26, 1865.
Disability, g. s. wound left arm and side.
Pensioned September 9, 1867, at $4 from September 26, 1865.
Reduced September 4, 1871, to $2.
Application for increase rejected May 10, 1872, and July 17, 1875.
Pension increased February 16, 1877, to $4 from January 31, 1877.
Application for increase rejected October 4, 1884, and December 4, 1886.
Re-issue May 29, 1889, to correct rate, $6 from September 27, 1865, date of discharge. (P. J. Lockwood, attorney, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 17, 1867, $4; September 5, 1871, $2; April 3, 1872, $2; September 4, 1873, $2; June 15, 1875, $4; September 7, 1875, $2; January 31, 1877, $4; September 4, 1877, $4; August 6, 1884, $4; November 3, 1886, $4; January 30, 1889, $6.

NOTE.—Re-rated from $4 to $6 from date of discharge.
It will be observed that in all the medical examinations ranging from July 17, 1867, to January 30, 1889, eleven in number, pensioner was rated at $2 and $4, except the last, January 30, 1889, when he was rated at $6. From September 5, 1871, to Janu-

ary 15, 1875, he was rated at $2 per month, the medical examinations showing a little improvement in the degree of his disability. From June, 1875, to January 30, 1889, he is rated at $4 per month, with the exception of one examination, September 7, 1875, when he is rated again at $2 per month.

The action of the Board of Review, May 16, 1889, seems to have been in the usual form, namely: "Re-rating in this case not approved unless manifest injustice was done in fixing former rate."

The Medical Division approved for the disability alleged, and rate $\frac{6}{18}$ from discharge. (Medical Examiner Woodman, Medical Reviewer Goodlove, Medical Referee John Campbell [stamp].)

In 1872 and 1875 the Medical Division rejected a claim for increase because the medical examinations did not indicate a degree of disability which would entitle him to a higher rating than he was then receiving ($2 per month).

Again, in 1884 and 1886, applications for increase were rejected apparently because the rate then allowed ($4 per month) was regarded sufficient.

Re-rating in this case is not justified by evidence, medical examinations, or former practice of the Office. No injustice appears to have been done in former rating. As evidence of this, applications for increase were four times rejected; which action was ustified by the medical examinations.

EXHIBIT 224 (May).

[145233. Peter Dyer, Co. C, 14 N. H. Vols.]

Discharged May 24, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right thigh, and ulcers, result of small-pox.
Pensioned at $4 from March 16, 1876.
Arrears granted August 22, 1889, $4 from May 25, 1865.
Increased May 8, 1877, to $4 from March 16, 1876.
Increased January 16, 1885, to $6 from March 28, 1881.
Re-issue May 18, 1889, to correct rate, $6 from May 25, 1865; $10 from March 28, 1881.
(Reuben Lord, jr., attorney, New London, Conn.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

May 4, 1876, $4; April 20, 1878, $6; September 21, 1881, $8; April 4, 1883, $6; March 3, 1886, $8; October 31, 1888, $10.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 18, 1889, from $4 to $6 from May 25, 1865, date of discharge. Reason for re-rating not apparent.

EXHIBIT 225 (May).

[171017. Irving Jaquis, Co. C, 118 N. Y. Vols.]

Discharged December 14, 1863.
Disability, chronic diarrhea, resulting in disease of rectum and disease of lungs.
Pensioned June 30, 1880, $4 from December 15, 1863.
Increased August 18, 1888, $8, from February 1, 1888.
Re-issue May 18, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $6, from December 15, 1863; $8 from March 6, 1879; $12 from February 1, 1888; $16 from March 27, 1889.
(J. W. Morris, attorney, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 6, 1879, $4, December 24, 1879, no rating; October 31, 1881, $6; February 1, 1888, $8 (chronic diarrhea); $0 (diseased lungs); March 27, 1889, $6 (diarrhea); $0 (diseased lungs); $4 (piles).

Re-rating not justified by medical examinations and history of case.

EXHIBIT 226 (May).

[87700. Henry C. Allen, Co. G, 2 U. S. Cav.]

Discharged December 23, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound of right leg.
Pensioned December 3, 1868, $4 from December 23, 1864.
Increased December 27, 1877, to $6 from December 5, 1877.
Increased August 31, 1883, to $8 from June 13, 1883.
Increased April 5, 1887, to $10 from February 23, 1887.
Increased April 27, 1888, to $12 from February 8, 1888.
Re-issue May 18, 1889, to correct rate; $8 from December 24, 1864; $12 from August 12, 1885. (Knefler & Lopp, attorneys).

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

August 5, 1862, $4; September 10, 1873, $4; February 6, 1875, $4; February 10, 1877, $4; December 5, 1877, $8, June 13, 1883, $8; August 12, 1885, $14; February 23, 1887, $10; February 8, 1888, $12.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 18, 1889, from $4 to $8 from December 24, 1864, date of discharge.
Re-rating not justified by medical examination.

EXHIBIT 227 (May).

[84208. Stephen P. Joyce, Co. K, 6th Conn. Vol. Infty.]

Discharged September 20, 1865.
Disability, hypertrophy of heart.
Pensioned August 9, 1867, $2.66⅔ from September 20, 1865.
Increased March 10, 1875, to $8 from February 3, 1875.
Increased June 19, 1880, to $10 from June 2, 1880.
Increased December 8, 1882, to $12 from November 22, 1882.
Re-issue May 6, 1889, to correct rate; $6 from September 21, 1865; $8 from February 3, 1875; $10 from June 2, 1880; $12 from November 22, 1882. (J. W. Morris, attorney, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

October 22, 1866, $2.66⅔; December 2, 1873, $2.66⅔; November 4, 1874, $12; February 3, 1875, $8; September 5, 1877, $8; December 3, 1879, $8; June 2, 1880, $10; November 22, 1882, $12; March 20, 1889, $12.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 6, 1889, from $2.66⅔ to $6 from date of discharge.
Re-rating not justified by medical examination.

EXHIBIT 228 (May).

[125829. John Ames, Co. E, 105 Ill. Vols.]

Discharged June 7, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left breast, resulting disease of chest.
Pensioned November 6, 1873, $4 from April 2, 1873.
Arrears granted June 13, 1879, $4 from June 8, 1865, dis.
Re-issue May 7, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $6 from June 8, 1865; $8 from June 4, 1873; $12 from April 18, 1888. No attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 4, 1873, $4, wound; September 18, 1875, $4, wound; September 26, 1877, $4, wound; April 18, 1888, $4, wound; $4, heart disease.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 7, 1889, from $4 to $6 from June 8, 1865, date of discharge.
Re-rating not justified by medical examination. There is no error apparent in former rating.

EXHIBIT 229 (May).

[65579. Daniel L. Eplor, Co. G, Forth-eighth Illinois Volunteers; discharged May 13, 1865.]

Disability, gunshot wound back and resulting necrosis.
Pensioned June 12, 1866, $2.66⅔ from May 13, 1865.
Increase August 4, 1876, to $4 from July 5, 1876; April 23, 1880, to $6 from April 1, 1880; October 5, 1881, to $12 from August 1, 1881.
Re-issue May 29, 1889, to correct rate, $6 from May 14, 1865; $12 from August 1, 1881.
Att'y, J. W. Morris.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September —, 1867, no rating; October 21, 1874, $4; July 5, 1876, $6; October 31, 1877, $4; April 1, 1880, $6; August 1, 1881, $8; October 29, 1882, $15; July 3, 1883, $15; October 28, 1885, $12; September 19, 1888, $12.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 29, 1889, from $2.66⅔ to $6 from May 14, 1865, date of discharge.
Increase justified; no good ground for re-rating.

EXHIBIT 230 (May).

[108888. George Sanderson, 1st lieut. Co. G, 8th Ill. Infty.]

Discharged May 4, 1866.
Disability, gunshot wound left breast.
Pensioned March 11, 1871, $8.50 from May 5, 1866.
Re-issue May 18, 1889, to correct rate, $13 from May 5, 1866. (Attorney, C. W. Patterson, Pittsfield, Ill.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

February 14, 1871, $8.50; September 7, 1875, $8.50; September 4, 1877, $8.50; October 17, 1888, $13.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 18, 1889, from $8.50 to $13 from May 5, 1866, date of discharge.
No good ground for re-rating under rulings of the Department.
Doubtful case.

EXHIBIT 231 (May).

[116641. Jehoiada Worth, Co. D, 4th Iowa Cavl.]

Discharged August 8, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of head and left wrist.
Pensioned January 3, 1872, $2 from August 9, 1865.
Increased September 27, 1876, to $4 from August 9, 1876.
Re-issue August 27, 1879, to correct rate, $4 from August 9, 1865; $6 from August 9, 1876; $8 from April 22, 1878.
Increased February 7, 1888, to $14 from November 9, 1887.
Re-issue May 10, 1889, to correct rate: $6 from August 9, 1865; $8 from April 22, 1878; $12 from March 26, 1884; $17 from November 9, 1887. (Atty., J. W. Morris, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 3, 1871, $2; September 12, 1874, $2; November 4, 1874, $2.66; September 25, 1875, $2; August 9, 1876, $6; September 4, 1877, $4; April 22, 1878, $8; June 7, 1882, $8; March 22, 1884, $18; November 9, 1887, $16; October 3, 1888, $16.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 10, 1889, from $4 to $6 from August 9, 1865, date of discharge.
Why re-rate the 2d time to $6 per month? Not justified by medical examinations.

EXHIBIT 232 (May).

[123436. John Proudfoot, Co. A, 33rd, N. Y. Vols.]

Discharged May 14, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound left thigh.
Pensioned May 21, 1873, $4 from April 29, 1872.
Increased May 6, 1878, $6 from March 4, 1878.
Arrears granted April 16, 1879. $4 from May 15, 1864.
Re-issue May 7, 1889, to correct rate, $8 from May 15, 1864. (Att'y, Stephen Wetherlow, Seneca Falls, N. Y.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 15, 1872, $4; March 14, 1878, $6; February 20, 1889, $10.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 7, 1889, from $4 to $8 from May 15, 1864, date of discharge. Re-rating not justified.

EXHIBIT 233 (May).

[95343. Charles H. Whitaker, Co. D, 3rd Tenn. Vols.]

Discharged March 1, 1865.
Disablity, gunshot wound left leg.
Pensioned January 27, 1869, $4 from March 1, 1865.
Increased May 19, 1882, $6 from February 25, 1879.
Re-rated May 28, 1889, to correct rate, $6 from March 2, 1865.
(Attorney, J. W. Morris.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 28, 1868, $4; September 4, 1873, $4; September 11, 1875, $4; September 4, 1877, $4; February 25, 1877, $6; September 19, 1881, $12; April 12, 1882, $6; February 28, 1883, $6; January 4, 1884, $6; June 17, 1885, $6; November 4, 1885, $6; November 2, 1887, $6; March 6, 1889, $6.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 9, 1889, from $4 to $6 from March 1, 1865, date of discharge. Why re-rate at $6 from discharge?

EXHIBIT 234 (May).

[60982. Joseph Hill, Co. I, 17 Me. Vol. Infty.]

Discharged June 26, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right hand, with loss of thumb and forefinger.
Pensioned May 29, 1866, $5.33⅓ from June 26, 1865.
Increased February 9, 1872, to $8 from January 8, 1872.
Re-issue May 10, 1889, to correct rate, $8 from June 27, 1865; $12 from March 3, 1873.
(J. T. Patch, attorney, Omaha, Nebr.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

October 7, 1865, $5,33⅓; January 8, 1872, $7; November 5, 1875, $8; September 25, 1877, $8; January 5, 1887, $8; February 20, 1889, $12.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 10, 1889, from $5.33⅓ to $8 from June 27, 1865, date of discharge. Cause for re-rating very doubtful.

EXHIBIT 235 (May).

[35984. Felix Murry, Co. K, 142 N. Y. Vol. Infty.]

Discharged March 30, 1864.
Disability, fracture left thigh and hip-bone.

Pensioned December 24, 1864, $2.66⅔ from March 30, 1864.
Increased March 2, 1870, to $6 from November 22, 1869.
Re-issue May 21, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $6 from March 31, 1864; $8 from November 22,1869; $10 from October 31, 1888. (Attorney, J. C. De Putron, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

November 14, 1864, $2.66⅔; March 6, 1866, $1; March 26, 1870, $6; November 22, 1869, $6; September 8, 1873, $6; September 4, 1875, $6; September 4, 1877, $6; March 9, 1887, $6; October 31, 1888, $10.
NOTE.—Re-rated May 21, 1889, from $2.66⅔ to $6 from March 31, 1864, date of discharge.
Cause for re-rating very doubtful.

EXHIBIT 236 (May).

[48102. Amos Dickerman, Co. C, 7th Conn. Infty.]

Discharged May 31, 1865.
Disability, loss of left thumb.
Pensioned August 16, 1865, $2.66⅔ from May 31, 1865.
Increased to $4 from June 1, 1865, and to $6 from June 11, 1879.
Re-issue May 24, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $6 from June 1, 1865; $10 from April 3, 1884; $12 from November 15, 1887. (Attorney, J. W. Smith, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 11, 1879, $6; April 3, 1889, $8.
NOTE.—Re-rated May 24, 1889, from $2.66⅔ to $6 from June 1, 1865, date of discharge.
Re-rating not justifiable.

EXHIBIT 237 (May).

[94178. Archibald Fitzgerald, Co. B, 18th Ohio Vols.]

Discharged September 8, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound left arm.
Pensioned December 2, 1868, $4 from September 8, 1864.
Increased March 14, 1884, $10 from November 28, 1883.
Re-issue May 10, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $8 from September 9, 1864; $10 from November 28, 1883; $12 from April 13, 1889. (J. W. Morris, attorney, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

November 24, 1868, $4; September 4, 1873, $4; September 4, 1875, $4; December 12, 1878, $4; November 28, 1883, $10; April 3, 1889, $16.
NOTE.—Re-rated from $4 to $8 from date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 238.

[129618. Henry C. Rittenhoff, Co. B, 6th U. S. Cav.]

Discharged October 17, 1872.
Disability, right inguinal hernia (insane).
Pensioned July 30, 1874, $4 from October 18, 1872.
Re-issue May 28, 1889, to correct rate, $8 from April 3, 1884. (H. G. Sickel, Philadelphia, Pa., attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 10, 187, $4; February 1, 1888; no rate given; claimant insane.

EXHIBIT 239.

[130024. Christopher C. Parke, Company C, Fifth Kentucky Volunteers.]

Discharged May 3, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound both feet.
Pensioned July 25, 1874, $4 from April 19, 1873.
Increased April 17, 1876, to $6 from February 28, 1876.
Arrears granted June 19, 1879, $2 from May 4, 1865.
Increased June 29, 1886, to $8 from June 2, 1886.
Increased March 25, 1887, to $10 from December 15, 1886.
Re-issue, May 30, 1889, to correct rate: $6 from May 4, 1865, $8 from August 17, 1875, $10 from December 15, 1886. (Grey, Plumb & Co., city, attorneys.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 17, 1874, $2; August 17, 1875, $8; February 28, 1876, $6; December 28, 1887, $6; September 10, 1887, $6; June 2, 1886, $4 (right foot), $6 (left foot); December 15, 1886, $4 (right foot), $6 (left foot); August 24, 1887, $8 (both feet); February 22, 1888, $10 (both feet); March 6, 1889, $12 (both feet).

NOTE.—Re-rated May 30, 1889, from $4 to $6 from May 4, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 240.

[139712. Mathias Walter, Co. D, 2 Conn. Vols.]

Discharged June 13, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left thigh.
Pensioned June 5, 1876, $2 from September 20, 1875.
Increased October 8, 1880, to $4 from September 29, 1880.
Arrears granted August 22, 1889, $2 from June 14, 1865.
Increased December 20, 1884, to $6 from November 26, 1884.
Re-issued May 7, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase; $4 from June 14, 1865; $6 from November 26, 1884; $8 from February 27, 1889. (G. A. Parker, Dayton, Ohio, attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

October 27, 1875, $2; September 29, 1880, $4; November 26, 1884, $6; March 16, 1887, $6; February 27, 1889, $8.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 7, 1889, from $2 to $4, from June 14, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 241.

[29778. Lyman O. Webster, Co. C, 13 N. H. Vols.]

Discharged September 29, 1863.
Disability, disease of heart.
Pensioned June 15, 1864, $6, from September 29, 1863. Dis.
Reduced to $4, from September —, 1865.
Increased September 6, 1879, to $8, from June 18, 1879.
Increased June 8, 1886, to $12, from May 12, 1886.
Increased August 10, 1887, to $16, from June 1, 1887.
Re-issue May 6, 1889, to correct rate and increase: $6 from September 30, 1863; $8 from June 18, 1879; $16 from May 12, 1886; $24 from March 6, 1889. J. W. Morris, City, attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 14, 1863, $6; December 12, 1873, $4; September 10, 1875, $6; September 15, 1877, $6; June 18, 1879, $8; May 12, 1886, $18; June 1, 1887, $18; March 6, 1887, $13.

NOTE.—Re-rated from May 12, 1886, from $12 to $16, and increased to $24 from March 6, 1889.

EXHIBIT 242.

[102053. David M. Lacey, Company E, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteers.]

Discharged March 19, 1863.
Disability, hernia, right side.
Pensioned January 6, 1870, $4 from March 20, 1863.
Re-issue May 25, 1889, to correct rate: $8 from April 3, 1884. J. H. Shepard, Oakland, Cal., attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 6, 1866, $4; December 20, 1869, $4; September 4, 1873, $4; August 19, 1874, $4; September 6, 1877, $4; November 5, 1888, $8.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 25, 1889, from $4 to $8, from April 3, 1884.

EXHIBIT 243.

[101736. Jacob W. Kouts, Company D, First Minnesota Volunteers.]

Discharged May 5, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound, right elbow.
Pensioned December 17, 1869, $2 from May 6, 1864.
Increased to $4 from November 28, 1887.
Re-issued May 7, 1889, to correct rate, $4 from May 6, 1864. P. J. Lockwood, City, attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

August 14, 1869, $2; September 8, 1873, $2; September 29, 1877, $2; November 8, 1881, $6; November 28, 1888, $4.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 7, 1889, from $2 to $4 from May 6, 1864, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 244.

[100984. Boyd Dunbar, Company A, Sixty-eighth Ohio Infantry.]

Discharged, July 10, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right hip.
Pensioned November 8, 1869, $4 from July 11, 1865. Discharge.
Increased May 7, 1870, to $8 from April 26, 1870.
Reduced on biennial examination of 1871 to $4.
Increased April 26, 1872, to $8 from March 4, 1872.
Re-issue to correct rates May 21, 1889, $8 from July 11, 1865. (No attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 17, 1869, $4; April 26, 1870, $8; March 6, 1871, $8; September 26, 1871, $4; March 4, 1872, $8; September 4, 1875, $8; September 15, 1877, $8; June 19, 1880, $8; July 11, 1883, $8; May 5, 1886, $8; February 6, 1889, $8.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 21, 1889, from $4 to $8 from July 11, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 245.

[100069. Hugh L. English, Company B, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry.]

Discharged July 28, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound of left shoulder.
Pensioned September 18, 1869, $2 from July 29, 1864, dis.
Increased June 18, 1884, to $4 from April 16, 1884.
Increased April 18, 1888, to $8 from January 4, 1888.
Re-issue May 18, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase: $4 from July 29, 1864; $8 from January 4, 1888; $14 from August 8, 1888. J. W. Morris, city, attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 24, 1869, $2; June 4, 1874, $2; September 17, 1877, $2; April 16, 1884, $4; January 4, 1888, $4, gunshot wound left shoulder, $2 spinal irritation, $2 stiff neck, August 8, 1878, $18, all disabilities.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 18, 1889, $2 to $4 from July 28, 1864, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 246.

[201836. George W. Albee, Company E, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.]

Discharged October 19, 1862.
Disability, gunshot wound right forearm.
Pensioned November 28, 1863, $2.66⅔ from October 19, 1862. Dis.
Re-enlisted and dropped September 21, 1864.
Discharged June 26, 1865.
Restored to pension May 15, 1877, $2 from June 26, 1865. Dis.
Re-issue January 25, 1881, to allow additional disability and rate (rheumatism and resulting disease of heart), $6⅔ from October 20, 1862 (deducting for service); $6 from September 4, 1864; $8 from December 15, 1880. Increased August 13, 1886, to $12 from July 14, 1886.
Re-issue May 7, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $8 from October 20, 1862; $16 from July 14, 1886; $30 from January 30, 1889. J. W. Morris, city, attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

August 2, 1876, $2 (wound); March 5, 1879, $2 (wound); June 25, 1879, $6; December 15, 1880, $2 (wound), $6 (rheumatism); February 25, 1885, $1 (wound), $4 (heart disease), $2 (sciatica); July 14, 1886, $4 (wound), $8 (rheumatism and diseased heart); January 30, 1889, $4 (wound), second grade (rheumatism and heart disease).

NOTE.—Re-rated May 7, 1889, from $6⅔ to $8 from October 20, 1862.

EXHIBIT 247.

[102141. William C. Hale, Company H, Fourth Tennessee Volunteers.]

Discharged July 17, 1865.
Disability, (injury of left ankle) rheumatism, chronic diarrhea and resulting piles.
Pensioned January 17, 1870; $5 from July 18, 1865.
Dropped February 8, 1872.
Restored February, 1873, $2.
Increased October 3, 1885, to $10, from May 16, 1884.
Increased December 21, 1885, to $14 from December 2, 1885.
Increased May 31, 1887, to $16 from April 27, 1887.
Re-issued to correct rate, May 29, 1889: $6 from July 18, 1865; $8 from June 17, 1874; $14 from May 16, 1884; $17 from April 27, 1887. (No attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 29, 1866, $6; February 18, 1869, $6; October 28, 1869, $6; February 4, 1873, (recommending dropping); February 4, 1873, $6; February 14, 1874, $5.33⅓; June 17, 1874, $8; September 8, 1875, $8; September 5, 1877, $8; May 24, 1882, $8; August 20, 1883, $4; June 25, 1884, $8; December 2, 1885, $15; November 2, 1887, $18; June 13, 1888, $14; March 6, 1889, $4 (injury to ankle), $4 (chronic diarrhea), $16 (rheumatism).

NOTE.—Re-rated, May 29, 1889, from $5 to $6 from July 18, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 248.

[22789. Chas. A. Winslow, Co. A, 1st Del. Infty.]

Discharged May 19, 18632
Disability, gunshot wound, left side.
Pensioned January 16, 1864, $5.33 from May 19, 1863, dis.

Increased February 8, 1883, to $4 from January 10, 1883.
Increased June 12, 1888, to $6 from March 5, 1888.
Re-issue May 7, 1889, to correct rate: $6 from May 20, 1863; $8 from December 5, 1888. Wm. H. Hayward, city, attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 2, 1863, $5.33; July 11, 1867, $5.33; September 5, 1873, $2.66; September 7, 1875, $2.66; September 5, 1877, $2.66; January 10, 1883, $4; March 5, 1888, $18 (wound and results); December 5, 1888, $9 (wound) $12 (hernia).

NOTE.—Re-rated from $5.33 to $6 from date of discharge, and $8 from December 5, 1888.

EXHIBIT 249.

[22886. Joseph E. Plows, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Vols.]

Discharged November 29, 1862.
Disability, gunshot wound both hands.
Pensioned January 19, 1864, $2 from November 29, 1862. Discharge.
Re-issue, May 10, 1889, to correct rate; $4 from November 30, 1862; $6 from December 12, 1888. (William R. Bates, attorney, Detroit, Mich.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

August 7, 1863, $2; October 15, 1873, $2; April 12, 1876, $2; December 12, 1888, $10.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 10, 1889, from $2 to $4, from November 30, 1862, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 250.

[59027. Allen H. Newman, Co. G, 11th N. J. Vols.]

Discharged March 5, 1863.
Disability, right inguinal hernia.
Pensioned July 14, 1863, $4 from March 5, 1863; dis.
Re-issue May 25, 1889, to correct rate; $8 from April 3, 1884. (Charles R. Hutchison, attorney, Allentown, N. J.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

May 9, 1863, $2.66; September 5, 1873, $4; September 6, 1875, $4; September 6, 1877, $4; December 26, 1888, $8.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 25, 1889, from $4 to $8, to date from April 3, 1884.

EXHIBIT 251.

[63847. Lewis Heady, Co. A, 75th N. Y. Inf.]

Discharged September 30, 1862.
Disability, gunshot wound left thigh.
Pensioned 1866, $4 from September 30, 1862.
Increased January 14, 1867, $4 from April 21, 1864.
Increased September 2, 1868, $6 from April 4, 1868.
Increased March 3, 1884, $8 from November 21, 1883.
Increased October 23, 1885, $12 from September 9, 1885.
Re-issue May 9, 1889, to correct rate, $6 from October 1, 1862; $8 from May 5, 1875; $12 from September 9, 1885. (J. W. Morris, attorney, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March, 1863, $4; February 13, 1865, $4; May 5, 1866, $4; March 16, 1868, $6; September 4, 1873, $6; May 5, 1875, $8; September 4, 1875, $6; November 21, 1883, $10; September 9, 1885, $16; April 5, 1888, $12.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 9, 1889, from $4 to $6 from date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 252.

[49775. Horace Townsend, Co. A, 10th N. H. Vols.]

Discharged May 31, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right foot.
Pensioned September 18, 1865, $2 from May 31, 1865, dis. Increased May 26, 1866, to $4 from March 4, 1866. Increased February 24, 1874, to $8 from September 18, 1873.
Re-issue May 23, 1889, to correct rate; $6 from June 1, 1865; $8 from September 18, 1873; $12 from April 10, 1889. (J. W. Morris, attorney, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

May 5, 1866, $4; September 18, 1873, $4; April 7, 1880, $8; April 10, 1889, $16.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 23, 1889, from $4 to $6; from June 1, 1865, to September 18, 1873.

EXHIBIT 253.

[48998. Thomas S. Hutchison, Co. H, 11th W. Va. Vols.]

Discharged May 29, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right hand.
Pensioned August 29, 1865, $4 from May 29, 1865. Increased September 20, 1875, to $6 from August 18, 1875. Increased February 14, 1879, to $8 from January 28, 1879.
Re-issue May 22, 1889, to correct rate, $6 from May 30, 1865; $8 from August 18, 1875, $10 from May 5, 1886; $17 from April 10, 1889. (H. M. Gitt, attorney, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 19, 1865, $4; October 8, 1873, $4; August 18, 1875, $6; January 28, 1879, $8; April 26, 1882, $8; May 5, 1886, $10; April 10, 1889, $10.

NOTE.—Re-rated from discharge from $4 to $6; also from $6 to $8 from August 18, 1875.

EXHIBIT 254.

[48209. James C. Plummer, Company B, 61st Pa. Vols.]

Discharged September 7, 1864.
Disability, wound of left hand.
Pensioned August 16, 1865, $4 from September 7, 1864.
Increased to $8 from April 3, 1884.
Increased January 18, 1886, to $12 from October 14, 1885.
Re-issued May 29, 1889, to correct rate: $6 from September 8, 1864; $10 from October 3, 1884; $12 from October 14, 1885. (No attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

December 23, 1864, $4; June 10, 1876, $8; October 14, 1885, $6; April 10, 1889, $12.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 29, 1889, from $4 to $6 from September 8, 1864, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 255.

[63056. Russell W. Cool, Company E, Ninth Illinois Volunteers.]

Discharged June 22, 1862.
Disability, gunshot wound of head.
Pensioned April 28, 1866, $6 from October 16, 1865. Increased October 15, 1867, to $8 from October 12, 1867. Arrears granted February 24, 1869, $6 from June 22, 1862, to

October 16, 1865. Increased March 7, 1881, to $12 from August 20, 1879. Increased January 6, 1888, to $14 from November 2, 1887.

Re-issue May 18, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase: $8 from June 23, 1862; $12 from March 3, 1873; $14 from November 2, 1887; $17 from March 20, 1889. (J. W. Morris, attorney, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 26, 1865, $6; September 27, 1867, $8; September 4, 1873, $8; September 6, 1875, $8; September 21, 1877, $8; August 20, 1879, $18; February 2, 1881, $12; August 12, 1885, $17; November 2, 1887, $15; March 20, 1889, $18.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 18, 1889 from $6 to $8 from date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 256.

[47454. Melvin Burch, Co. M, 7th Mich. Vol. Infty.]

Discharged June 8, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of right shoulder.
Pensioned August 9, 1865, $6 from June 8, 1865.
Increased March 6, 1868, to $8 from December 23, 1867.
Increased May 24, 1876, to $12 from May 3, 1876.
Increased July 22, 1880, to $18 from July 9, 1885.
Re-issue May 14, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase: $8 from June 9, 1865; $15 from June 6, 1866; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883; $30 from August 4, 1886. (Attorney, H. M. Gitt, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 4, 1867, $6; February 4, 1868, $8; September 4, 1873, $8; May 3, 1876, $12; September 28, 1875, $8; September 4, 1877, $12; January 23, 1878, $18; August 7, 1878, $15; July 2, 1879, $12; July 9, 1880, $12; March 9, 1887, $8; April 3, 1889, $24.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 14, 1889, from $6 to $8 from date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 257.

[40735. Perry S. Tremain, Company E, 7th Indiana Infantry.]

Discharged November 30, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound left leg resulting in total disability of same.
Pensioned April 8, 1865, $6 from November 30, 1864.
Reduced to $4 from September, 1865.
Increased December 27, 1877, to $4 from September 4, 1877.
Increased December 27, 1887, to $6 from December 14, 1877.
Increased January 31, 1879, to $8 from January 6, 1879.
Increased November 20, 1879, to $12 from October 6, 1879.
Increased July 24, 1880, to $18 from June 30, 1880.
Increased May 16, 1882, to $24 from January 7, 1881.
Re-issue May 14, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase: $8 from December 1, 1864; $16 from March 3, 1883; $18 from January 6, 1879; $24 from February 7, 1881; $30 from March 3, 1883; $36 from August 4, 1886. (John L. Goddard, attorney, Greenbury, Ind.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 4, 1873, $4; September 4, 1875, $4; September 4, 1877, $4; January 6, 1879, $12; October 6, 1879, $12; June 30, 1880, $18; February 7, 1881, $24.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 14, 1889, from $6 to $8 from December 1, 1864, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 258.

[39421. James H. Buck, Company M, First Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery.]

Discharged September 21, 1864.
Disability, varicose veins of right leg and chronic diarrhea.
Pensioned for chronic diarrhea March 16, 1865, $2 from September 21, 1864; increased February 7, 1867, to $8 from October 12, 1866; dropped August 5, 1870; restored March 4, 1871, at $4; dropped on biennial examination, 1871; restored October 21, 1874, $4.
Re-issue June 5, 1880, to allow new disability, *varicose veins:* $6 from September 22, 1864; $8 from October 12, 1866; $4 from June 4, 1871.
Increased January 26, 1888, to $6 from November 2, 1887.
Re-issue May 8, 1889, to correct disability, rate, and allow increase: $6 from June 4, 1871; $10 from November 2, 1887. (Weeks & Blanchard, attorneys, Augusta, Me.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

October 9, 1866, $4, chronic diarrhea; December 22, 1870, $4; August 5, 1874, no rating; May 9, 1877, $2, varicose veins; June 5, 1878, $4, varicose veins; February 4, 1880, $4, varicose veins; October 6, 1882, $8, varicose veins; August 27, 1884, $4, varicose veins; October 1, 1886, $4, varicose veins; November 2, 1887, $8, varicose veins; December 12, 1888, $6, varicose veins; October 30, 1888, $6, chronic diarrhea, $8, varicose veins.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 259.

[34831. Thomas O'Brien, Co. H, 108 N. Y. Vol. Infty.]

Discharged June 28, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound left leg and *resulting varicose veins.*
Pensioned November 29, 1864, $8 from June 28, 1864.
Reduced to $2 biennial of 1873.
Increased October 26, 1880, to $4 from September 1, 1880.
Re-issue May 18, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $8 from June 29, 1864; $10 from October 17, 1888. (E. S. Weedon, attorney, Chicago, Ill.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 22, 1873, $2; September 10, 1875, $6; September 6, 1877, $6; September 1, 1880, $4; May 3, 1882, $4; March 24, 1886, $4; October 17, 1888, $10.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 260.

[39564. George Van Vliet, 1st lieutenant Company H, 105 Pennsylvania Volunteers.]

Discharged July 18, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound left hand, amputation of three fingers.
Pensioned March 17, 1865. $8.50 from July 18, 1864.
Increased June 10, 1871, to $17 from May 11, 1871.
Re-issue to correct rate May 17, 1889, $17 from July 19, 1864. (H. H. Brosius, atttorney, Brookville, Pa.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

August 20, 1864, $8.50; September 3, 1866, $11.33—⅔ total; May 11, 1871, $12.75—¾ total; July 18, 1883, rate not stated; September 2, 1885, $18; February 29, 1888, $17.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 17, 1889, from $8.50 to $17 from July 19, 1864, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 261.

[43137. Cass C. Lapoint, Company A, One hundred and eighteenth New York Infantry.]

Discharged April 11, 1865.
Disability, shell wound of both legs and resulting varicose veins; disease of *heart and stomach*, results of typhoid fever.
Pensioned May 25, 1865, $8 from April 11, 1865.
Increased February 7, 1874, $12, from September 4, 1873.
Increased September 23, 1882, $16 from August 6, 1884.
Increased January 27, 1884, $18, from July 27, 1885, to allow new disability; *disease heart and stomach.*
Re-issue, May 10, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase; $8, from April 12, 1865; $15, from June 6, 1866; $18, from June 4, 1872; $24, from March 3, 1883; $30, from June 21, 1888. (Warren S. Smith, attorney, Glens Falls, N. Y.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 4, 1873, $8; January 7, 1874, $14; September 4, 1875, $12; September 4, 1877, $12; May 31, 1882, $12; March 28, 1883, $12; August 6, 1884, $15; September 3, 1885, $18; October 27, 1886, $8; May 25, 1887, $24; June 21, 1888, $30.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 262.

[137730. Sylvanus Strang, Company G, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry.]

Discharged May 15, 1866.
Disability, gunshot wound right arm and disease of eyes.
Pensioned February 9, 1876, $2 from August 7, 1872.
Increased September 14, 1876, to $8 from July 18, 1876.
Arrears granted July 28, 1879, $2 from May 16, 1866.
Increased August 30, 1886, to $10 from May 6, 1882; June 28, 1888, to $16 from February 22, 1888.
Re-issue May 25, 1889, to correct rate and date of commencement of increase, $17 from January 12, 1887. (No attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

June 16, 1875, $2; July 18, 1876, $8 both disabilities; September 6, 1882, $8, both disabilities; May 6, 1885, $6, both disabilities; January 12, 1887, 10, both disabilities; February 22, 1888, $14 both disabilities.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 263.

[81230. John W. Coons, second lieutenant Company G, Seventy-sixth New York Infantry.]

Discharged August 10, 1864.
Disablity, gunshot wound left shoulder and left thigh.
Pensioned May 6, 1867, $11.25 from August 10, 1864.
Reduced to $7.50 from December 4, 1877.
Increased February 12, 1878, to $11.25 from January 28, 1878; November 18, 1886, to $15 from September 22, 1886.
Re-issue May 20, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $15 from August 11, 1864; $17 from April 3, 1889. (J. W. Morris, attorney, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 6, 1865, rating not stated; September 10, 1875, $7.50; September 12, 1877, $8; January 28, 1878, $15; December 20, 1881, $15; September 22, 1886, $15; April 3, 1889, $10, wound No. 1; $10, wound No. 2.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 20, 1889, from $11.25 to $15 from August 11, 1864.

EXHIBIT 264.

[141941. Luther C. Flanders, Co. E, 9 Vt. Vols.]

Discharged June 19, 1865.
Disability, partial dislocation of left femur.
Pensioned at $4, from July 22, 1876.
Dropped December 4, 1877, on special agent's report; disability existed prior to enlistment.
Restoration and re-issue May 1, 1889, to correct rate and date of commencement; also new disability, malarial poisoning, rheumatism, disease of heart, diarrhea.
$4 from June 20, 1865; $16 from May 23, 1883; $24 from July 28, 1886. (Attorney, T. Grout, Newport, Vt.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 18, 1874, $4, dislocatien of femur. October 10, 1883, $8, rheumatism; $4, fever and ague; $2, chronic diarrhea. July 28, 1886, $4, chills and fever; $4, chronic diarrhea; $2, piles; $4, rheumatism. August 29, 1888, $8 injury to hip; $8, hernia; $4, ventral hernia; $2, varicose veins.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 265.

[16702. John Cramer, Co. I, 14 Ia. Vols.]

Discharged June 13, 1862.
Disability, loss of left third finger, injury of back and resulting spinal meningitis.
Pensioned September 3, 1863, $4 from June 13, 1862 (for loss of finger and injury to back).
Dropped March 4, 1867. Cause not shown at Third Auditor's.
Restored April 20, 1874; $2 from March 4, 1867, for loss of finger.
Increased April 30, 1880, to $4 from March 4, 1867, loss of finger and injury to back; April 30, 1880, to $8, from March 4, 1867, loss of finger and injury to back; June 22, 1883, to $24 from July 6, 1883; November 25, 1884, to $30, from October 1, 1884; April 6, 1886, to $50, from February 25, 1886.
Re-issue September 8, 1886, to correct rate; $8 from June 4, 1862; $12 from September 26, 1873; $24 from June 6, 1883; $30 from October 1, 1884; $50 from February 25, 1886.
Re-issue May 17, 1889, to correct rate; $30 from September 4, 1887; reduced, as last rate is believed to be excessive. (No attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 9, 1873, $2, injury to spine; September 26, 1873, $8; September 8, 1877, $4; March 25, 1880, $8; October 1, 1884, $24; October 5, 1887, $30, injury to back; $3 loss of finger.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 266.

[138282. Birdsell Carpenter, Co. A, 89 N. Y. Inftry.]

Discharged July 7, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left leg.
Pensioned February 24, 1876, $2 from December 11, 1871.
Arrears granted June 18, 1879, $2 from July 8, 1865.
Increased September 17, 1878, to $3 from September 7, 1878; December 21, 1886, to $4 from December 1, 1886.
Re-issue May 3, 1889, to correct rate, $4 from July 8, 1865. (Attorney, E. O. Bolyer, Watkins, N. Y.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

February 8, 1876, $2; October 5, 1877, $3; February 19, 1878, $2; September 7, 1878, $4; October 15, 1881, $3; December 1, 1886, $4; February 13, 1889, $4.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 3, 1889, from $2 to $4, from July 8, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 267.

[135185. Hanson M. Beck, C. I, 9th Indiana Infantry.]

Discharged July 18, 1862.
Disability, gunshot wound right side of head.
Pensioned July 27, 1875, $8 from May 5, 1875.
Arrears granted June 24, 1879, $8 from July 19, 1862.
Increased April 9, 1878, to $10 from March 28, 1878; December 14, 1886, to $12 from November 24, 1886.
Re-issue, May 1, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $8 from July 19, 1862; $12 from March 3, 1873; $17 from December 12, 1888. (Attorney, D. N. Loib, Elkhart, Ind.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 7, 1875, $8; September 15, 1877, $8; March 28, 1878, $10; November 24, 1886, $12; December 12, 1888, $18.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 268.

[83882. James T. Wheeler, Co. G, 1st Me. Cavl.]

Discharged May 6, 1865.
Disability, disease of heart and right inguinal hernia.
Pensioned. July 26, 1867, at $6 from May 6, 1865, disease of heart.
Increased, July 11, 1876, to $18 from December 24, 1875; July 9, 1884, to $24, act March 3, 1883.
Reduced, January 5, 1886, to $16 from March 4, 1886.
Increased, February 16, 1888, to $18 from January 4, 1888.
Re-issue May 7, 1889, to correct reduction, $24, from March 4, 1886. (Atty, J. W. Morris, city).

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 18, 1867, $6; September 4, 1867, $8; December 20, 1869, $4, hernia, $6 heart disease; September 4, 1873, $8; December 24, 1875, $18; September 6, 1875, $18; September 4, 1877, $18; December 9, 1885, $24; January 4, 1888, $24; March 6, 1889, $18 disease heart, $8 hernia.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 269.

[138295. Mitchel Beck, Co. A, 25 Wis. Infty.]

Discharged June 7, 1865.
Disability, fracture right arm, rheumatism, and resulting disease of heart.
Pensioned February 11, 1876, $2 from December 11, 1875.
Increased April 9, 1877, $3 from March 26, 1877; November 26, 1880, $6 from October 30, 1880; August 21, 1883, $8 from January 16, 1882; June 3, 1885, $12 from May 13, 1885.
Arrears granted July 30, 1879, $2 from June 8, 1865.
Increased February 7, 1887, to $16 from January 12, 1887.
Re-issue to correct rate, $4 from June 8, 1865; $6 from October 30, 1880; $12 from January 16, 1882; $16 from January 12, 1887. (Att'y, Bliss & Burnham, Richland Center, Wis.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 24, 1876, $2; March 26, 1877, $4; September 15, 1877, $3; October 30, 1880, $6; April 26, 1882, $2; June 7, 1882, $4 fracture, $4 rheumatism; May 13, 1885, $6 fracture, $6 rheumatism; January 12, 1887, $14 rheumatism, $2 fracture; November 28, 1888, $18 disease heart, $4 fracture.

NOTE.—Re-rated from $2 to $4 from June 8, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 270.

[72168. Homer B. Caswell, Co. B, 9 Vt. Vol. Infty.]

Discharged December 1, 1865.
Disability, chronic diarrhea and resulting piles.
Pensioned September 27, 1866, $4 from December 1, 1865.
Reduced to $2 from March 4, 1869.
Dropped June 4, 1871; disability ceased.
Re-issue May 8, 1889—restoration, correct rate and allow increase $1 from June 4, 1871; $6 from August 31, 1887. (Atty., J. W. Flenner & Co., City.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

August 10, 1866, $4; August 31, 1877, $8.
O. K.

EXHIBIT 271.

[42939. Harold T. E. Tilson, Co. K, 36 Wis. Infty.]

Discharged April 3, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right hand.
Pensioned May 18, 1865; $8 from April 3, 1865.
Increased January 10, 1878, to $12 from April 10, 1877; August 13, 1884, to $16 from July 23, 1884.
Re-issue May 7, 1889, to correct rate, $8 from April 4, 1865; $12 from March 3, 1873; $16 from Feb'y 15, 1881. (Attorney, Robert Macauley, Menomonie, Wis.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

April 4, 1865, $8; Sept. 4, 1875, $8; April 10, 1877, $12; November 24, 1877, $12; September 4, 1877, $8; February 15, 1887, $15; July 23, 1884, $15; April 18, 1888, $18.
O. K.

EXHIBIT 272.

[41988. Joseph Wilson, 2d lieut., 39 N. Y. Vol. Infty.]

Discharged October 5, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound right arm.
Pensioned May 2, 1865, at $15 from October 5, 1864.
Increased November 30, 1874, to $18 from June 4, 1872.
Re-issues May 9, 1889, to correct rate; $24 from March 3, 1883; $30 from August 4, 1886. (No attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 12, 1864, $8; September 12, 1873, $18; September 16, 1874, $18; August 8, 1888, $18; February 6, 1889, $24.
O. K.

EXHIBIT 273.

[41314. John P. Ross, Co. D, 7th Pa. Vol. Infty.]

Discharged June 16, 1864.
Disability, wound left chest, left lung, and left arm.
Pensioned April 21, 1865; $4 from June 16, 1864.
Reduced from September 4, 1867, to $2.66⅔.
Increased September 23, 1872, to $6 from January 15, 1872; January 29, 1885, to $12, from January 9, 1884.
Re-issue to correct rate May 25, 1889, $4 from June 17, 1864; $6 from January 15, 1872; $12 from January 9, 1872. (Att'y J. W. Morris, city).

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 6, 1865, $4; January 15, 1872, $6; March 25, 1872, $6; September 10, 1873, $6; February 3, 1875, $6; September 9, 1875, $6; September 14, 1877, $6; January 9, 1884, $12; January 25, 1884, $10; May 31, 1884, $10; December 31, 1884, $8; September 14, 1887, $6 wound left chest, $8 diseased heart; March 6, 1889, $10 wound left chest, $4 wound left arm.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 274.

[16933. George Nickols, Company K, Second Michigan Infantry.]

Discharged February 6, 1863.
Disability, gunshot wound left foot.
Pensioned September 14, 1863, $2, from February 6, 1863.
Increased May 14, 1884, to $6, from May 14, 1884.
Dropped; unclaimed; last paid to September 4, 1864.
Restored February 10, 1885, to $2, from September 4, 1864, and $6 from May 4, 1884.
Reissue May 13, 1889, to correct rate—$4 from February 7, 1863; $6 from May 14, 1884. No attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

February 16, 1863, $2; May 14, 1884, $6.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 13, 1889, from $2 to $4, from February 7, 1863, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 275.

[43108. Ephraim Bonner, Co. C, 81 N. Y. Vols.]

Discharged April 11, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right shoulder and arm.
Pensioned May 25, 1865, $6, from April 11, 1865.
Increased December 26, 1866, to $8, from October 29, 1866.
Increased June 25, 1867, to $15, from June 6, 1866.
Increased to $18 from December 24, 1873.
Reissue May 20, 1889, to correct rate, $24, from March 3, 1883, date of passage of act. No attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 28, 1865, $8; April 21, 1875, $18; April 15, 1867, $18; October 23, 1873, $18; September 4, 1877, $18; December 12, 1888, $18.

EXHIBIT 276.

[10015. Wm. W. Dingee, Co. C, 1st N. Y. Vols. Infantry.]

Discharged August 19, 1862.
Disability, fracture of fore-arm and resulting in total disability right hand.
Pensioned Nov. 14, 1862, $4 from Aug. 19, 1862.
Increased February 14, 1874, to $16, from Jan. 14, 1874.
Reissue May 8, 1889, to correct rate, and allows $8 from Aug. 20, 1862; $15 from June 6, 1866; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883; $30 from Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Morris, city, attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Dec. 21, 1869, $6; Sept. 9, 1874, $4; Jan. 14, 1874, $18; June 6, 1883, $16; April 11, 1888, $18; March 6, 1889, $24.

EXHIBIT 277.

[10426. Hiram A. Turner, Company A, Third Maine Infantry.]

Discharged August 13, 1862.
Disability, loss of part of third finger of left hand.
Pensioned March 11, 1863, $4 from August 13, 1862.
Dropped September, 1864.
Restored March 19, 1889; $2 from September 4, 1864.
Reissued May 3, 1889, to correct rate and allowed additional disability; gunshot wound left leg, $6, from August 4, 1862. No attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 10, 1889, $4, (wound of finger); no rating for wound of leg.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 4, 1889, from $4 to $6, to include new disability (wound of leg), and from which the medical board, January 10, 1889 (the only medical examination made), find no disability.

This case was made "special" by Commissioner Tanner April 29, 1889. No evidence or statement appears in the case to show that such action was requested on the part of claimant or attorney, or that his disability and circumstances were such as to justify special action.

EXHIBIT 278.

[114559. Anthony Rusho, Co. G, 26 Wis. Infty.]

Discharged May 28, 1863.
Disability, disease of, and resulting anchylosis of, right knee.
Pensioned November 10, 1871, $6 from May 29, 1863.
Increased March 24, 1874, to $8 from March 4, 1874.
Increased August 19, 1876, to $10 from July 26, 1876.
Reissue May 28, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase; $8 from May 29, 1863; $10 from July 26, 1876; $12 from November 18, 1885. J. W. Morris, city, attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

November 4, 1864, $8; April 4, 1870, $6; March 4, 1874, $8; July 27, 1876, $12; March 4, 1879, $10; May 30, 1883, $15; November 18, 1885, $12; December 19, 1888, $14.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 28, 1889, from $6 to $8, from May 29, 1863, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 279.

[84255. John Dey, Co. D, 21st Wisconsin Infantry.]

Discharged May 19, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left hip.
Pensioned November 27, 1868, $4 from May 19, 1865, and ending May 5, 1867.
Restored August 10, 1867, $4 from May 6, 1867.
Increased May 13, 1868, to $8 from September 30, 1867.
Re-issue May 20, 1889, $8 from May 20, 1865. No attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 15, 1867, $4; September 23, 1867, $4; March 7, 1868, $8; September 13, 1873, $8; September 17, 1875, $8; September 11, 1877, $8; December 16, 1885, $8; July 11, 1888, $8.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 20, 1889, from $4 to $8 from May 20, 1865, date of discharge.

280.

[39341. Daniel Fraser, Co. F, 26th Conn. Vol. Infty.]

Discharged August 7, 1863.
Disability, gunshot wound face and left knee.
Pensioned March 14, 1865, $4 from August 17, 1863.
Increased February 2, 1870, to $6 from August 18, 1863.
Increased December 28, 1885, to $8 from November 19, 1885.
Increased July 21, 1888, to $14 from February 22, 1888.
Re-issue May 24, 1889, to correct rate; $8 from August 18, 1863; $10 from March 3, 1873; $16 from November 19, 1885. (J. W. Morris, city, attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 8, 1864, no rating; deformity no disability; March 1, 1865, $4; September 8, 1873, $4; February 21, 1876, $11; October 3, 1877, $3; December 5, 1877, $7; November 19, 1885, $16; February 22, 1888, $16; December 19, 1888, $16.

NOTE.—Re-issue May 24, 1889, from $4 to $8 from August 18, 1863.

EXHIBIT 281.

[19765. Lorenzo E. Dickey, Co. A, 4th Me. Vol. Infty.]

Discharged June 16, 1863.
Disability, amputation right thigh.
Pensioned Nov. 16, 1863, $8 from June 16, 1863.
Increased July 25, 1866, to $15 from June 6, 1866.
Increased May 3, 1872, to $20 from June 6, 1866.
Increased to $24 from June 4, 1872.
Increased March 3, 1883, to $30, date of act.
Increased August 25, 1885, to $37.50 from March 3, 1885, by direction of Commissioner Black.
Re-issue May 11, 1889, to correct date of commencement of date of increase and allow increase $37.50 from March 3, 1879; $45 from August 4, 1886. No attorney.

This re-issue was in accordance with the decision of Assistant Secretary, dated May 9, 1889, in the case of certificate 22628, of Robt. Harvey, which allows the increase to date back to March 3, 1879.
Papers show that the stump is scant 3 inches in length, and that it is impossible to wear an artificial limb.

EXHIBIT 282.

[36370. William Artis, Co. K, 53rd Pa. Vol. Infty.)

Discharged November 11, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound right hand.
Pensioned January 9, 1865, $4 from November 11, 1864.
Increased October 28, 1867, to $6 from October 25, 1867.
Increased June 9, 1873, to $14 from May 7, 1873.
Re-issue to correct rate May 21, 1889; $8 from November 12, 1864; $16 from March 3, 1873. (J. B. Cralle, city, attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 10, 1864, $4; October 23, 1867, $4; May 7, 1873, $16; September 7, 1875, $16; September 5, 1877, $16; July 7, 1886, $14; February 13, 1889, $14.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 21, 1889, from $4 to $8 from November 12, 1864, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 283.

[12114. Isaac Fielding, Co. B, Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.]

Discharged January 12, 1863.
Disability, gunshot wound wrist.
Pensioned May 25, 1863, $3.20 from January 12, 1863.
Increased to $4 from October 2, 1878.
Re-issue May 3, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase; $4 from January 13, 1863; $6 from October 31, 1888. (John Palmer, National Soldiers' Home, Virginia, attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 27, 1863, $3.20; September 4, 1873, $3.20; September 4, 1875, $3.20; April 5, 1876, $4; September 5, 1877, $3.20; October 2, 1878, $4; March 2, 1881, $4; October 31, 1888, $6.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 3, 1889, from $3.20 to $4 from January 13, 1863, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 284.

[34327. Claudius Girard, Co. D, 2d Pa. Vol. Infty.]

Discharged September 9, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound of back.
Pensioned, November 17, 1864, $6 from September 9, 1864.
Reduced to $5½ from March 4, 1867.
Increase, June 25, 1880, to $8 from May 27, 1880.
Increase, August 20, 1884, to $12 from July 23, 1884.
Re-issue, May 20, 1889, $8 from September 10, 1864; $15 from June 6, 1886; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883. J. W. Morris, city, attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 12, 1864, $6; September 18, 1867, $6; September 23, 1873, $5⅓; February 4, 1874, $8; September 4, 1875, $4; September 4, 1877, $4; May 27, 1880, $8; July 23, 1884, $12; September 2, 1885, $16; March 27, 1889, $24.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 20, 1889, from $6 to $8, from September 10, 1864.

EXHIBIT 285.

[96041. Wm. M. Meadows, Co. B, 16th Ind. Infantry.]

Discharged, June 30, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right thigh, and resulting neuralgia.
Pensioned, February 25, 1869, $3 from June 30, 1865.
Reduced to $2⅔, September, 1869, from September 4, 1877.
Increased March 13, 1878, to $6 from March 4, 1878.
Increased August 18, 1886, to $8 from July 21, 1886.
Increased January 23, 1889, to $10 from June 13, 1888.
Re-issue, May 29, 1889, to correct rate—$6 from July 1, 1865, $8 from April 30, 1885, $10 from June 13, 1888. Jas. T. Morgan, Bloomington, Ind., attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 11, 1869, $2.66⅔; October 27, 1868, $3; June 3, 1872, $4; September 4, 1873, $3; September 10, 1875, $3; March 4, 1878, $6; June 7, 1882, $6; July 23, 1884, $6; April 30, 1885, $8; July 21, 1886, $4 (wound), $6 (rheumatism); May 11, 1887, $6 (wound), $4 (rheumatism); February 23, 1887, $8; June 13, 1888, $14.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 29, 1889, from $3 to $6 from July 1, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 286.

[147644. Edward H. Mosher, Company B, Second Massachusetts Infantry.]

Discharged October 2, 1862.
Disability, gunshot wound, left thigh.
Pensioned August 8, 1877, $2 from May 2, 1887.
Arrears granted June 20, 1879, $2 from October 3, 1862.
Increased July 30, 1881, to $6 from July 30, 1881.
Re-issue May 10, 1889, to correct rate—$6 from October 3, 1862; $8 from July 30, 1881. Attorney, Milo B. Stevens, city.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 17, 1877, $2; August 19, 1878, $4; July 30, 1881, $8; April 28, 1886, $8; December 12, 1888, $10.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 10, 1889, from $2 to $6; from October 3, 1862, date of discharge, Re-rating not justifiable from discharge to July 30, 1881.

EXHIBIT 287.

[139040. Bernhard Bergman, Permanent Co., General M. Service.]

Discharged June 24, 1875.
Disability, gunshot wound left hand.
Pensioned, April 1, 1877; at $8 from June 25, 1875, date of filing declaration.
Increased February 13, 1879 to $12 from June 27, 1879.
Re-issue, May 25, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $14 from June 25, 1875, $17 from November 18, 1887. P. J. Lockwood, attorney, city.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 1, 1875, $8; January 27, 1879, $12; September 5, 1888, $14.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 25, 1889, from $8 to $14, from June 25, 1875, date of filing application.

EXHIBIT 288.

[134258. James T. Turner, Company G, Fifth Illinois Cavalry.]

Discharged August 7, 1863.
Disability, disease of eyes and resulting loss of sight of left eye and impaired vision of right eye.
Pensioned January 23, 1875, $4 from November 9, 1874, for loss of vision of left eye.
Increased July 18, 1884, to $8, from April 3, 1884.
Arrears granted June 20, 1879, $4 from August 8, 1863.
Re-issue May 21, 1889, to correct rate, disability, and allow increase, $6 from August 8, 1863; $10 from April 3, 1884; $12 from August 22, 1888. No attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 7, 1875, $4; July 4, 1878, $8; August 22, 1888, $8, loss of left eye; $4, weakness right eye.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 21, 1889, from $4 to $6 from August 8, 1863, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 289.

[144677. Tillman H. Payton, Co. D, Fifth Iowa Infantry.]

Discharged February 14, 1863.
Disability, gunshot wound of left arm.
Pensioned April 12, 1879, $2 from Sept. 14, 1876. Arrears granted July 11, 1879, $2 from February 15, 1863. Increased June 13, 1881, to $4 from May 4, 1881.

Re-issue May 9, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $4 from February 15, 1863 $6 from December 12, 1888. J. W. Morris, attorney, city.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 5, 1877, $2; May 4, 1881, $3; December 2, 1885, $4; December 12, 1888, $10.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 9, 1889, from $2 to $4 from February 15, 1863, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 290.

[117643. John H. Pierce, Co. K, 20 N. Y. Infty.]

Discharged November 27, 1862.
Disability, gunshot wound right shoulder.
Pensioned November 24, 1871, $4 from November 28, 1862.
Increased April 3, 1875, to $8 from January 20, 1875.
Increased June 30, 1882, to $12 from May 24, 1882.
Re-issue May 28, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $6 from November 28, 1862; $8 from January 20, 1875; $12 from May 24, 1882; $16 from November 20, 1887. W. W. Dudley, att'y, city.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 4, 1863, $8; September 5, 1870, $3; July 22, 1871, $3; April 1, 1872, $4; September 8, 1873, $4; January 20, 1875, $8; September 8, 1877, $8; May 24, 1882, $10; November 30, 1887, $16; January 9, 1889, $18.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 28, 1889, from $4 to $6 from date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 291.

[95099. Hiram A. Crockett, Co. C, 85th Ind. Vols.]

Discharged June 12, 1865.
Disability, disease of eyes.
Pensioned January 19, 1879, $4 from June 12, 1865.
Increased November 6, 1876, to $8, from October 28, 1876.
Increased June 13, 1878, to $10, from May 28, 1878.
Increased July 9, 1880, to $24, from April 18, 1879.
Increased June 14, 1886, to $30, from April 28, 1886.
Re-issue May 20, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $6 from June 13, 1865; $8 from October 28, 1876; $18 from May 28, 1878; $24 from April 18, 1879; $30 from March 3, 1883; $50 from June 6, 1888. (Maring, Slusher & Co., attorneys, Columbus, Ind.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

August 27, 1867, $4; September 5, 1873, $4; October 28, 1876, $8; September 8, 1875, $4; September 8, 1877, $8; May 28, 1878, $10; April 18, 1879, $10; October 15, 1879, $24; May 7, 1881, $24; May 17, 1882, $30; April 1, 1885, $30; April 28, 1886, $30; June 6, 1888, $50.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 20, 1889, from $4 to $6, from June 13, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 292.

[123061. Jeremiah B. Vion, Co. K, 103rd Ill. Vols.]

Discharged June 8, 1863.
Disability, disease of the heart.
Pensioned March 18, 1873, $8 from August 3, 1872, and $12 from March 4, 1873. Arrears granted June 24, 1879; $4 from June 9, 1863; $6 from June 6, 1866; $8 from

June 6, 1870. Dropped January 12, 1886, disability having ceased. Restored June 14, 1886, at $8 per month.

Re-issue May 21, 1889, to correct reduction, $12 from June 4, 1877. J. W. Morris, attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 1, 1873, $4; September 4, 1875, $12; September 4, 1877, $8; September 28, 1881, $8; November 11, 1885, $4; April 21, 1886, $12; August 15, 1888, $8.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 293.

[118510. James M. Foster, Co. F, 27th Ind. Vols.]

Discharged September 7, 1863.

Disability, paralysis right arm and loss of part of index finger.

Pensioned, December 27, 1871, at $8 from September 8, 1863, and $6 from December 4, 1870.

Increased October 3, 1887, to $8 from July 13, 1887.

Re-issue, May 21, 1889, to correct rate, $8 from September 8, 1863; $10 from March 3, 1873. P. J. Lockwood, attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

October 20, 1863, $8; December 10, 1870, $4; December 23, 1873, $6; October 9, 1877, $6; April 21, 1886, $10; July 13, 1887, $6; December 12, 1888, $12.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 294.

[69592. John W. Snyder, Co. A, 130th Ind. Vols.]

Discharged March 15, 1865.

Disability, g. s. wound left arm.

Pensioned August 11, 1866, $4 from March 15, 1865.

Increased to $8 from November 1, 1867.

Increased to $18 from February 4, 1874.

Increased July 10, 1884, to $24 from March 3, 1883.

Application for increase under act of August 4, 1886, rejected. Appealed from action of office to Secretary. Rejection affirmed September 6, 1887.

Re-issue May 7, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase: $8 from March 16, 1865; $15 from June 6, 1866; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883; $30 from August 4, 1886. (P. J. Lockwood, attorney, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

August 2, 1866, $4; November 1, 1867, $4; October 3, 1869, $8; October 8, 1872, $8; February 4, 1874, $18; November 3, 1886, $8; January 30, 1889, $24, wound hand and results; $8, hernia; $8, piles; $6, nervous affection.

EXHIBIT 295.

[51390. Wm. Monroe, Co. B, 151 N. Y. Vols.]

Discharged July 6, 1865.

Disability, chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of stomach, heart, and rectum.

Pensioned October 14, 1865, $8 from July 6, 1865.

Dropped; unclaimed; failed to claim because he did not know how to draw his pension.

Restored at $4 from March 4, 1866, date of last payment.
Increased March 22, 1886, to $8 from February 17, 1886.
Re-issue, May 31, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase: $8 from July 7, 1865; $12 from February 17, 1886; $16 from February 13, 1889. (P. J. Lockwood, attorney, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 23, 1878, $4; February 17, 1886, $8; February 13, 1889, $16

O. K.

EXHIBIT 296.

[109843. Isaac H. Duval, Maj. & Col. 9 W. Va. Vols.]

Discharged January 15, 1866.
Disability, gunshot wound of left thigh.
Pensioned March 29, 1871, $7.50 from January 16, 1866.
Increased December 7, 1887, to $15 from September 14, 1887.
Re-issue March 15, 1889, to allow additional disability, rank, and service (rheumatism and partial paralysis), $30 from March 31, 1887. (J. W. Morris, attorney, city.)
Re-issue May 4, 1889, to correct rate. $15 from January 16, 1866; $30 from March 31, 1887. (J. W. Morris, attorney, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 25, 1870, $7.50; September 6, 1873, $7.50; September 9, 1875, $7.50; September 6, 1877, $7.50; September 14, 1887, $15, wound left thigh; $22.50, paralysis right side; $22.50, deafness.

NOTE.—Re-rating May 4, 1889, from $7.50 to $15; from January 16, 1866, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 297.

[121678. James T. J. Davis, Co. G, 6th Wis. Vol. Infty.]

Discharged February 5, 1863.
Disability, gunshot wound right leg.
Pensioned January 7, 1873; $2 from February 6, 1863; $4 from September 4, 1872.
Re-issue May 21, 1889, to correct rate: $4 from February 6, 1863; $8 from February 20, 1889. (J. W. Morris, attorney, city.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 4, 1872, $4; September 22, 1873, $4; September 7, 1875, $4; September 17, 1877, $3; February 20, 1889, $6.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 21, 1889, from $2 to $4, from February 6, 1863, date of discharge; also increase from February 20, 1889, to $8, while the medical examination shows a rating of $6.
There seems to be no good ground for re-rating.

EXHIBIT 298.

[144878. Geo. W. Phillips, Co. B, 18th Wis. Infty.]

Discharged January 5, 1863.
Disability, piles and disease of right lung, result of pleurisy.
Pensioned April 20, 1877, $6 from March 20, 1877.
Arrears granted April 14, 1879, $6 from January 6, 1863.
Increased August 16, 1884, $8 from July 23, 1884.
Increased February 9, 1888, $10 from December 7, 1887.
Re-issue May 6, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase: $8, from January 6, 1863; $12, from July 23, 1884; $24, from February 20, 1889. (J. W. Morris, attorney, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

February 16, 1877, $6; September 15, 1877, $6; September 28, 1878, $6; November 28, 1881, $8; July 23, 1884, $8; December 7, 1887, $12; February 20, 1889, $24.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 6, 1889, from $6 to $8, from January 6, 1863, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 299.

[141358. Harvey D. Yelvington, 1st lieut. Co. D, 57th Indiana Infantry.]

Discharged March 18, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound both thighs and piles.
Pensioned August 4, 1876, $10 from February 23, 1876.
Arrears granted, $10 from March 19, 1865.
Increased September 23, 1885, to $14.25 from July 29, 1882.
Increased March 17, 1887, to $17 from February 16, 1887.
Re-issue May 20, 1889, to correct rate, $17 from March 19, 1865. (No attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

May 13, 1876, $17; January, 1882, $17; December 19, 1883, $10; June 24, 1885, $14; February 16, 1887, $17; December 19, 1888, $17.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 20, 1889, from $10 to $17 from March 19, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 300.

[113481. Benedict Straubinger, Co. A, 9th Illinois Infantry.]

Discharged August 20, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound right shoulder, affecting lung.
Pensioned August 28, 1871, $4 from August 21, 1864, and to cease March 3, 1871.
Restored October 10, 1877, at $2 from March 4, 1871.
Increased September 22, 1879, to $4 from July 24, 1879.
Increased June 26, 1883, to $6 from May 10, 1882.
Increased November 12, 1886, to $10 from September 1, 1886.
Increased January 23, 1888, to $12 from December 14, 1887.
Re-issue May 7, 1889, to correct rate, $6 from August 21, 1864; $10 from September 1, 1886; $12 from December 14, 1887. (J. W. Morris, attorney, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

August 16, 1870, $4; March 3, 1871, no rating; June 10, 1877, $4; July 24, 1879, $8; September 3, 1879, $4; May 10, 1882, $8; June 6, 1883, $6; November 4, 1885, $4; September 1, 1886, $10; December 14, 1887, $18; July 25, 1888, $12.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 7, 1889, from $4 to $6 from August 21, 1864, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 301.

[116339. Wm. D. Henderson, Co. K, 23d Ky. Infty.]

Discharged November 1, 1861.
Disability, gunshot wound left forearm.
Pensioned April 8, 1872, $6, Nov. 2, 1861.
Increased to $8 from September 4, 1873.
Increased December 24, 1879, to $14 from Oct. 28, 1879.
Increased January 24, 1884, to $24 from November 28, 1883.
Re-issue May 18, 1889, to correct rate, $8 from November 2, 1861; $14 from March 3, 1873; $24 from November 28, 1883; $30 from August 4, 1886. (H. D. McKnight, attorney, Ironton, Ohio.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March, 1870, $6; September 4, 1873, $6; October 28, 1879, $10; November 28, 1883, $24; September 2, 1888, $18; April 10, 1889, $24.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 18, 1889, from $6 to $8 from November 2, 1861, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 302.

[120440. Wilfred N. Ferrell, Co. H, 81 Ill. Infty.]

Discharged May 25, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right shoulder and right inguinal hernia.
Pensioned November ^, 1872, $3 from May 26, 1865.
Increased October 23, 1875, to $4 from November 5, 1873, and $8 from January 25, 1875.
Increased November 15, 1877, to $10 from October 25, 1877.
Arrears granted, $4 from May 26, 1865.
Increase January 18, 1881, to $14 from December 16, 1880.
Increase September 29, 1886, to $16 from August 11, 1886.
Re-issue May 25, 1889, to correct rate, $8 from May 26, 1865; $12 from March 3, 1873; $14 from December 16, 1880; $16 from August 11, 1886. (J. W. Morris, attorney, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January, 1871, $4; February 10, 1872, $4; November 5, 1873, $8; July 21, 1875, $12; October 25, 1877, $12; December 16, 1880, $8; August 11, 1886, $16; October 24, 1886, $18.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 25, 1865, from $4 to $8 from May 26, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 303.

[109641. John Deffor, Co. A, 21st Wis. Infty.]

Discharged June 8, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of head and disease of mouth, result of scurvy.
Pensioned April 10, 1871, $3 from June 9, 1865.
Increased May 27, 1876; $8 from April 8, 1876; December 16, 1885, $10 from July 25, 1881 (to include disease of mouth); March 31, 1888, $12 from January 11, 1888.
Re-issue May 24, 1889, to correct rate, $8 from June 9, 1865; $10 from July 25, 1881; $12 from January 11, 1888. (Attorney, H. M. Gitt, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

October 10, 1868, $2.66; October 16, 1869, $2.66; April 18, 1876, $8; September 24, 1877, $8; March 2, 1881, $8; October 5, 1881, $8; March 26, 1884, $12; January 11, 1888, $16; September 26, 1888, $12.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 24, 1889, from $2.66 to $8 from date of discharge, June 9, 1865.

EXHIBIT 304.

[108400. Daniel Burk, Co. F, 27th Ind. Infnty.]

Discharged September 1, 1864.
Disability, disease of liver, chronic bronchitis, and disease of eyes.
Pensioned at $3 from September 2, 1864.
Dropped July 30, 1877.
Restored November 7, 1877, $2 from June 4, 1877.

Increased November 7, 1877, to $6 from October 3, 1877; May 1, 1886, to $8 from April 7, 1886; January 4, 1888, to $10 from April 7, 1886, to include disease of eyes; January 4, 1888, to $12 from April 7, 1886.

Re-issue May 31, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase; $4 from September 2, 1864, $6 from March 20, 1875; $10 from March 15, 1886; $12 from April 7, 1886; $16 from January 23, 1889. (Attorney, C. R. Worrall, Bloomington, Ind.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 21, 1870, $3, bronchitis and disease of liver; September 16, 1873, $2; March 20, 1875, $2; September 6, 1877, $6; October 3, 1877, $6; April 7, 1886, $14, including disease of eyes; August 11, 1886, $10, including disease of eyes; July 23, 1889, $12, diseased liver, $8 (bronchitis), $2 (disease eyes).

NOTE.—Re-rated May 31, 1889, from $3 to $4, from September 2. 1864, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 305.

[74290. Frank B. Holden, Co. C, 7th Me. Infty.]

Discharged May 15, 1865.

Disability, amputation little finger right hand, gunshot wound of right arm, and disease of eyes.

Pensioned, $2.66 from May 15, 1865, wound arm and loss of finger.

Increased to $4 from September 4, 1871, wound arm and loss of finger; February 19, 1889, to $6 from July 19, 1888.

Re-issue April 15, 1889, to correct date of commencement of increase on account of disease of eyes; $6 from June 25, 1886. (No attorney.)

Re-issue May 2, 1889, to correct rate, $4 from May 16, 1865; $12 from May 28, 1886; $14 from June 25, 1886. (No attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

November 8, 1886, $2.66 (wounds); September 5, 1874, $4; September 8, 1873, $4; June 25, 1886, $6; July 19, 1888, $6 (wounds); $8 (disease eyes).

NOTE.—Re-rated May 2, 1889, from $2.66 to $4 from May 16, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 306.

[119317. Wm. H. Vodra, Co. B, 94th N. Y.]

Discharged December 3, 1862, and 2d service July 31, 1865.

Disability, gunshot wound right arm, chronic diarrhea, disease of liver, malarial poisoning, and resulting disease of heart.

Pensioned for wound, $4 from August 1, 1865, date of discharge.

Increased to $6 from May 8, 1876; to $8 from March 13, 1886, to include chronic diarrhea; April 13, 1888, to $12 from March 13, 1886, to include malarial poisoning.

Re-issue May 22, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $12 from March 13, 1886; $30 from May 19, 1886; $50 from January 19, 1889. (No attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 7, 1871, $4 (wound); September 25, 1873, $4 (wound); September 10, 1875, $4 (wound); May 8, 1876, $8; September 11, 1877, $6; May 19, 1886, $6 (wound), $2 (diarrhea), $2 (disease of heart); October 19, 1887, $2 (wound), $4 (diarrhea), $4 (disease of liver), $14 (disease of heart); January 29, 1889, $4 (wound), $4 (diarrhea), $30 (disease of heart).

O. K.

EXHIBIT 307.

[106866. Benj. W. Reed, Co. E, 12th Illinois Infantry.]

Discharged July 28, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound right foot.
Pensioned September 29, 1870, at $6 from July 29, 1864.
Increased April 6, 1875, to $8, from March 17, 1875; June 17, 1879, to $12, from May 26, 1879; June 30, 1884, to $16, from June 4, 1884.
Re-issue May 11, 1889, to correct rate, $8 from July 29, 1864; $10 from March 17, 1875; $12 from May 26, 1879; $17 from June 4, 1884. (Attorney, Patrick O'Farrell, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

February 9, 1869, $8; August 16, 1870, $6; September 19, 1873, $6; May 17, 1875, $10; April 17, 1877, $10; November 10, 1877, $8; May 26, 1879, $18; June 4, 1884, $18; June 2, 1886, $18; November 21, 1888, $18.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 11, 1889, from $6 to $8, from July 29, 1864, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 308.

[118682. Murrell Moore, Company B, Fourth Tennessee Volunteers.]

Discharged July 12, 1865.
Disability, disease of eyes (and chronic diarrhea).
Pensioned July 8, 1872, $8 from July 21, 1871.
Arrears granted May 12, 1883, $4 from July 13, 1865.
Re-issue April 25, 1883, to allow additional disability (chronic diarrhea), $4 from July 13, 1865; $8 from July 21, 1871; $12 from March 3, 1873; $8 from March 4, 1875.
Increase April 19, 1886, to $12 from April 3, 1884, and $16 from March 17, 1886.
Re-issue May 18, 1889, to correct rate, $12 from April 3, 1884; $24 from March 17, 1886. (Alex. H. Pierce, Loveland, Tenn., attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 17, 1886, $12 disease of eyes; February 27, 1889, $17 loss of right eye and deformity; $4 chronic diarrhea; $4 cataract left eye.
O. K.

EXHIBIT 309.

[83261. Robert B. Clark, Company E, Fourth Michigan Infantry.]

Discharged July 31, 1865.
Disability, saber wound left arm, gunshot wound right leg, and diseased heart.
Pensioned July 10, 1867, $7 from July 31, 1865.
Reduced on biennial examination, 1871, to $6.
Increased October 14, 1887, to $14 from April 8, 1886.
Re-issue May 15, 1889, to correct rate: $8 from August 1, 1865; $16 from April 8, 1886. (Attorney, J. L. Starkweather, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

August 28, 1866, $7; September 4, 1873, $6; March 5, 1874, $8; September 6, 1871, $6; September 5, 1875, $7; September 27, 1877, $6; June 4, 1880, $6; September 15, 1886, $6 wound arm, $4 wound leg, $4 diseased heart; August 10, 1887, $6 wound arm, $4 wound leg, $4 diseased heart; March 27, 1889, $8 wound ot arm; $4 wound of leg; $4 disease of heart.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 15, 1889, from $7 to $8 from August 1, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 310.

[141585. James D. Alexander, Co. H, 43d Indiana Infantry.]

Discharged June 14, 1865.
Disability, disease left leg.
Pensioned $3 from June 15, 1865.
Increased September 6, 1876, to $8 from May 24, 1876; October 22, 1884, to $12 from September 3, 1884.
Re-issued May 23, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase: $6 from June 15, 1865; $8 from May 25, 1876; $12 from September 3, 1884; $16 from January 9, 1889. (No attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 9, 1869, $4; May 24, 1876, $8; September 18, 1877, $8; September 3, 1884, $12; January 9, 1889, $16.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 23, 1889, from $3 to $6 from June 15, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 311.

[110646. Christian Schwartz, Co. C, Ohio Infty.]

Discharged June 16, 1865.
Disability, gun-shot wound left arm.
Pensioned May 15, 1871, $2 from June 17, 1865.
Increased January 17, 1873, $8 from December 7, 1872.
Reduced to $4 on biennial examination, 1875.
Increased to $8 from April 9, 1884; August 3, 1888, to $10 from March 7, 1888.
Re-issué May 15, 1889, to correct rate; $6 from June 17, 1865; $8 from December 7, 1872; $12 from March 7, 1888. (Attorney, F. G. Colden, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 7, 1871, $2; December 7, 1872, $8; September 4, 1873, $8; September 24, 1875, $4; September 5, 1877, $4; January 30, 1880, $4; December 6, 1882, $4; April 9, 1884, $8; September 23, 1885, $6; March 1, 1888, $12.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 15, 1889, from $2 to $6 from June 17, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 312.

[108800. Joseph Wingfield, Co. A, 53d Ind. Infty.]

Discharged July 21, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right leg.
Pensioned March 15, 1871, $4 from July 22, 1865.
Increased February 27, 1882, to $6 from February 1, 1882; September 23, 1884, to $8 from December 5, 1883.
Re-issue May 7, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase: $6 from July 22, 1865; $8 from December 5, 1883; $10 from January 2, 1889. (Atty., Knefler & Lopp, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 6, 1870, $4; September 17, 1873, $4; May 6, 1874, $6; January 5, 1876, $4; September 15, 1877, $4; November 7, 1877, $4; February 1, 1882, $6; December 5, 1883, $8; February 10, 1886, $8; January 2, 1889, $12.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 7, 1889, from $4 to $6 from July 22, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 313.

[82249. Lawrence W. Mix, Co. D, 12 N. J. Infantry.]

Discharged October 16, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound right side of lower jaw and results; also piles.
Pensioned for wound of jaw June 14, 1867, $2.66 from October 16, 1864.

Increased January 12, 1872, to $4 from January 13, 1869; increased January 19, 1876, to $6 from January 5, 1876.

Re-issue June 30, 1882, to allow new disability, *piles*, $6.66⅔ from October 17, 1864; $8 from January 13, 1869; $10 from January 5, 1876; $12 from April 26, 1882; $14 from May 24, 1882. (Attorney, M. B. Stevens & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.)

Increase, April 29, 1885, to $16 from March 25, 1883, both disabilities.

Re-issue May 21, 1889, to correct rate; $8 from October 17, 1864, date of discharge; $16 from March 3, 1873. (Attorney, J. W. Morris, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

May 21, 1867, $2.66; January 13, 1869, $2.66; December 6, 1871, $4; September 11, 1873, $4; January 5, 1876, $6; September 11, 1875, $6; September 10, 1877, $6; March 17, 1880, $8; April 26, 1882, $8; May 24, 1882, $12; March 25, 1885, $16; June 8, 1887, $16; March 27, 1889, $\frac{16}{18}$ wound, $\frac{6}{18}$ piles.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 21, 1889, from $6.66 to $8 from October 17, 1864, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 314.

[32921. Joseph W. Tucker, Co. G, 100 Ill. Infty.]

Discharged June 7, 1864.

Disability, gunshot wound right thigh and resulting partial anchylosis of knee and varicose veins.

Pensioned September 23, 1864, $6 from June 7, 1864, *for wound.*

Reduced to $4 from March 4, 1869.

Increased August 8, 1879, to $6 from June 27, 1879; June 22, 1880, to $8 from June 9, 1880; February 24, 1882, to $12 from July 6, 1881, to include resulting partial anchylosis of knee and varicose veins; November 7, 1885, to $24 from September 23, 1885.

Re-issue May 11, 1889, to correct reduction and allow increase: $6 from March 4, 1869; $8 from June 9, 1880; $12 from July 6, 1881; $24 from September 23, 1885. (Attorney, Soule & Co., city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 23, 1864, $6; September 4, 1869, $4; September 4, 1873, $4; June 3, 1874, $4; September 6, 1875, $6; March 26, 1877, $4; November 6, 1877, $6; June 27, 1879, $6; July 6, 1881, $12; December 7, 1882, $18; March 5, 1884, $12; September 23, 1885, $24.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 315.

[133013. Hiram Fulmer, 1st Ohio Artillery.]

Discharged, October 18, 1862.

Disability, gunshot wound of right knee-joint.

Pensioned September 25, 1864, $4 from October 18, 1862.

Re-issue, May 4, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase: $6 from October 19, 1862; $8 from March 19, 1884. (Attorney, J. W. Morris, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

August 27, 1874, $4; March 3, 1876, $4; November 18, 1878, $6; September 26, 1882, $6; March 19, 1884, $8; April 3, 1889, $6.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 14, 1889, from $4 to $6 from October 19, 1862, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 316.

[34290. James E. L. Taylor, Co. E, 1st Me. Cav.]

Discharged April 2, 1863.

Disability, disease of lungs.

Pensioned at $18 from December 5, 1874.

Dropped March 17, 1879; disability ceased.
Arrears granted at $4.
Restored at $4 from December 4, 1878.
Increased April 22, 1881, to $10 from Februray 16, 1881; September 26, 1888, to $18 from June 20, 1888.
Re-issue May 18, 1889, to correct rate of reduction and allowed increase $10 from December 4, 1878; $18 from June 20, 1888; $24 from April 3, 1889. (Attorney, W. W. Dudley, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 6, 1875, $8; September 4, 1877, $18; October 6, 1879, $4; February 16, 1881, $9; January 10, 1882, $12; September 13, 1882, $12; August 5, 1885, $12; August 31, 1887, $10; January 20, 1888, $18; April 3, 1889, $24.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 317.

[94500. Wm. B. Roddy, Company B, Ninth Kentucky Infantry.]

Discharged November 26, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound left thigh and *rheumatism*.
Pensioned December 18, 1868, at $5.33⅓ from November 26, 1864.
Increased February 28, 1876, to $8 from February 4, 1876; July 19, 1887, to $12 from May 11, 1886; June 30, 1888, to $14 from February 1, 1888, to allow new disease, rheumatism.
Re-issue May 16, 1889, to correct rate: $8 from November 27, 1864; $10 from April 3, 1882; $14 from May 11, 1886; $17 from February 1, 1888. (Attorney, W. B. Roddy, Tompkinsville, Ky.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 4, 1868, $5.33⅓; September 14, 1873, $5.33⅓; September 20, 1875, $8; February 4, 1876, $8; September 7, 1877, $8; April 3, 1882, $10; September 23, 1885, $10; July 21, 1886, $8, wound, $4, rheumatism; February 1, 1888, $8 wound, $6 rheumatism; $10 wound, April 3, 1889, $7 rheumatism.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 16, 1889, from $5.33⅓ to $8 from November 27, 1864, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 318.

[27414. Saml. Laird, capt., Co. K, 25 Ind. Infty.]

Discharged October 3, 1862.
Disability, gunshot wound of left knee.
Pensioned April 21, 1864, $6⅔ from October 3, 1862.
Increased October 12, 1870, to $15 from February 2, 1870.
Increased May 15, 1887, to $20 from April 27, 1887.
Re-issue May 29, 1889, to correct rate: $15 from October 4, 1862; $20 from February 2, 1870. C. S. Finch, Grandview, Ind., attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 31, 1867, $6; February 2, 1870, $15; September 17, 1870, $15; September 8, 1873, $15; September 9, 1875, $15; September 10, 1877, $15; April 27, 1887, $15; January 23, 1889, $20.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 29, 1889, from $6⅔ to $15, from October 4, 1862, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 319.

[81765. Shadrack B. Hargis, Company K, Ninth Kentucky Volunteers.]

Discharged January 6, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left hand.
Pensioned January 18, 1869, $4 from January 6, 1865, date of discharge.

Increased December 29, 1880, to $4 from September 27, 1880.
Increased December 9, 1884, to $10 from October 22, 1884.
Increased September 22, 1886, to $12 from October 21, 1885.
Increased March 9, 1888, $16 from November 2, 1887.
Reissue May 18, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $8 from January 7, 1865; $16 from March 3, 1873; $24 from July 25, 1883; $30 from August 4, 1886; $36 from November 28, 1888. J. W. Morris, city, attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

October 31, 1877, $8; September 27, 1880, $8; December 5, 1883, $8; July 25, 1883, $18; October 22, 1884, $12; October 21, 1885, $12; September 8, 1886, $18; November 2, 1887, $16; November 28, 1888, $30; April 23, 1889, $30.

EXHIBIT 320.

[58954. John D. Hill, Company H, Seventy-second New York Volunteers.]

Discharged July 18, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound right leg.
Pensioned February 26, 1866, $2 from July 18, 1864.
Increased September 7, 1867, to $6 from September 4, 1867.
Increased October 12, 1870, to $15 from June 28, 1870.
Increased August 5, 1872, to $18, act of June 8, 1872.
Reissued May 29, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase. $8 from July 19, 1864; $15 from June 6, 1866; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883; $30 from August 4, 1886. H. M. Gitt, city, attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 19, 1364, $2; August 13, 1867, $6; June 28, 1870, $15; September 8, 1873, $18; September 7, 1875, $18; September 4, 1877, $18; June 20, 1883, $18; October 13, 1886, $24; February 27, 1889, $24.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 29, 1889, from $2 to $8 from July 19, 1864, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 321.

[63985. John H. Spear, Co. H, 29th Mass. Vol. Infantry.]

Discharged February 20, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound, face.
Pensioned May 19, 1866, $8 from February 20, 1865.
Increased January 6, 1876, to $12 from December 15, 1875.
Increased August 17, 1882, to $16 from July 19, 1882.
Reissue May 29, 1889, to correct rate. $8 from February 21, 1865; $16 from March 3, 1883. No attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 17, 1872, $8; September 30, 1873, $8; September 23, 1875, $12; December 15, 1875, $12; September 4, 1877, $12; July 19, 1882, $16; October 25, 1888, $16.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 322.

[47828. Henry Taylor, Co. K, 16th Ky. Vols.]

Discharged November 9, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound left shoulder.
Pensioned August 17, 1865, $8 from November 9, 1864.

Increased December 4, 1872, $13 from July 1, 1872.
Reissue May 14, 1889, to correct rate, $8 from November 10, 1864; $15 from June 6, 1866; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883; $36 from August 4, 1886. Wm. Fitch & Co., city, attorneys.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 8, 1869, $4; July 1, 1872, $15; October 27, 1886, $18.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 323.

[133767. George Chapman, Co. A, Va. Col'd. Guards, Vol. Infty.]

Discharged July 29, 1865.
Disability, rheumatism, and resulting loss of left thigh. (New disability, disease of right leg).
Pensioned at $24 per month from July 30, 1874.
Arrears granted July 12, 1879; $8 from July 30, 1865, and $15 from October 25, 1867; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from June 4, 1874.
Increased to $30, act of March 3, 1883.
Increased to $36, act of August 4, 1886.
Increased November 4, 1887, to $45 act of August 4, 1866.
Reissue to correct disability and rate—$8 from July 30, 1865; $25 from October 25, 1867; $31.25 from June 4, 1872; $50 from June 4, 1874; $72 from June 17, 1878. No attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 3, 1875, $24; June 1, 1876, $24; August 22, 1883, $30; October 21, 1887, $45 (loss of leg); May 7, 1889, $45 (loss of leg), and unable to use artificial limb.

O. K.
Note—Left thigh amputated. Anchylosis of right knee joint and ankle. Requires constant aid and attendance.

EXHIBIT 324.

[68518. Almon M. Warner, serg't Co. E, 37th Mass. Infantry.]

Discharged August 28, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left arm.
Pensioned July 20, 1866, $8 from August 28, 1865.
Increased December 22, 1886, to $10 from Nov. 17, 1886.
Increased July 27, 1888, to $12 from January 11, 1888.
Re-issue May 31, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $8 from August 29, 1865; $12 from March 3, 1873; $16 from May 7, 1889. (J. W. Morris, city, attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 2, 1866, $8; January 6, 1875, $8; September 4, 1875, $8; June 27, 1883, $8; November 17, 1886, $10; January 11, 1888, $12; May 7, 1889, $16.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 325.

[151072. Wm. R. Brabazon, Co. D, 22d Wis. Infantry.]

Discharged May 28, 1865.
Disability, shell wound of head and resulting severe deafness of left ear and also in right ear.
Pensioned February 6, 1878, $4 from September 26, 1877.
Arrears granted from May 29, 1865.
Increased July 31, 1883, to $6 from July 19, 1883.

Increased September 26, 1884, to $10 from April 3, 1884.
Increased March 5, 1887, to $14 from February 9, 1887.
Increased October 4, 1888, to $22 from August 27, 1888.
Re-issue May 8, 1889, to correct rate, $27, from August 27, 1888. (P. J. Lockwood, city, attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 21, 1878, $4; May 25, 1881, $10; July 19, 1883, $6; August 14, 1884, $4; February 9, 1887, $12; July 25, 1888, $16.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 326.

[148871. Orange Ingram, Company B, 26th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry.]

Discharged July 27, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left arm. New disability, chronic diarrhea, disease of liver, stomach, and piles.
Pensioned October 17, 1877, $2 from September 15, 1877.
Arrears granted June 21, 1879, $2 from July 28, 1865.
Increased May 16, 1881, to $4 from April 20, 1881.
Increased August 14 1882, to $4 from July 5, 1882.
Increased July 23, 1888, to $10 from July 6, 1886 (to include new disability).
Re-issue May 21, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $4 from July 28, 1865; $6 from August 18, 1879; $10 from July 6, 1886; $16 from February 6, 1889. (Warren S. Smith, Glens Falls, N. Y., attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 10, 1877, $2; August 18, 1879, $6; April 20, 1881, $4; July 5, 1882, $6; February 25, 1885, $6; August 25, 1886, $10 (all disabilities); February 6, 1889, $18 (all disabilities).

NOTE.—Re-rated, May 28, 1865, from $2 to $4 from July 28, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 327.

[69538. Daniel Flanagan, Co. C, 2d N. Y. Vols.]

Discharged August 28, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left wrist and hand.
Pensioned August 10, 1866, $6 from August 28, 1865.
Increased March 10, 1876, to $10 from February 2, 1876.
Increased June 8, 1880, to $12 from May 19, 1880.
Re-issue May 6, 1889, to correct rate, $8 from August 29, 1865; $12 from March 3, 1873. (No attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 17, 1866, $6; September 5, 1872, $6; September 9, 1873, $6; September 9, 1875, $6; February 2, 1876, $10; September 6, 1877, $10; May 19, 1880, $12; October 11, 1882, $12; February 6, 1884, $12; January 26, 1887, $9; March 6, 1889, $8.

NOTE.—Rerated May 6, 1889, from $6 to $8 from August 28, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 328.

[129672. George A. Webster, Company E, 4th Mass. (cold.) Cavalry.]

Discharged May 25, 1865.
Disability, chronic diarrhea, disease of lungs and kidneys.
Pensioned July 14, 1874, $6 from July 11, 1874.

Arrears granted June 16, 1879, $6 from May 26, 1865.
Re-issued May 28, 1889, to correct rate, $8 from May 26, 1865. (Herman Muchler, Columbus, Ohio, attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

August 15, 1872, $8; February 18, 1874, $8; November 3, 1877, $6; January 14, 1885, $6; April 10, 1889, $4 (chronic diarrhea); $6 (disease of lungs.)

Note—Re-rated May 28, 1889, from $6 to $8 from May 26, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 329.

[47727. Peter Crowell, Company B, 13th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.]

Discharged June 17, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left thigh, chronic diarrhœa and resulting piles.
Pensioned August 12, 1865, $6 from June 17, 1865.
Increase February 18, 1885, to $8 from January 7, 1885.
Increase October 24, 1887, to $10 from May 11, 1887.
Increase February 27, 1888, to $14 from January 6, 1887 (new dis.).
Increase February 27, 1888, to $16 from May 11, 1887.
Re-issue May 9, 1889, to correct rate, $6 from June 18, 1865; $8 from January 7, 1885; $16 from January 6, 1887. N. Bickford, city, attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 20, 1865, $8; June 15, 1867, $6; September 4, 1873, $6; September 4, 1875, $4; September 15, 1877, $4; August 9, 1878, $4; May 4, 1881, $4: September 1, 1881, $4; May 3, 1882, $6; February 21, 1883, $4; January 7, 1885, $8; March 24, 1886, $10; May 11, 1887, $10 (wound), $4 (chronic diarrhea), $2 (piles); April 3, 1889, $8 (wound), $8 (piles).

O. K.

EXHIBIT 330.

[96506. James F. McGonnigle, Capt. Co. A, 9 Mass. Vols.]

Discharged June 21, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound, chest and left breast, and diseased eyes.
Pensioned March 22, 1869, $5 from June 21, 1864.
Increased August 27, 1878, $10 from January 10, 1872.
Re-rated at $10 from June 22, 1864, on account of rank (captain).
Re-issue May 29, 1889, to allow additional disability and increase rate from December 4, 1886, to $24 per month.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 23, 1868, $4; January 10, 1872, $8.50; September 22, 1875, $8.50; September 13, 1873, $8.50; September 29, 1877, $8.50; May 1, 1878, $8.50; July 28, 1880, $15; January 4, 1885, $18; August 18, 1886, $24; February 9, 1887, $24.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 331.

[60519. Wm. Rice, Co. H, Ind. Vols.]

Discharged June 30, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound, left fore-arm, and resulting paralysis agitans.
Pensioned March 22, 1866, $6 from June 30, 1865.
Increased to $8 from March 4, 1868.
Reduced to $6 from September 4, 1869.

Increased to $8 from September 4, 1869.
Increased May 22, 1879, to $14 from April 28, 1879.
Increased February 3, 1882, to $18 from February 28, 1881.
Increased March 3, 1883, to $24, passage of act.
Increased March 14, 1887, to $30 from March 31, 1886.
Re-issue May 11, 1889, to correct rate and date of commencement, $50 from April 15, 1885, by order of the Commissioner, on evidence showing a degree of helplessness requiring aid and attendance.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September, 1873, $8; December 16, 1874, $18; April 28, 1879, $18; February 28, 1881, $24; May 16, 1883, $18; March 31, 1886, $24; November 10, 1886, $24; October 2, 1888, $50.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 332.

[116088. Henry Lichel, Company K, 15th Ill. Vols.]

Discharged September 16, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of right arm.
Pensioned March 2, 1872, $3 from February 13, 1872.
Increased April 20, 1875, to $5 from April 7, 1875.
Arrears granted July 28, 1879, at $3 from September 17, 1865.
Re-rated May 31, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase: $4 from September 17, 1865; $6 from April 7, 1875; $8 from July 18, 1888. H. M. Gitt, attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 5, 1872, $2; September 5, 1873, $3; April 7, 1875, $5; October 3, 1876, $7; September 12, 1881, $5; July 18, 1888, $8.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 31, 1889, from $3 to $4 from September 17, 1865; date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 333.

[53502. Ansel Brace, Co. B, 126 N. Y. Vols.]

Discharged April 11, 1864.
Disability, aphonia and sciatic rheumatism.
Pensioned November 22, 1865, $2.66, April 11, 1864.
Increase April 23, 1885, to $4⅔ from April 12, 1864.
Reduction to $4, from January 21, 1885.
Re-issue May 6, 1889, to correct rate, disability, and allow increase; $6 from January 21, 1885, include new disability--rheumatism; $8 from January 2, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 26, 1865, $2; September 17, 1870, no disability; September 6, 1873, $2⅔; October 4, 1880, $4; January 21, 1885, $4; January 2, 1889, $2 (pharyngitis); $2 (rheumatism).

O. K.

EXHIBIT 334.

[104311. Albert K. Lewis, Co. K, 2d Me. Vols.]

Discharged June 9, 1863.
Disability, chronic rheumatism and resulting disease of heart.
Pensioned July 7, 1870, $3 from May 12, 1870.
Increased May 8, 1878, to $8 from November 27, 1877.

Arrears granted, July 16, 1879, $3 from discharge to May 11, 1870.
Increased March 26, 1886, to $16 from February 24, 1886.
Re-issue, May 18, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $4 from June 10, 1863; $8 from June 23, 1873; $16 from February 24, 1886. (No attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 9, 1870, $4; June 23, 1873, $4; July 23, 1873, $4; October 6, 1873, $4; December 13, 1875, $3; September 6, 1877, $6; November 27, 1877, $6; April 20, 1878, $8; February 24, 1886, $16 (rheumatism), $2 (heart disease); April 3, 1889, $18.

NOTE.—Re-rated from $3 to $4 from June 10, 1863, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 335.

[136542. John Palmer, 1st lieut., Co. H, 91st N. Y. Infty.]

Discharged July 3, 1865.
Disability, injury to spine and resulting nervous prostration.
Pensioned October 8, 1875, $17 from April 27, 1874.
Arrears granted July 3, 1879, $12.75 from July 4, 1865, and $17 from July 4, 1870.
Increase rejected July 5, 1888.
Re-issue May 15, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $17 from July 4, 1865; $18 from May 6, 1874; $24 from March 3, 1883; $30 from May 1, 1889. (Attorney, J. D. De Putron, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 4, 1872, $8.50; May 6, 1874, $17; July 1, 1874, $17; April 7, 1875, $17; September 6, 1877, $17; March 7, 1888, $18; May 1, 1889, $30.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 15, 1889, from $12.75 to $17 from July 4, 1865, date of discharge. Application for increase, and upon which action re-rating appears to have been taken, is not dated, nor sworn to, and has not the stamp of the office. Slip attached to brief, dated May 15, 1889, says: "Let case be acted on *promptly*." Signed, Geo. B. Squires, private secretary.

EXHIBIT 336.

[20804. Ransom Clements, jr., Company C, 73d Ohio Vol. Infty.]

Discharged February 5, 1863.
Disability, gunshot wound right leg and resulting varicose veins.
Pensioned November 24, 1863, $4 from February 5, 1863.
Increased November 18, 1864, to $6 from September 4, 1864; March 3, 1866, to $8 from September 4, 1865.
Reduced September 4, 1867, to $6.
Increased August 12, 1871, to $8 from May 3, 1871; May 27, 1876, to $12 from May 3, 1876; October 5, 1885, to $16 from September 24, 1885, to include resulting chronic ulcer and varicose veins; August, 1888, to $24 from April 14, 1886.
Re-issue May 10, 1889, to correct rate; $8 from February 6, 1863; $14 from March 3, 1873; $16 from September 24, 1885; $30 from April 14, 1886. (No attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 24, 1863, $6; September 7, 1864, $6; October 30, 1865, $8; September 5, 1867, $6; May 3, 1871, $8; September 6, 1873, $8; November 5, 1873, $12; September 4, 1875, $8; May 3, 1876, $12; July 12, 1877, $12; November 30, 1877, $12; November 8, 1882, $12; December 5, 1883, $12; September 24, 1885, $16; April 14, 1886, $24; June 13, 1888, $16 (wound), $4 (varicose veins); May 8, 1889, $24; $4.
48-hour case, by order of William E. McLean, Acting Commissioner.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 10, 1889, from $4 to $8 from February 6, 1863, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 337.

[46847. George Venator, Company I, 15th N. Y. Vols.]

Discharged April 14, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left leg.
Pensioned July 26, 1865, $6 from April 14, 1865.
Increased February 26, 1867, to $8 from September 4, 1886.
Re-issue May 7, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase; $8 from April 15, 1865; $12 from March 3, 1873; $16 from February 20, 1889. (Attorney, Louis N. Edwards, Bath, N. Y.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 24, 1865, $6; September 5, 1866, $8; September 10, 1873, $8; September 11, 1875, $8; September 13, 1877, $8; April 11, 1882, $8; Febrnary 20, 1889, $16.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 7, 1889, from $6 to $8 from date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 338.

[47009. Milton D. Whitaker, Co. E, 109th N. Y. Vols.]

Discharged May 31, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left groin.
Pensioned July 28, 1865, $5.33⅓ from May 31, 1865.
Increased August 16, 1867, to $8 from August 9, 1867; December 10, 1872, to $18 from August 6, 1872; to $24 from March 3, 1883.
Re-issue May 14, 1889, to correct rate; $8 from June 1, 1865; $15 from June 6, 1866; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883. (No attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

November 6, 1866, $5.33; August 3, 1867, $8; August 6, 1872, $18; September 11, 1873, $18; September 4, 1875, $18; September 10, 1877, $18; August 13, 1883, $24; December 1, 1886, $17.

NOTE.—Re-rating May 14, 1889, from $5.33 to $8 from June 1, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 339.

[155574. Miron Harper, Co. C, 30 Ohio Volunteers.]

Discharged March 29, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of lower jaw.
Pensioned July 11, 1865, $8 from March 29, 1865.
Increased October 13, 1886, to $16 from September 8, 1886.
Re-issue May 14, 1889, to correct rate; $8 from March 30, 1865; $15 from June 6, 1866; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883. (Attorney, J. W. Morris, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 9, 1873, $8; September 6, 1875, $8; November 24, 1875, $12; September 8, 8, 1886, $18; October 17, 1888, $24.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 14, 1889, from $8 to $15 from June 6, 1866, and from $16 to $18 from June 4, 1872.

EXHIBIT 340.

[46369. James W. Bloyd, Co. H, 11 W. Va. Vols.]

Discharged May 6, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left ankle.
Pensioned July 21, 1865, $8 from May 6, 1865. Dis.

Increased May 9, 1878, to $4 from March 4, 1878, and to $6 from April 5, 1878; increased March 12, 1885, to $8 from February 25, 1885.

Re-issued May 15, 1889, to correct rate; $8 from May 7, 1865; $12 from October 21, 1885; $17 from November 9, 1887. (Attorney, S. R. Bemwitz, Wooster, Ohio.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

January 3, 1865, $8; October 1, 1873, $6; September 6, 1875, $6; September 6, 1877, $4; April 5, 1878, $6; September 17, 1879, $6; February 20, 1884, $6; February 25, 1885, $8; May 27, 1885, $16; October 21, 1885, $12; November 17, 1886, $12; November 9, 1887, $17.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 341.

[Certificate 99918. Daniel Hoffa, Company A, 50th Pa. Volunteer Infantry.]

Disability, gunshot wound both thighs.
Pensioned September 7, 1869, $4 from discharge, July 31, 1865.
Dropped on biennial examination of 1873.
Restored October 27, 1879, at $3 from June 4, 1873, and $4 from July 25, 1879.
Increased September 20, 1884, to $6 from August 27, 1884.
Application for re-issue to correct disability and rate filed August 28, 1887. (Attorneys, William Conrad & Co.)
Alleges gunshot wound right thigh and gunshot wound of left leg.
Re-rated November 10, 1888, as follows: $6 from discharge, July 31, 1865, both disabilities, and $8 from August 27, 1884.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 19, 1869, $4; biennial examination September 5, 1873, dropped; July 25, 1879, $4; January 21, 1882, $6, both disabilities; August 27, 1884, $6; October 4, 1887, $8 right thigh and $2 left leg; August 8, 1888, $8 both disabilities.

EXHIBIT 342.

[94244. Alex C. Wilson, Company K, Second Massachusetts Infantry.]

Discharged March 6, 1863.
Disability, gunshot wound right lung.
Pensioned December 5, 1868, $6 from March 6, 1863.
Reduced from $6 to $5⅛ from September 4, 1868; $5⅛ to $5 from June 4, 1871; $5 to $4, from June 4, 1873.
Increased March 2, 1881, to $6, from August 21, 1879.
Re-issue May 10, 1889, to correct rate; $6 from March 7, 1863; $8 from March 13, 1889. (Attorney, J. W. Morris, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

November 30, 1868, $6; November 26, 1873, $4; September 22, 1875, $4; September 29, 1877, $4; August 21, 1879, $6; January 30, 1884, $8; March 13, 1889, $8.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 343.

[Cert. 65935. Thomas J. Cannon, 1st lieut., Co. F, Ky. Vols.]

Discharged April 1, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of right leg and hernia.
Pensioned June 14, 1886, $4, from April 1, 1865; discharge.
Increased June 2, 1868, to $6 from May 28, 1868; December 6, 1870, to $8 from October 6, 1870; August 4, 1886, to $12 from April 3, 1884.

Re-issue May 29, 1889, to allow additional disability and correct rate (disease of skin); $9 from April 2, 1865; $11 from May 28, 1868; $13 from October 6, 1870; $17 from April 3, 1884. (No attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 10, 1866, $4; May 26, 1868, $6; October 6, 1870, $10; September 20, 1873, $8; September 10, 1875, $8; September 8, 1877, $8; November 21, 1877, $8; September 23, 1881, $12; July 17, 1883, $8; November 14, 1885, $12; January 8, 1889, $12; March 11, 1889, $4.

NOTE.—This re-rating is to include new disability—"disease of skin."

EXHIBIT 344.

[92647. John W. Bankson, Company C, Seventh Missouri Cavalry.]

Discharged October 28, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound right lung.
Pensioned August 19, 1868, $6 from October 28, 1864, discharge.
Increased September 26, 1887, to $8 from July 25, 1887.
Re-issue May 20, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $12 from July 25, 1887. (Attorneys, Soule & Co., city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

May 24, 1867, $6; September 5, 1873, $6; January 6, 1875, $6; September 1, 1875, $6; February 15, 1876, $6; September 19, 1877, $8; December 17, 1879, $6; July 25, 1887, $18; March 27, 1889, $18.

EXHIBIT 345.

[Certificate 89578. Martin Wait, Company C, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.]

Discharged December 30, 1864. Disability, gunshot wound left ilium. Pensioned March 6, 1868, $8 from December 30, 1864.
Increased May 28, 1884, to $6 from April 30, 1884.
Increased January 25, 1888, to $8 from November 2, 1887.
Re-rated May 6, 1889, to correct reduction and allow increase, $8 from June 4, 1877; $12 from February 27, 1889. (Attorney, H. M. Gitt, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

February 26, 1868, $8; September 25, 1873, $8; September 20, 1875, $8; September 25, 1875, $4; April 30, 1884, $6; November 2, 1887, $8; February 27, 1889, $16.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 346.

[91821. John A. Salem, Co. H, 3d Pa. Vol. Infantry.]

Discharged August 25, 1865.
Disability, fracture of right foot.
Pensioned June 27, 1868, $4 from August 25, 1865.
Dropped, unclaimed.
Restored January 17, 1887, $2 from June 4, 1873.
Increased June 20, 1888, to $4 from December 14, 1887.
Re-issue May 21, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $4 from June 4, 1873; $6 from April 3, 1889. (Attorneys, Soule & Co., city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 7, 1865, $4; March 12, 1884, no rating, no disability; July 30, 1884, $4; December 8, 1886, $4; December 14, 1887, $4; April 3, 1889, $6.

EXHIBIT 347.

[46125. Chas. Annable, Co. C, 31 Me. Vols.]

Discharged May 11, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right arm.
Pensioned July 19, 1865, $8, May 11, 1865.
Increased June 17, 1873, to $16 from May 21, 1873.
Increased July 27, 1888, to $24 from December 28, 1887.
Re-issued May 21, 1889, to correct rate; $8 from May 12, 1865; $15 from June 6, 1866; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 29, 1865, $8; November 20, 1866, $8; May 21, 1873, $16; December 28, 1887, $18.

O. K.

EXHIBIT 348.

[97549. Alvis Moore, Co. F, 82d Indiana Vols.]

Discharged, July 18, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right hip, diarrhea and resulting piles.
Pensioned May 3, 1869, $3 from July 18, 1865.
Reduced July 15, 1880, to $2 from June 4, 1873.
Increased December 12, 1883, to $4 from October 3, 1883.
Increase i February 5, 1885, $6 from April 25, 1885, to allow additional disability.
Increased August 25, 1885, $8 from July 8, 1885.
Increased March 29, 1886, $10 from February 10, 1886.
Increased August 12, 1887, $12 from May 18, 1887.
Re-issue May 21, 1889, to correct rate; $4 from July 19, 1865; $8 from April 25, 1884; $12 from July 8, 1885; $14 from May 18, 1887; $17 from February 20, 1889. (Attorney, James F. Morgan, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 18, 1865, $2; September 8, 1873, no disability; March 7, 1877, no disability; February 29, 1880, $4; February 2, 1881, no disability; October 3, 1883, $4; June 4, 1884, $8; July 8, 1885, $6, wounds, $2, diarrhea; July 11, 1888, $12; February 20, 1889, $18.

EXHIBIT 349.

[60839. James L. Cornwell, Co. A, 123d Ill. Vols.]

Discharged June 28, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left forearm.
Pensioned March 27, 1866, $4 from June 28, 1865.
Increased February 20, 1869, $6 from January 30, 1869.
Re-issue May 29, 1889, to correct rate, $6 from June 29, 1865. (Attorney, P. J. Lockwood, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 17, 1886, $4; January 18, 1869, $6; September 4, 1873, $6; September 9, 1875, $6; September 4, 1877, $6; December 20, 1882, $6; October 3, 1883, $6; May 7, 1884, $6; February 29, 1888, $6.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 29, 1889, from $4 to $6 from June 29, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 350.

[60618. Granville Farrier, Co. B, 2d Minnesota Volunteers.]

Discharged July 30, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound left thigh and leg.
Pensioned March 24, 1866, $4 from February 15, 1866.
Arrears granted January 28, 1869, $4 from July 30, 1864.
Increased May 8, 1875, to $12 from April 21, 1875.
Re-issue May 29, 1889; $8 from July 31, 1864; $14 from March 3, 1873; $16 from September 19, 1881. (Attorney, D. G. Parker, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

February 8, 1866, $4; January 6, 1872, $8; September 9, 1873, $8; September 5, 1877, $15; June 11, 1878, $15; September 19, 1881, $16; December 19, 1881, $12; April 25, 1888, $16.

NOTE.—Re-rated from $4 to $8 from date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 351.

[136447. Robert L. Lillibridge, Co. A, 45th Illinois Volunteers.]

Discharged July 12, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left wrist.
Pensioned November 5, 1875, $5 from January 25, 1875.
Arrears granted, $5 from July 13, 1865. Discharge.
Increased January 25, 1875, to $6 from July 17, 1877.
Increased October 18, 1886, to $8 from July 7, 1886.
Increased February 9, 1888, to $10 from Dec. 7, 1887.
Re-issue May 9, 1889, to correct rate, $6 from July 13, 1865; $8 from June 6, 1875; $12 from July 7, 1886. (Attorney, J. W. Morris, city.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 16, 1875, $6; July 17, 1877, $8; July 23, 1880, $8; October 15, 1884, $8; July 7, 1886, $10; December 7, 1887, $8; December 19, 1888, $12.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 9, 1889, from $5 to $6 from July 13, 1865, date of discharge.

EXHIBIT 352.

[126647. Henry Thomas, Co. A. 79th U. S. Colored Infantry.]

Discharged October 1, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound left arm.
Pensioned, $2 from April 12, 1873.
Arrears granted August 28, 1879, $2 from October 2, 1865.
Increased October 17, 1884, to $4 from July 2, 1884.
Re-issue May 23, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase; $4 from October 2, 1865; $6 from April 3, 1889. (No attorney.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 4, 1873, $4; September 7, 1875, $2; November 1, 1877, $2; January 2, 1878, $2; July 2, 1884, $4; April 3, 1889, $6.

NOTE.—Re-rated May 23, 1889, from $2 to $4 from October 2, 1865, date of discharge.

FORTY-EIGHT HOUR CASES.

EXHIBIT 353 (May).

[48 hour.

[Certificate 82859. William R. Riddle. Private and second lieutenant Co. I, One hundred and twentieth Volunteers.

Disability, amputation right arm above elbow, and gunshot wound of left foot, with amputation third toe.

Pensioned July 2, 1867, at $15 from June 30, 1866.

Increased to $18 from June 4, 1872.

Increased August 26, 1874, to $24 from June 4, 1874.

Increased August 15, 1883, to $30 from March 3, 1883.

Increased September 15, 1886, to $36 from August 4, 1886.

Application March 9, 1887, for increase on ground that can not wear artificial arm.

Notified August 16, 1887, and again September 3, 1887, that not entitled to further increase under act of August 4, 1886.

Renews application by letter dated May 4, 1889.

Slip by *Squires* calls case to his desk May 11, 1889.

Slip of May 16, 1889, by *Squires* to Dr. Carpenter, to "examine and report in writing to me on this case."

Slip of May 16, 1889, Dr. Carpenter reports to—

"Capt. SQUIRES: This man is now pensioned for amputation of right arm above elbow at $36. A recent medical examination shows that the amputation is not so near the shoulder as to prevent the wearing of an artificial arm. He has, however, a severe gunshot wound of foot, originally alleged, and of which there is record evidence as well as other proof, and if case is submitted for all the disabilities we will rate at second grade from June 6, 1866.

"J. E. CARPENTER,
"*Medical Reviewer.*

"MAY 16, 1889."

And indorsed

"Approved.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

No 48-hour slip in case, but so noted on sheet in Certificate Division.

Re-rated May 28, 1889, at $15 from September 9, 1863; $20 from July 1, 1866; $24, from June 4, 1872; $30 from March 3, 1883; $36 from August 4, 1886, for amputation right arm above elbow, and gunshot wound left foot, with amputation third toe.

Medical examinations.—Record of both wounds: Surgeon, Charlestown, Mass., March 5, 1867; total, and is entitled to second grade from June 6, 1866; describes both wounds.

Same surgeon, Charlestown, Mass., June 5, 1867, same as above.

Same surgeon, Charlestown, Mass., June 21, 1867, same as above.

Surgeon, Boston, Mass., September 27, 1867, loss arm, total, gunshot wound foot ½.

Board, Boston, Mass., August 28, 1887, specific for loss of arm, ½ for gunshot wound of foot.

EXHIBIT 354 (May).

48-hour. Order of Commissioner.]

[Certificate 121421, Frank M. Clark, first lieutenant, A, 10th New York Volunteers.]

Disability, gunshot wound right knee.

Pensioned February 5, 1873, at $4.25 from March 19, 1872.

Arrears May 9, 1879 at $4.25 from October 20, 1864. Dis.

Increased September 8, 1888, to $9 from April 11, 1888.

In adjudicating increase September 8, 1888, *re-rating* was rejected right on opinion of medical referee.

Case reopened by Commissioner Tanner and *re-rated* May 25, 1889, at $8.50 from October 20, 1864 (dis.) and $9 from April 11, 1888.

This was done on order of the Commissioner. See his slip attached to brief. It reads as follows:

"Pensioned for gunshot wound of right knee at $4.25 per month from discharge, and $9 from April 11, 1888. The first medical examination in the case, made in 1872, describes the wound as follows: 'Ball entered muscles of right thigh in popliteal re-

gion, the cicatrices interfere slightly with locomotion, and movements of joints are somewhat limited—has also occasional pains in joint.' This condition is permanent as shown by the different certificaties of medical examination made since that date, and I do not find that the disability is any greater now than it was in 1872. A rating of one-half from discharge to September 11, 1888, is fully warranted by the evidence and a re-issue will accordingly be made at once. Forty-eight hour case."

May 24, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Hospital record of wound: New York board, September 4, 1872, ¼; March 18, 1874, ¼; September 30, 1875, ¼; April 11, 1877, no increase; April 11, 1888, ¼.

NOTE.—This action a mere matter of judgment. Conclusion reached by a process of reasoning *a posteriori*. Not manifest error.

EXHIBIT 355.

48 hour. Squires.]

[Cert. 152,724. Wm. S. Odell, Sergt., B, 7 Ind. Vols.]

Disability, gunshot wound right thigh and resulting injury to nerve, and varicose veins.

Pensioned April 26, 1878, at $4, from September 25, 1877.

Increased March 13, 1880, to $6, from December 3, 1879.

Increase rejected April 10, 1885.

Increase rejected February 15, 1886.

Arrears May 28, 1879, at $4, from September 21, 1864. Dis.

Application for re-rating rejected February 10, 1886.

Case reconsidered and rejection adhered to March 2, 1886.

(1) *Re-rated* May 6, 1889, at $6 from September 21, 1864, discharge. Case called up by *George B. Squires*, private secretary, April 29, 1889, and marked "*Special.*" See Squires' slip attached to brief. The medical indorsement on brief is "g. s. w of right thigh and resulting varicose veins, $\frac{6}{18}$ from discharge." Signed by Drs. Woodman and Goodlove, of medical division, and Dr. Campbell, medical referee.

Application for *re-rating* filed May 21, 1889.

Claimant his own attorney.

(2) *Re-rated* May 28, 1889, at $6 from September 21, 1864; dis.; $8 from December 3, 1879; $24 from May 23, 1889.

Slip on face of brief, "Make this case *forty-eight-hour case.*" Signed, *George B. Squires*, private secretary, May 24, 1889.

NOTE.—Not warranted by the evidence.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Hospital record of wound. Madison, Ind., Bd., December 5, 1877—gunshot wound rt. thigh ½. Indianapolis, Ind., Bd., December 3, 1879—gunshot wound and varicose veins ⅝, $6; Washington, D. C. (Reyburn, Stanton, Tyler), March 30, 1885—g. s. w. and results ⅝; Pension Office board (Barton, Goodlove, Brandt), February 17, 1886—g. s. w. rt. thigh ⅝.

This board say the varix is worse in the neighborhood of an old fracture of tibia, which soldier says occurred when he was ten years of age. "It is the opinion of the board that it (the varix) is due to that cause rather than the g. s. w."

Washington, D. C., Bd. (Reyburn, Ballock, Graham), May 23, 1889—Third grade. They say:

"Scar on outer side of right thigh, middle third, 3 inches in diameter, puckered and adherent. Flesh grown almost to bone. This he says is wd. of entrance and that gangrene invaded it and nitric acid was used to destroy the gangrene, and that the acid destroyed the nerve and opened up an artery. From the size and depth of the wound this statement is reasonable. The scar is tender. The ball passed through the thigh behind the femur and emerged in inner aspect of thigh at line of entrance. Scar of exit size of a half dollar, adherent and tender. The ball and the subsequent inflammation and gangrene must have done serious injury to sciatic nerve. Sensation is markedly lessened in this thigh, as compared with the left, and also in the leg."

NOTE.—This rating appears to be unusually liberal for disability described.

EXHIBIT 356.

48 hour. Special.]

[Cert. 40756. Wm. H. Moore, Priv. K, 1 Mass. Hy. Arty.]

Disability, gunshot wound right forearm.
Pensioned April 12, 1875, at $6 from January 7, 1865. Dis.
Reduced to $4 from September 4, 1865.
Increased July 3, 1865, to $6 from April 21, 1875.
Increased September 9, 1878, to $10 from August 7, 1878.
Increased March 19, 1887, to $12 from February 9, 1887.
Application for re-rating March 1, 1889.
Re-rated May 9, 1889, at $8 from January 8, 1865, $14 from March 3, 1873, $17 from February 9, 1887.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge says "loss of use of right hand from gunshot wound of fore-arm. He is unfit for Veteran Reserve Corps. Disability total."
March 21, 1865, $\frac{3}{4}$. April 26, 1866, $\frac{1}{2}$. May 20, 1874, "higher than $\frac{1}{2}$." April 21, 1875, $\frac{3}{4}$. September 25, 1877 ——.
The hand and arm useless for purposes of manual labor; is entitled to a rating in excess of total. August 7, 1878, $\frac{12}{18}$. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. board February 9, 1887, $\frac{15}{18}$.
On the face of brief is a slip as follows:

"MAY 8, 1889.

"Claimant is not long for this world; has wife and children. A case of need. Make special."

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

Also the following, addressed May 8, 1889, to Hamilton Reeves, assistant chief clerk:
"After a careful review of the papers in this case, I am decidedly of the opinion that gross injustice has been done claimant. The evidence and the certificates of examination clearly show that the usefulness of the hand is almost entirely destroyed, and I therefore suggest that a re-rating at $\frac{8}{18}$ from discharge to March 3, 1873, and $\frac{14}{18}$ to February 9, 1887, and $\frac{17}{18}$ thereafter, be allowed.

"C. M. FREEMAN,
"*Medical Reviewer.*"

The above is indorsed: "Approved. J. T., Com'r, 8th May, 1889."

This case was, as indicated, made special, but no 48-hour order is found, though noted on sheet in certificate division as such.

EXHIBIT 357.

[Cert. 118440, Jonathan C. Calhoun, Private F, 40 N. Y. Vols.]

48-hour. Order of Com'r.]

Disability, gunshot wound right thigh and double incomplete hernia.
Pensioned August 10, 1872, at $2 from June 16, 1864, discharge, for gunshot wound right thigh.
Increase rejected January 29, 1874.
Increased March 24, 1877, to $4 from February 5, 1877.
Increased April 13, 1880, to $6 from February 11, 1880.
Increased January 28, 1881, to $8 from December 8, 1880.
Increase rejected February 26, 1884.
Increase rejected October 9, 1884.
Increase rejected August 10, 1885.
Increase rejected August 5, 1887.
Application for *increase* filed March 8, 1888, alleging gunshot wound right thigh; also sunstroke, double inguinal hernia and catarrh. Claim allowed for gunshot wound right thigh and double incomplete hernia, May 2, 1889, at $6 from June 16, 1864. discharge, at $8 from February 5, 1877; at $10 from February 11, 1880; at $12 from December 8, 1880; at $14 from March 3, 1888.
Alleged hernia in original declaration filed in 1864.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Hospital record of gunshot wound of thigh: Dr. Nichols, Washington, D. C., June 15, 1864: No disability; nothing said about wound or hernia; finds slight palpitation of heart from indiscretion in eating; slight dyspepsia.

Boston board, September 6, 1871, double hernia, $\frac{3}{4}$; gunshot wound of thigh $\frac{1}{4}$.

Albany board, September 5, 1873 (biennial), gunshot wound, $\frac{1}{4}$.

Boston board, September 24, 1875 (biennial), gunshot wound, $\frac{1}{4}$.

Dr. Sullivan, Malden, Mass., February 5, 1877, total for gunshot wound right thigh and right inguinal hernia.

Chicago board (biennial), September 25, 1877, gunshot wound, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dr. Sullivan (*supra*), April 2, 1878, right inguinal hernia, $\frac{1}{2}$; gunshot wound, $\frac{1}{2}$; total.

Boston board, February 11, 1880, gunshot wound, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Boston board, December 8, 1880, gunshot wound, total.

Boston board, November 21, 1883, gunshot wound, total; right inguinal hernia, $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{12}{18}$.

Lowell, Mass., board, July 22, 1885, gunshot wound, total.

Washington board (Stanton, Ross, Marmion), April 26, 1887, gunshot wound, total.

Washington board (Stanton, Ross, Marmion), May 2, 1888 (catarrh, $\frac{2}{18}$; gunshot wound, $\frac{6}{18}$; d. inguinal hernia, $\frac{12}{18}$).

Washington board (Walsh, Brackett), February 27, 1889 (gunshot wound, $\frac{8}{18}$; suntroke, 0; dyspepsia, $\frac{2}{18}$; d. incomp. ing. hernia, $\frac{8}{18}$; catarrh, 0; varicose veins, 0).

Slip on face of brief says "forty-eight hours, by order of Commissioner."

Not signed.

EXHIBIT 358 (May).

[Cert. 164696. Wm. R. Peddle, Captain A, 157 Pennsylvania Volunteers.]

48-hour. Squires.]

Disability, gun-shot wound right arm and chest.

Discharged September 25, 1864.

Pensioned February, 1880, at $15, from September 25, 1864.

Application for increase and re-rating filed May 10, 1889.

No attorney.

Re-rated May 14, 1889, at $20, from September 25, 1864.

On face of brief is following on slip:

"Make this a 48-hour case. George B. Squires, private secretary. May 13, 1889."

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Hospital record of wound. Philadelphia board, April 2, 1879, total.

Pension Office board (Brandt, Featherstonhaugh, Woodman), May 10, 1889, total.

Was ordered before office board by McLean, Acting Commissioner, May 10, 1889. The board say, after describing the wound, "in our opinion this applicant's rating has been unjustly low, and we recommend a re-rating of 'total' from discharge."

Action by medical division, gunshot wound in right arm and chest, total (capt.) from discharge (*on recommendation of office board*).

J. E. RAYMOND,
Medical Examiner.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Medical Referee.

Application for re-rating executed before *Sarah S. Sampson*, notary public, District of Columbia (she is in Pension Office), and was witnessed by *Henry A. Phillips* and *Phillip Metzger*, also in the Pension Office.

Original application for pension was *not filed until December* 21, 1878.

The following is copy of report of board of officers upon which his discharge in 1864 at Annapolis, Md., was based:

"This officer states that he received a gunshot wound of the right arm and side near Petersburgh, Va., July 7, 1864, and that he has not been fit for duty since that time. The board find this officer now suffering from the effects of a gunshot wound of the upper third back part of right arm, flesh wound; the same ball entered just

anterior to the right axilla and was cut out over the sternum, at the fifth rib, portions of which are exfoliating; the wound is not yet healed.

"The motions of the chest and consequently the functions of respiration are impaired.

"The board is of the opinion that this officer will not be fit for duty in the field again, and recommend that he be discharged from the service."

The Philadelphia board, in examination of September 2, 1879, say:

"Ball entered arm (right) posteriorly on line with posterior axillary fold. It came out in axilla and re-entered in axilla 1 inch from exit. It then passed to middle line and was extracted by incision to left of xiphoid cartilage. In all probability the ball passed through the right chest. The cartilage of the right lower ribs was fractured or dislocated, and there is now a small, sharp projection to right of the xiphoid cartilage. Had pulmonary hemorrhages at time of wound. The lung sounds on percussion and auscultation are nearly if not quite normal. Limited motion of right lung shows some pleuritic adhesions. Heart is slightly hypertrophied and there is a well-marked bruit at base. Alleges severe neuralgic pains running from epigastrium through to spine, which attacks last from ten days to two weeks.

"Disability total and permanent."

Pension Office board, May 10, 1889 (Brandt, Featherstonhaugh, Woodman), say:

"G. s. w., right arm and chest. Ball entered on posterior aspect of arm just below fold of axilla, where we find a scar size of nickel; adherent fascia non-tender. In the axilla we find two scars about 1½ inches apart, same size and condition as that at entrance, where ball emerged and re-entered. From this point ball passed just to left of ensiform cartilage, where it was cut out, leaving a scar irregular, 2 by 1 inch, adherent non-tender. The cartilages of lower ribs (eight, nine, and ten) are prominent on right side of sternum, and have evidently been injured. Claimant says he suffered with hemorrhage from lungs following wound. In our opinion the ball passed through the chest.

"There is slight dullness over right lung and diminished respiratory murmurs over same lung. No special atrophy or disability claimed in arm. Heart's action rapid, but we discover no valvular lesion. In our opinion this applicant's rating has been unjustly low, and we recommend a re-rating of 'total' from discharge."

NOTE.—Confessedly re-rated on mere judgment that previous rating was too low, which is doubtful. Not case of manifest error.

EXHIBIT 359 (May).

48 hour. Squires.]

[Cert. 38152. Benj. F. Miller, 1st Lieutenant H, 117 N. Y. Vols.]

Disability, gunshot wound right leg.
Pensioned February 20, 1865, at $7.50 from December 17, 1864. Dis.
Reduced to $5 from September 4, 1866.
Increased February 3, 1870, to $7.50 from March 9, 1867.
Re-issued to correct rank from 2nd lieutenant to 1st lieutenant and *rate* May 19, 1870, at $8.50 from December 18, 1864, discharge, $5.66⅔ from September 4, 1866; and $8.50 from March 9, 1867.
Increased April 5, 1887, to $12.75 from February 12, 1887.
Application for increase and re-rating filed May 10, 1889. No attorney.
Re-rated May 28, 1889, at $17 from December 18, 1864. Dis.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 7, 1865, ½. "Can not walk without a cane. The foot is numb, and has but imperfect use of ankle joint." Fracture was oblique, and considerable deformity of bone exists.
September 4, 1866, ½. "Leg weak is obliged to walk with cane."
March 9, 1867, ½. "Portion of bone was removed, thereby impairing use of leg very much."
September 8, 1869, ½. "Fracture both bones; swelling of foot and ankle."
September 8, 1873, ½.
September 7, 1875, ½. "Bones well knitted, with some deformity, ankle joint impaired; loss of strength in leg."
September 5, 1877, ½. "Motions of ankle joint impaired; atrophy of muscles; loss of strength in leg."
Washington Board, February 12, 1877, ¾.
Washington Board, May 10, 1889, ⅞.

This last examination, ordered pursuant to slip made by *George B. Squires*, private secretary, May 10, 1889, in words as follows: "Medical Division: Please order a new examination in this case with a view to re-rating from discharge if medical evidence warrants." Dr. Freeman, of medical division, gave opinion May 23, 1889, that "claimant should be re-rated at *total* from discharge." *This was approved by the Commissioner.*

NOTE.—Very doubtful; out of nine examinations only one, that of May, 1889, by Washington board gives total, yet he is rated total from discharge.

EXHIBIT 360 (May).

48-hour. Re-rating.]

[Cert. 54085. James R. Durham, first lieutenant, E., 12 West Virginia Volunteers.]

Disability, gunshot wound right hand and resulting total disability of same.

Pensioned December 2, 1865, at $15 from June 16, 1865, discharge, for gunshot wound of right hand.

Dropped March 17, 1866, having entered civil service.

Renewal October 30, 1866, at $15 from June 6, 1866.

Re-issued to correct rank June 20, 1872, at $17 from June 17, 1865, discharge.

Increase rejected July 20, 1882.

Increase rejected October 23, 1885.

Increased October 27, 1888, to $30 from October 9, 1888, special act of Congress.

Application re-rating filed April 29, 1889.

Claimed re-rating in 1882 and 1885 but no action taken. Nothing to indicate how case called up for recent action, which is as follows:

April 25, 1889, Theo. Mead, medical examiner, made the following slip:

"On careful consideration of this case, it is evident that manifest injustice has been done this pensioner in the matter of his rate. If he is legally entitled to re-rating, please forward the case through Board of Review with new half face to brief and he will be re-rated from discharge at total, and third grade, and also increased under act August 4, 1886.

"THEO. MEAD,
"*Medical Examiner.*

"Approved on personal observation of hand.

"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*"

"J. T., Com'r."

Re-rated May 2, 1889, at $17 from June 17, 1865 (dis.); $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883; $30 from August 4, 1886, for gunshot wound and resulting total disability of right hand.

War Department reports: "Seriously wounded in right hand by minnie-ball in action; lost use of hand."

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Dr. Hupp, Wheeling, W. Va., July 31, 1865, total.

Dr. Stanton, Washington, D. C., September 5, 1873, total, $17. "Wrist-joint almost completely anchylosed, atrophy of muscles of hand; fingers extended; can not flex them; loss of ring finger."

Dr. Stanton, September 4, 1875, total, $17. Similar description; "evident loss of power in the hand."

Dr. Stanton, September 4, 1877, total, $17.

Board, Washington, June 9, 1882, total, $17.

Board, Washington, October 5, 1885, total, $17.

Pension Office board: Brandt, Goodlove, and Barton, August 11, 1886, total, $17.

No forty-eight hour order in case, though so noted on sheets in certificate division.

EXHIBIT 361 (May).

Forty-eight hour. So noted on sheet in certificate division.]

[Cert. 170693. Wm. H. H. Campbell. Corp'l A, 154 N. Y. Vol's.]

Disability, varicose veins both legs, and chronic diarrhea resulting in gastro-enteritis.

Pensioned June 30, 1880, at $6 from May 14, 1865 (dis.), for varicose veins both legs.

Increased June 30, 1884, to $8 from June 11, 1884, same disease.

Increased September 13, 1888, to $10 from July 18, 1888, same disease.

Application for re-rating filed April 30, 1888, alleges varicose veins both legs and (new disability) chronic gastro-enteritis, resulting from chronic diarrhea.

This application or declaration purports to have been executed before O. S. Vreeland, county judge of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., on the 25th of April, 1888, but the paper bears no seal imprint.

In the case is a telegram, dated May 15, 1889, sent from Little Valley, N. Y., to George B. Squires, private secretary Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, by H. S. Merrill, clerk. Said telegram consists of the one word, "Yes." Attached with it to the brief is a slip (apparently written by T. D. Yeager, of the Pension Office), and which is signed by George B. Squires, private secretary, which reads as follows:

"This telegram is in reply to one addressed by me to the clerk of the court of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., inquiring whether O. S. Vreeland was a county judge on the 25th of April, 1888, the date when the declaration of claimant was executed before him.

(Signed by stamp) "GEORGE B. SQUIRES,
"*Private Secretary.*

"MAY 16, 1889."

This is, to say the least, a novel way of verifying a paper which the law says must be executed before a court of record or an officer thereof having custody of its seal. Even if the telegram be accepted as proof that O. S. Vreeland was on April 25, 1888, county judge, it does not prove that the signature attached to said declaration was that of said county judge.

Slip of May 15, 1889 (day preceding above explanation of telegram), after giving the number and name of case, reads as follows:

"Papers to my desk.

"GEORGE B. SQUIRES,
"*Private Secretary.*

'YEAGER."

The case was briefed May 21, 1889. The next "slip" in the case is dated May 22, 1889, and reads as follows:

"In my opinion pension for diarrhea should commence at date of filing application in which it is first alleged (April 30, 1888). Declaration for rheumatism of stomach (in my opinion) can not be accepted as an allegation for diarrhea.

"J. W. DAVIS,
"THOS. G. RANDALL,
"*Re-Reviewers.*

"Approved:

"F. W. POOR,
"*Chief Board Re-Review.*"

It appears from papers in the case that claimant in affidavits made before a justice of the peace, filed in September, 1879, and April, 1880, alleged rheumatism of stomach.

May 23, 1889, Mr. Van Mater, chief of Board of Review, returned the case to Mr. Bierer, legal reviewer, with the following direction:

"Please have your action conform to that of the Board of Re-Review, as given in the accompanying slip (slip above quoted), *unless* manifest error should appear as to facts of case or the practice of the office, in which case a precise statement of the point at issue and the relative facts should be submitted for my consideration.

"J. R. VAN MATER,
"*Chief of Board of Review.*

"MAY 23, 1889."

On the same day the reviewer changed his indorsement on brief, so as to make pension for chronic diarrhea commence April 30, 1888, date of filing application, alleging same for the first time.

The reviewers' indorsement as originally made had given pension for the chronic diarrhea from date of discharge in 1865.

It should have been stated in the order of time that T. D. Yeager made quite a lengthy slip in the case giving a history of the case. On this is the indorsement (also written by Yeager but signed by the Commissioner), which reads as follows:

"Chief Eastern Division. The claim for chronic diarrhea and results being now complete, you may have case submitted to Board of Review for admission, *promptly.*

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

On this slip is stamped "Board of Review, May 22, 1889, 9.45 a. m."

The indorsement on brief in Medical Division was made May 23, 1889, and bears the following signatures: W. S. Bell, med. exr. Goodman, Sanders, med. reviewer. John Campbell, med. referee.

They allowed "for varicose veins both legs $\frac{6}{18}$ from discharge to April 27, 1880, $\frac{12}{18}$ to June 11, 1884, and $\frac{16}{18}$ thereafter. For chronic diarrhea and resulting gastro-enteritis $\frac{4}{18}$ to May 15, 1889, and $\frac{12}{18}$ thereafter. Continued pension third grade from May 15, 1889. Combined rate not to exceed $\frac{17}{18}$ prior to May 15, 1889."

Claimant was re-rated and certificate issued May 25, 1889, at $8 from May 4, 1865 (dis.); $10 from March 3, 1873; $16 from April 27, 1880; $17 from June 11, 1884; $24 from May 15, 1889. "For varicose veins both legs, and chronic diarrhea and resulting gastro-enteritis."

The remark should be added that on the same date (May 23, 1889) on which Reviewer Bierer changed his indorsement, but apparently later in the day, a new face was put on the brief, and on this Bierer made an indorsement going back to his first position, viz, allowing pension for chronic diarrhea from discharge, May 14, 1865, and it is on this sheet that the medical action quoted on preceding page was indorsed. This presents a somewhat mixed condition of affairs as to the date of commencement of pension for chronic diarrhea, as the medical indorsement fixes no date for its commencement, though it would appear that it was taken into consideration in making the ratings prior to April 30, 1888, date of application when it was first distinctly alleged.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Record of varicose veins and heart disease.

Examining Surgeon Dr. Cheney, East Randolph, N. Y., April 27, 1880, $\frac{12}{18}$, also finds "heart disease, which complicates and aggravates the varicose condition."

Examining surgeon, Jamestown, N. Y., June 11, 1884, "total" for varicose veins, "and the disease increases."

Board, Jamestown, N. Y., July 18, 1888, varicose veins, $\frac{4}{18}$; chronic diarrhea and gastro enteritis, $\frac{6}{18}$.

Board, Washington—Reyburn, Ballock, Graham—May 15, 1889, varicose veins, $\frac{12}{18}$; diarrhea and diseased digestive organs, $\frac{17}{18}$. For all third grade.

EXHIBIT 362 (May).

48 hour. So marked on sheet in Certificate Division. Papers do not show it.]

[Cert. 165,203. Samuel Kramer, major 3 Maryland Vols.]

Disability, injury of head, back, breast, and abdomen, and resulting disability of heart.

Pensioned March 4, 1880, at $6.25 from August 22, 1883. Dis.

Increased May 18, 1882, to $25 from April 8, 1882.

Increased May 2, 1887, to $30 from April 11, 1887.

No formal application for re-rating.

Re-rated May 29, 1889, at $18.75 from August 22, 1863; at $25 from April 8, 1882; at $30 from April 11, 1887.

NOTE.—Can find no good ground for this action on the weight of evidence, much less on the theory of manifest error.

Hospital record shows "injury head and back."

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Dr. Stanton, October 1, 1877, no disability.

Pension Office Board, December 12, 1877, $\frac{1}{2}$ for dyspepsia, etc.

City Board, March 18, 1878, no disability.

Baltimore Board, February 18, 1880, no disability.

Office Board, April 8, 1882, total.

Office Board, April 11, 1887, second grade.

J. E. Carpenter says in slip on face of brief:

"Disease of heart is shown from discharge, but was really not considered in the rating until April 8, 1882. Claimant should be re-rated at $\frac{3}{4}$ to April 8, 1882; total to April 11, 1887; and second grade thereafter.

"J. E. CARPENTER, *M. D.*

"MAY 24, 1889.

"Approved.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

EXHIBIT 363 (May).

48 hour. Order of Commissioner.]

[Cert. 162,231. Fred W. Schaurte, p'v't and serg't G, 2 U. S. Inf't'y and lt. col. Ind. Home Guard.]

Varicose veins of right leg, and rheumatism and resulting disease of heart.
Pensioned August 23, 1879, at $4, from April 19, 1879, for varicose veins.
Increased April 13, 1882, to $8, from February 22, 1882.
Re-issued December 26, 1885, at $15.50, from February 24, 1885, at total for varicose veins, and ¼ ($7.50) for rheumatism (new disability), contracted in service in late war as lt. col.
Application for re-rating; none appears.
The following appears on slips on face of brief:
Slip May 8, 1889:
"Submit this case for a re-rating for disability from varicose veins and rheumatism because of manifest error in former action."

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

Slip May 9, 1889.
"Make this 48-hour case.

"JAMES TANNER,
"*Commissioner.*"

Re-rated May 9, 1889, at $8 from April 19, 1879; $30 from February 24, 1885.
This soldier was discharged from first service October 1, 1861; discharged from second service May 3, 1865.
Medical examinations.—Record of varicose veins in the service: Pension Office Board, May 1, 1874, ⅛, $6 for varix right leg; St. Louis Board, January 5, 1876, ½ for varix right leg; St. Louis Board, February 22, 1882, total for varix right leg; St. Louis Board, March 25, 1885, total for varix in right leg and total for rheumatism, $\frac{16}{18}$.
The action in medical division May 9, 1889, is as follows:
"Approved for varicose veins of right leg $\frac{8}{18}$ from April 19, 1879, to February 24, 1885, then total as lieutenant-colonel for same and rheumatism and resulting disease of heart.

"WOODMAN, Medical Examiner.

"J. E. C.
"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*"

Service report of Adjutant-General, War Department, dated July 26, 1875:
Fred W. Shuarte, late Captain Sixth Kansas Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Second Indiana Home Guards, and Captain Second United States Cavalry. Enlisted November 13, 1854, for five years and was discharged a first sergeant October 1, 1859, by reason of re-enlistment; re-enlisted same day for five years in same company and regiment and was discharged a first sergeant for promotion October 1, 1861. Mustered in as First Lieutenant Sixth Kansas Cavalry, to date October 21, 1861; as captain (by office muster), to date June 24, 1862; and mustered out as captain, to date August 10, 1862; mustered in as Lieutenant-Colonel Second Indiana Home Guards, to date December 27, 1862, and out with field and staff May 3, 1865.
He was appointed Second Lieutenant Second United States Cavalry June 13, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant April 27, 1863; and captain August 31, 1866.
A board of officers convened at Little Rock, Ark., in March, 1867, to determine whether or not his disability was of a permanent character, and reported: "That his disability is *not* of a permanent character, and that he is *not* a proper subject for the action of the Army Retiring Board."
April 3, 1867, he was ordered to rejoin his company, and on April 11, 1867, he tendered his resignation as captain in 2nd Cavalry, which was accepted to date May 9, 1867. There is no evidence on file in this office that his disability was contracted in the service.
His commissions in the various grades, and his discharge as lieutenant-colonel Second Indiana Home Guards have been returned to him by this office.
The foregoing is substantially a quotation of the report of the Adjutant-General of the United States, as to the service of this pensioner.
The date of commencement (April 19, 1879) in this case is due to the fact that varicose veins were incurred prior to 1861, while in the regular Army, while the rheumatism was not alleged until 1885.
NOTE.—The allowance on re-rating in this would seem to comport with the report of board in medical examinations.

EXHIBIT 364 (May, 1889).

48-hour case.]

[Certificate No. 167347. Joseph Porter, Co. E, 2nd N. Y. H. Artil.]

Discharged, October 1, 1864.
Disability, shell wound right leg.
Pensioned April 26, 1880, $2 from October 2, 1864.
Increased April 23, 1889, to $4 from March 3, 1889.

On May 6, 1889, in a communication from Rome, N. Y., the pensioner claims he is entitled to a re-rating from discharge.

On May 8, 1889, a slip, which is attached to the face brief, and is apparently in the handwriting of T. D. Yeager, and signed by the Commissioner, reads as follows:

"Pensioned for shell wound of right leg at $2 per month from October 2, 1864, and $4 per month from March 13, 1889. Claimed re-rating from discharge, December 7, 1888, but no action was taken in said claim. Medical examination shows a crescent-shaped scar $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide by 2 inches long, 7 inches below knee-joint; scar adherent to muscle. The board of surgeons, in March, 1889, report the disability from said wound underrated and recommend a rating of $4. The disability is permanent and should have received a higher rate from discharge. A re-issue will be made at once, granting a rating of $4 per month from discharge."

"48-hour case.

"JAMES TANNER,
"*Commissioner.*

"MAY 8, 1889."

The same day, May 9, 1889, the Board of Review approved for re-rating "by direction of the honorable Commissioner, as per slip of even date herewith."

The medical division approved, May 9, 1889, for shell wound of right leg, $\frac{4}{18}$ from discharge.

WOODMAN,
Medical Examiner.
GOODLOVE,
and JOHN CAMPBELL,
Medical Referees.

Re-issued May 9, 1889, to correct rate as follows:
Four dollars per month from October 2, 1864, date of discharge.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 4, 1888, by an examining surgeon, as follows:

"There is a crescentic scar two inches and a half long and half an inch wide on the calf of the right leg near its middle; an inch above is a linear cicatrix two inches long and one-eighth inch wide. The leg is not atrophied, and the scars are smooth and not attached to the muscles. He complains of a burning and stinging sensation in the locality of the wound, and after active exercise the calf is swollen to some extent. Rate $2 per month."

March 13, 1889, board of surgeons, Oneida, N. Y., give about the same description of wound and rate $4 per month.

The pensioner did not ask, so far as appears, that his case should be made special, and there is not the slightest reason, apparently, that it should have been made a "forty-eight hour case."

Neither does there appear good ground for re-rating.

EXHIBIT 365 (May, 1889).

48-hour case.]

[Certificate No. 61700. John W. Quinby, first lieutenant Company F, One hundred and fifty-second New York Infantry.]

Discharged December 18, 1863.
Disability, right inguinal hernia.
Pensioned April 10, 1866, at $8.50 from July 28, 1865.
Reduced to 5\frac{1}{2}$ from March 4, 1867.
Dropped from June 4, 1875.

Re-issued January 27, 1887, to correct reduction and allow increase, $8.50, from March 4, 1867, and $17 from April 3, 1884.

Re-issue May 2, 1889, to correct name; original issue to John W. Quimby should be John W. Quinby. $8.50 from March 4, 1867, and $17 from April 3, 1884.

Arrears granted June 26, 1889, from December 19, 1863, to July 27, 1865.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

August 15, 1865, $8.50; November 2, 1867, $5⅓; October 6, 1873, $8.50; October 25, 1875, no ratable disability; February 24, 1886, $17.

No forty-eight-hour order with papers, but it is so recorded. The order of Commissioner for re-issue dated April 29; re-issued May 2, 1889.

EXHIBIT 365½ (May, 1889).

48-hour case.]

[Certifiate No. 115000. Thomas Scott, Co. H, 39th U. S. C. T.]

Discharged December 4, 1865.

Disability—Gunshot wound right hand and left inguinal hernia.

Pensioned for wound of right hand November 20, 1871, $6 from December 5, 1865.

Increase rejected November 28, 1881.

Re-issue May 9, 1889, to allow new disability, *left inguinal hernia.*

Six-dollars, gunshot wound and $8 hernia, from September 17, 1884, date of filing application for hernia. Attorney Wm. E. Ross, Baltimore, Md.

Slip attached to face brief, May 7, 1889, believed to be in the handwriting of Geo. B. Squires, says—

Chief board of review will please adjudicate above claim at earliest possible moment.

"JAMES TANNER." [With stamp.]

Action by board of review was taken May 7, 1889, by medical div., May 8, 1889, and certificate issued May 9, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 2, 1867, $4, wound. October 4, 1871, $6, wound. November 2, 1881, $6, wound. November 12, 1884, $6, wound, $8, hernia. August 22, 1888, $6, wound, $8 hernia.

The rating appears to be correct, but there appears no reason why the case should have taken precedence over other pending claims.

EXHIBIT 366 (May, 1889).

48-hour.]

[Certificate No. 112094. Edward Low, Co. I, 44th N. Y. Infantry.]

Discharged October 11, 1864.

Disability, chronic rheumatism and resulting heart disease and resulting disease of kidneys.

Pensioned June 9, 1870, $4, from October 12, 1864.

Application for increase and re-rating filed through claimant's attorney, J. W. Morris, this city, on January 8, 1889.

On May 19, 1889, claimant wrote to George B. Squires stating he was in hospital, sick, and in needy circumstances, and requests prompt action in his case.

On May 22, 1889, the following order was sent to the case: "Make this a 48-hour case. Signed, Geo. B. Squires, Priv. Sec'y."

On the same day (May 22, 1889), the board of review approved for rheumatism and results, also the medical division for "rheumatism and resulting disease of heart and kidneys." Second grade from February 20, 1889, not entitled to rerating.

ORMSBY GRAY,
Medical Examiner.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
Medical Referee.

In accordance with the above the pension was increased to $30 per month from February 20, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

November 1, 1869, rheumatism, $4.
March 1, 1871, $8. "Rheumatism. Applicant has chronic rheumatism following acute rheumatism, resulting in atrophy of muscles of the chest and arms. The chest is bent forward and the respiration is principally diaphramatic. He is incapable of performing manual labor."
September 11, 1873, $8. Rheumatism, about same as above.
September 9, 1875, $8. Rheumatism, about same as above.
September 4, 1877, $8. Rheumatism, about same as above.
February 20, 1889, $30. "Claimant has no rheumatism at present, but has evidence of having had it; heart enlarged from valvular disease; apex 3 inches below nipple and 1 to left; action quick and irregular; joints of fingers and toes are stiffened and deformed; feet and legs œdematous nearly to knees; has cough, dependent on heart trouble; ex. urine, sp. gr. 1020, acid, albumen abundant. Disability total second grade."

EXHIBIT 366½ (May, 1889).

48-hour.]

[Certificate No. 112095. Sidney D. Rich, Co. I, 11th N. Y. Vols. Cavalry.]

Discharged June 24, 1865.
Disability: Disease of lungs and chronic diarrhea.
Pensioned July 5, 1871, $4 from June 25, 1865.
Dropped from rolls June 3, 1873. Disability ceased.
Commissioner Tanner's slip attached to face brief in these words, dated May 20, 1889:

"CHIEF EASTERN DIVISION:

"In view of the findings of the boards in 1881 and 1889, you may submit case for allowance of restoration from date of last payment.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner*.

"48-hour case."

On the same day, May 20, 1889, the Board of Review and the Medical Division approved for restoration in accordance with the Commissioner's order.
On May 24, 1889, the certificate was issued restoring pensioner to rolls at $4 per month from June 4, 1873.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 3, 1871, $4, both diseases.
September 6, 1873, $4. Does not think he deserves a pension. Flesh solid; muscular; has frequent discharges from bowels if there is much hard work.
March 29, 1889, $4, both disabilities.
48-hour case. There appears no reason why it should take precedence over other claims.

EXHIBIT 367 (May, 1889).

48-hour.]

[Certificate No. 62143. William H. Slater, captain, Co. G, 15th N. J. Vols.

Discharged April 22, 1865.
Disability, amputation of the middle third of right thigh.
Pensioned April 19, 1866, $20 from April 22, 1865, discharge.
Increased August 14, 1874 to $24 from June 4, 1874.
Increased to $30 from March 3, 1883.
Increased to $45 from August 4, 1886.
Re-issue May 29, 1889, to correct rate $37.50, from March 3, 1879, to August 4, 1886.
Medical examination April 12, 1886, $20. No attorney. 48-hour case, May, 1889.
NOTE.—Re-rated May 29, 1889, from $30 to $37.50 from March 3, 1879, to August 4, 1886, by order of the Commissioner.
An examination of the papers by Dr. Goodlove was made May 25, 1889, on personal request of the Commissioner. His report, wherein he recommends the above rating, is approved by Commissioner Tanner and action by Board of Review and Medical Referee May 28, 1889, and certificate issued May 29, 1889.

EXHIBIT 368 (May, 1889).

48-hour cases in May, 1889.]

[Certificate No. 54453. William E. W. Ross, lt. col. 31st U. S. C. T.]

Discharged March 11, 1865.
Disability, amputation of left thigh.
Pensioned Dec. 13, 1865, $30 per month from March 11, 1865.
Re-issue, May 23, 1889, to correct rate and date of commencement of increase: $37.50 from March 3, 1879; $45 per month from August 4, 1886. No attorney.
Application for above re-rating appears to have been filed some time in December, 1886 (no office stamp); but for some reason no action was taken until May 22, 1889. Upon that date the following slip was issued to Dr. Goodlove:

"Please report whether this is a proper case for increase under the act of March 3, 1879."

On the same day Dr. Goodlove addressed the following communication to Commissioner Tanner:

"By your request I have carefully examined this claim, and find I participated with other members of the office board in the examination of the claimant. It is my opinion from the papers on file in this claim that the condition of the stump is such as to prevent the wearing or use of an artificial limb in the meaning of the law, but this opinion should be concurred in by you to establish the claim, as practically this class of claims has had a different construction placed on them. I deem this case a just one for admission at $37.50 from March 3, 1879.

"WM. M. GOODLOVE.

"Approved.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*

"48-hour case."

Upon the above statement, and by the authority of the Commissioner, as stated on the face brief, the re-issue was made on the day following (May 23, 1889).
Drs. William E. Brandt, William E. Conroy, and William M. Goodlove, comprising office board, having made an examination of pensioner, December 8, 1886, reported as follows:

"Amputation of left thigh about 1½ inches below junction of upper and middle ⅓. From trochanter major to end of stump, 9 inches. It was a lateral flap operation. Union by second intention, end of external flap only about 7 inches from trochanter major. Stump is covered by integument, which is adherent and tightly drawn on account of contraction of muscles. Cicatrix broad, irregular, and adherent and tender. There is a posterior neuroma about the size of a hickory-nut, probably of sciatic nerve. In our opinion he can not use an artificial limb on account of the condition of the stump."

This is one of that class of cases brought under the provisions of the act of March 31, 1879, because condition of the stump is such that the disability is equivalent to an amputation of the hip-joint.

EXHIBIT 369 (May, 1889).

48-hour case.]

[Certificate No. 51189. William H. Coalwell, Co. A, 14th Ohio Vols.]

Discharged, June 21, 1865.
Disabilily, amputation of right foot and gunshot wound left leg.
Pensioned October 13, 1865, at $8, from June 21, 1865.
Increased October 18, 1866, to $15, from June 6, 1866.
Increasad January 22, 1873, to $20, from October 3, 1870.
Increased January 22, 1873, to $24, from June 3, 1872.
Increased May 6, 1883, to $30, from March 3, 1883.
Re-issue May 23, 1889, to correct rate; $8 from June 22, 1865; $20 from June 6, 1866; $24 from June 4, 1872; $30 from March 3, 1883. No attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 25, 1865, $8; October 3, 1870, $15; November 2, 1872, $20; September 4, 1873, $24; September 4. 1875, $24; September 4, 1877, $24; April 21, 1880, $24.
The authority for above re-rating appears on slip attached to face brief, written apparently by T. D. Yeager and signed by the Commissioner, as follows:

"Pensioned for loss of right foot and gunshot wound left leg, at $8 from June 21, 1865; $15 per month from June 6, 1866; $20 per month from October 3, 1870; $24 per month from June 4, 1872, and $30 per month from March 3, 1883. Inasmuch as the medical examination made in 1865, shows as great, if not greater, disability than that made in 1870, on which second grade was allowed, I am of the opinion that he was entitled to that rate from the date it was established, and a re-issue will be made allowing second grade from June 6, 1866."

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

Dated *May* 21, 1889.
Board of review approved for re-rating May 23, 1889, as per above slip.
No action by medical division.
No reason assigned for making this a 48-hour case.

EXHIBIT 370 (May, 1889).

Forty-eight-hour case.]

[Certificate No. 46772. James Stack, 2nd lieut., Co. E, 162 N. Y. Vols.]

Discharged December 19, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound of right thigh.
Pensioned July 26, 1865, $15 from December 19, 1864.
Increased to $18 from August 20, 1872.
Increased to $24 from March 3, 1883.
Re-issue May 2, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase; $15 from December 20, 1864; $20 from June 6, 1866; $24 from June 4, 1872; $30 from March 3, 1883; $36 from August 4, 1886.
No attorney.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 28, 1865, $8; September 11, 1873, $18; September 8, 1875, $18; September 4, 1877, $18; June 13, 1883, $18; October 13, 1886, $24.

March 2, 1887, examined by Brooklyn board, but failed to give rating.

Case not marked "forty-eight-hour case," but was taken up and adjudicated apparently out of its order.

This case was called up by the pensioner in a communication to the office dated April 2, 1889, addressed to "Dear Capt.," in which he refers to a prior conversation as to his rating, and says: "You stated that if you knew the number of the claim you could do something for me," and proceeds to give the number of his claim.

The case then appears to have been referred to Dr. Campbell, medical referee, for his opinion, who replies, under date of April 6, 1889, as follows: "It appears from the medical examinations that the leg is materially disabled, but not wholly so. There is 3 inches shortening and pensioner walks by the aid of a high heel. It is not shown that he uses crutches or that the limb is totally disabled, and therefore he has no title to $36 under act of August 4, 1886, or since the foot is not the seat of the disability to $30 under same act. The question of manual labor has never been raised, and it is possible that he might be entitled to second grade on that account."

On the same day the above slip was written (April 6, 1889), George B. Squires, private secretary, addressed a communication to Dr. W. C. Sneden, secretary of the board of surgeons, City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., in which he says:

"I inclose with this, communication from Dr. John Campbell, medical referee, in the case of one James Stack. This is in answer to a communication received by myself personally, and which I desire to have answered as soon as possible. Stack is employed in the New York naval office, New York City. I have known him for a number of years and believe him to be entirely incapacitated for manual labor by reason of his disability. His application for a re-rating has been rejected, but the question, as Dr. Campbell says, of his inability to perform manual labor has never been raised. If a new medical examination will be ordered the rate could only be given from the date of the new application. I believe that, in justice, the new rating should go back to the date of his original application. If you desire to see him in person, in order to refresh your recollection of the case, drop him a note and let him call upon you. I do not ask you to do anything that is not warranted by the man's actual condition at the time of his examination, but as this question was not then raised, of course you were not called upon to pass upon it. Will you please advise me upon the subject, and believe me, very truly, yours,

"GEO. B. SQUIRES,
"*Private Secretary.*"

Upon the same day (April 6, 1889) another communication was forwarded to Dr. Sneden, the secretary of the board of surgeons, signed by Dr. Campbell, medical referee, in which he says, "I desire to ask whether at the date of your examination he was in your opinion able to perform any manual labor."

Dr. Sneden in reply under date of April 17, 1889, says: "I would state that in the opinion of the Brooklyn board Mr. James Stack is and was disabled for manual labor on March 2, 1887."

Also under date of April 17, 1889, Dr. Sneden replies to George B. Squires, as follows: "I would state that I have in the same mail forwarded a letter to Dr. Campbell which will I think cover all you ask. Hoping this will prove satisfactory to you, I remain," etc.

Following the above correspondence, and dated April 26, 1889, appears the following slip which is attached to the brief:

"On full consideration of all the certificates of examinations in this case, it is evident to me that the rate allowed in this case has been too low for the degree of disability shown to have existed since discharge from the service. Instead of third grade he should have second grade from June 6, 1866, to August 4, 1886, and $36 per month thereafter for total disability of right leg, under my ruling of the 22d instant. Approved. James Tanner, Commissioner."

Upon this authority, as before stated, the claim was re-rated May 2, 1889, at $20 from June 6, 1866, $24 per month from June 4, 1872, $30 per month from March 3, 1883, $36 per month from August 4, 1886.

The Brooklyn board in the examination above referred to, made March 2, 1887, state "there is considerable deformity of upper and outer portion of right thigh from fractured bone, and atrophy of muscles of right limb. Right thigh, by measurement, 14½ inches, left, 17¼ inches; leg right, 11½ inches, left, 13 inches. There is some loss of power, but none of motion. No loss of motion in ankle or toes, nor any of the joints anchylosed. Claimant walks on ball of right foot. Present condition due to gunshot wound of right thigh. There is partial disability in right foot; great lameness in walking.

NOTE.—Re-rating from $15 to $20, from June 6, 1866; from $18 to $24, from August 20, 1872; from $24 to $30, from March 3, 1883, and increased to $36, from August 4, 1886.

Amount of arrears about $1,300.

No reason is assigned for expediting the adjudication of the claim, and as the pensioner was already in receipt of a liberal pension, it is hardly just to many claimants for original pension.

EXHIBIT 371 (May, 1889).

48-hour case.]

[Certificate No. 78121. Edward Howard, Co. G, 15th Conn. Inf.]

Discharged November 7, 1865.
Disability, loss of right leg below knee and gunshot wound of right arm.
Pensioned, February 27, 1867, $8 from November 7, 1865, and $15 from June 6, 1866
Increased October 13, 1877, to $18 from September 4, 1877.
Increased October 13, 1877, to $24 from October 3, 1877.
Increased under the act of March 3, 1883, to $30.
Re-issue May 21, 1889, to correct rate, $8 from November 8, 1865, $20 from June 6, 1866, $24 from June 4, 1872, $30 from March 3, 1883.
M. B. Stevens & Co., city, attorneys.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

August 21, 1877, $18, leg, $4, arm; October 3, 1877, $24; April 30, 1878, $18, leg, $6, arm.

The pensioner's application for re-rating and increase was filed May 4, 1889.

It appears to have been referred to the medical referee for an opinion as to re-rating, who returned the case to W. E. McLean, Acting Commissioner, May 9, 1889, with the opinion that there was no law to allow a rate of $36 for combined disabilities, but thought that pensioner had been unable to do any manual labor and was entitled to be so rated.

By order of William E. McLean, Acting Commissioner, the case was referred to the Board of Review, May 9, 1889, for action indicated by medical referee.

Approved May 15, 1889, by the Board of Review "for re-issue to correct disability and to re-rate. See slip of medical referee attached."

The Medical Division approved, for loss of right leg below the knee and gunshot wound of right arm, $\frac{8}{18}$ from discharge to June 6, 1866; second grade thereafter. Signed Woodman, medical examiner. Goodlove. John Campbell, medical referee.

The following slip appears on face brief:

"Capt. SMITH, *Chief Certificate Division.*

"Please have the certificate issue in this case to-morrow.

"GEO. B. SQUIRES,
"*Private Secretary.*

"MAY 21, 1889."

EXHIBIT 372 (May, 1889).

48-hour case.]

[Certificate No. 97489. James M. Odell, Co. B, 7th Indiana Infantry.]

Discharged September 20, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound face, loss of teeth, deformity, and total deafness left ear.
Pensioned April 29th, 1869, $6 from September 20, 1864.
Application for increase and re-rating filed February 24, 1888.
Slip attached to face brief, dated May 6, 1889, says:
"Application filed February 24, 1888, will be considered a claim for re-rating and increase in this particular claim, waving the printed application for re-rating.
"Make it a forty-eight-hour case.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

On May 7th, 1889 (the following day), the Board of Review approved "for gunshot wound of face, causing loss of all but one of teeth in upper jaw, with deformity. Claim for re-rating respectfully referred to the medical referee to determine, under instructions of the honorable Commissioner, as per slip hereto attached."

On the same day the Medical Division approved for the same disabilities, and included total deafness of right ear, and rate $\frac{8}{18}$ from discharge to April 3, 1884; $\frac{9}{18}$ to November 15, 1887; $\frac{11}{18}$ to August 27, 1888; and $\frac{17}{18}$ thereafter. (Signed) Featherstonhaugh. John Campbell, medical referee.

Re-issue to correct rate May 9, 1889, as follows: $8 from September 21, 1864; $9 from April 3, 1884; $11 from November 15, 1887; and $17 from August 27, 1888.

Attorney, P. J. Lockwood, city.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 24, 1869, $6, wound and deformity.
May 23, 1888, $8, wound and deformity.
May 4, 1889, $10 wound of face, $10 deafness; combined disability, $17.
The last board of medical examiners state that in their opinion deafness of right ear is a result of wound of face, and believe applicant is entitled to a higher rating from discharge.
The last medical examination was by an office board, composed of Doctors Goodlove, Brandt, and Featherstonhaugh.
There appears nothing whatever in this case to show the necessity of making it a "forty-eight-hour case."

EXHIBIT 373 (May, 1889).

48-hour.]

[Cert. No. 20765. James Gowans, Co. "A," 38 N. Y. Vols.]

Discharged April 27, 1863.
Disability, amputation left thigh.
Pensioned November 25, 1863, $8 from April 27, 1863.
Increased September 15, 1866, to $15 from June 6, 1866.
Increased August 3, 1872, to $18 from June 4, 1872.
Increased July 16, 1874, to $24 from June 4, 1874.
Increased to $30 from August 4, 1886.
Re-issue May 29, 1889, to correct rate: $37.50 from March 3, 1879; $45 from August 4, 1886.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

May 13, 1873, $24. Amputation middle of femur; is unable to wear artificial limb.
July 16, 1873, $18. Amputation about 10 inches from the hip joint; use of artificial

limb attended with discomfort, but am of the opinion that he can wear one if properly fitted.

September 18, 1886, $30. Amputation at junction of middle and lower one-third of left thigh; cicatrix extremely sensitive, and we believe it is impossible for him to use an artificial limb.

NOTE.—Re-rated on the recommendation of Dr. Goodlove and approval of Commissioner Tanner May 25, 1889, as follows:

"Hon. JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner:*

"SIR: In compliance with your request I beg to report that, having examined the condition of the stump, and the papers on file in the above-entitled claim personally, for re-rating, I would recommend a re-rating $37.50 from March 3, 1879, to August 4, 1886, and thereafter continue at $45 per month the specific rating, subject to your approval. I am thoroughly convinced this is a claim that comes under the meaning of the law, as the evidence all tends to show. He has been a great sufferer from the condition of the stump. The operation was a very bad one.

"WM. M. GOODLOVE,
"*Qualified Surgeon.*

"MAY 25, 1889.
"Approved.

"J. T., *Commissioner.*"

On May 28, 1889, the Board of Review approved "for amputation of left leg. Reissue to allow re-rating."

On the same day (May 28, 1889) the Medical Division approved "for amputation of left thigh $37.50 from March 3, 1879, to August 4, 1886, and $45 thereafter. See honorable Commissioner's approval of opinion herewith." (Signed) Woodman, Med. Ex. John Campbell, Med. Referee.

No order appears making this a *forty-eight-hour case*, but it seems to be so recorded, and was evidently treated as such.

EXHIBIT 374 (May, 1889).

48 hour.]

[Cert. No. 77146. Wm. W. Barrett. Co. F, 10th W. Va. Infty.]

Discharged May 3, 1865.
Disability, amputation of right leg above knee.
Pensioned February 4, 1867, $8 from May 3, 1865.
Increased to $15 from June 6, 1866.
Increased to $18 from June 4, 1872.
Increased to $24 from June 4, 1874.
Increased to $30 from March 3, 1883.
Increased to $45 from August 4, 1886.
The following slip dated May 29, 1889, appears on the face brief:

"Owing to the condition of the stump, as shown by the several examinations, it is evident that the limb is in as bad a condition, if not worse, than an amputation through the surgical neck of the femur with good results. The pensioner will therefore be granted the benefit of the act of March 3, 1879.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

The same day (May 29, 1889) the board of review approved "for amputation right-leg above knee. See Commissioner's slip."

Also the medical division approves May 31, 1889, for the same and rates, as per Commissioner's order, at $37.50 from March 3, 1879, to August 4, 1886, and $45 per month thereafter. (Signed) Woodman, med. ex. John Campbell, med. referee.

Re-issue June 1, 1889, to correct rate and date of commencement of increase, as follows: $37.50 from March 3, 1879; $45 from August 4, 1886.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 28, 1866, $8. Gunshot wound right leg. Right leg amputated 6 inches above the knee-joint; stump nicely healed.

November 19, 1873, $24. Stump about 10 inches from hip-joint; finds it diminished in size, with a very tender cicatrix and very irregular shape of stump, so that I am of the opinion that he can not bear an artificial leg of any kind, and should be rated and increased accordingly.

November 8, 1877, $24. No increased disability.

September 29, 1886. By board of surgeons: "Stump of right leg 10¼ inches from the great trochanter to the end of the femur, as shown on chart. Compared with other leg, about middle of thigh. Physical condition of stump healthy; cicatrix ten-

der; where the anterior crural and sciatic nerves were severed and adherent there is atrophy and contraction of tissue. Applicant claims that he made an effort to wear an artificial limb, but could not do so with any comfort. The fragment is probably long enough to support an artiñcial limb, but owing to the weight of the claimant (235 pounds) adherence of cicatrix on end of femur and sensitive nerves it would be impracticable. He is entitled to a *special rating* for disability caused by loss of leg above the knee."

April 1, 1889, by office board, composed of Drs. Barton, Brandt, and Goodlove, reported: "The right leg has been amputated at junction of upper with middle third, anterior, posterior flap operation; scar is sensitive and adherent to end of bone. He does not, and from condition of stump we do not believe he can, wear an artificial limb." Rate, first grade for loss of right leg above knee and wound of head and results.

Claim for increase on account of new disability now pending (wound of head and results), for which application was first made September 20, 1887.

No order appears making this a *forty-eight-hour case*, but it is so recorded, and apparently has been treated as such. No reason is given for so doing.

EXHIBIT 375 (May, 48 hour).

In the case of William J. Wray, private, Co. F, 23rd Pa. Vols., the original application was filed on the 1st of December, 1865. Applicant alleged disability from a wound of the face. He was examined December 4, 1865, by Dr. Edward A. Smith, examining surgeon at Philadelphia, Pa., who rated his disability from the wound at ¼. A certificate was issued on the 24th of May, 1866, allowing pension at the rate of $4 per month from November 14, 1865. Under an application for increase the pensioner was examined, October 15, 1867, by James Cumınsky, examining surgeon at Philadelphia, who rated his disability at ¾. A certificate was issued December 7, 1867, allowing pension at the rate of $6 per month from October 16, 1867. Under another application for increase the pensioner was examined on the 4th of October, 1871, by the board of surgeons at Philadelphia, Pa., who rated his disability as total, entitling him to $8 per month. A certificate was issued January 6, 1872, allowing the rate of $8 per month from October 4, 1871.

Under an application for increase of pension the pensioner was examined June 4, 1873, by the board of surgeons at Philadelphia, who rated his disability at $\frac{12}{18}$ of the 3rd grade, entitling him to $12 per month. A certificate was issued February 12, 1874, granting pension at the rate of $12 per month from June 4, 1873. Under an application for increase the pensioner was examined on the 1st of August, 1884, by the board of surgeons at Philadelphia, Pa., who rated his disability at $\frac{16}{18}$ of the 3rd grade, entitling him to $16 per month. A certificate was issued on the 26th of November, 1884, allowing the rate of $16 per month from August 1, 1884.

Upon the receipt of a letter from the pensioner, dated May 20, 1889, the case was taken from the admitted files and on the 23d of May, 1889, a certificate was issued granting the rate of $8 per month from November 15, 1865, $17 per month from March 3, 1873, and $24 per month from August 1, 1884.

The rates allowed in the several adjudications of this claim prior to May, 1889, were in accord with the evidence contained in the certificates of surgical examination made under the original claim and the several claims for increase of pension. The action upon which the certificate of May 23, 1889, was issued was contrary to the decisions of the Department, which prohibit the re-rating of pensions except upon evidence of manifest error in the original adjudication. The rates allowed are greatly in excess of the rates to which the pensioner was adjudged to have been entitled by examining surgeons who examined him at the intervals during a period of more than eighteen years.

[Certificate No. 64081. William J. Wray, private, Co. F, 23d Pa. Vols.]

Discharged, November 14, 1865.
Disability, wound of face.
Original declaration, filed December 1, 1865.
Pensioned, May 24, 1866, at $4 per month from November 14, 1865.
Increased, December 7, 1867, to $6 per month from October 16, 1867.
Increased, January 6, 1872, to $8 per month from October 4, 1871.
Increased, February 18, 1874, to $12 per month from June 4, 1873.
Increased, November 26, 1884, to $16 per month from August 1, 1884.
Letter of the pensioner, dated May 20, 1889, asking a re-rating filed.
(May 21, Geo. B. Squires indorses letter "Send papers.")

Re-rated by order of the Commissioner (without having been submitted to Medical Division) at $8 from discharge; $17 from March 3, 1873; and $24 from August 1, 1884.

Certificate issued May 23, 1889, to allow $8 per month from November 15, 1865; $17 per month from March 3, 1873; $24 per month from August 1, 1884.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Dr. Edward A. Smith, examining surgeon at Philadelphia, Pa., in a certificate dated December 4, 1865, rated at ½. He says:

"The ball appears to have entered at the root of the nose, left side, and passed through, destroying sense of smell on right side and the sight of right eye, and out an inch in front of right ear."

James Cuminsky, examining surgeon at Philadelphia, Pa., October 15, 1867, rated at ¾. He says:

"Applicant was wounded by a ball entering left side of nose close to the right eye, coming out of right temple, destroying the right eye, fracturing the nasal bones, and resulting in frequent attacks of cephalalgia and occasional offensive discharges from the nose, believed to be due to the ulceration following the wound. Two witnesses have confirmed the statement regarding the attacks of cephalalgia, and I am disposed to think that he is occasionally disabled thereby to the additional degree of ¼."

Board of surgeons at Philadelphia, Pa., October 4, 1871, rated total—$8. They say wound caused loss of sight of right eye, also ozena. "The ozena is increasing and renders his condition somewhat disgusting. On this account increase is recommended."

Board of surgeons, Philadelphia, Pa., June 4, 1873, rated at ½.

Board of surgeons at Philadelphia, Pa., in biennial certificate of September 18, 1873, rated at ½.

Board at Philadelphia, Pa., in biennial certificate of September 23, 1875, rated at ½.

Board at Philadelphia, Pa., in biennial certificate, September 11, 1877, rated at ½.

Board at Philadelphia, Pa., October 4, 1881, rated at ½.

Board at Philadelphia, Pa., August 1, 1884, rated at ½.

Note attached to face brief:

"Pensioned at following rates: $4 from November 14, 1865; $6 from October 16, 1867; $8 from October 4, 1871; $12 from June 4, 1873 for gunshot wound of face.

"The medical examination show that the ball entered left side of nose close to the eye, coming out right temple near the ear, destroying right eye, fracturing the nasal bones, and resulting in frequent attacks of headache and offensive discharges from the nose, due to ulceration following the wound. There is also impaired vision of left eye. This case will be rated as follows: $8 from discharge; $17 from March 3, 1873, $24 from August 1, 1884.

"Let certificate issue at once.

"MAY 23, 1889."

"JAMES TANNER,
Commissioner.

EXHIBIT 376 (May, 48-hour).

In the case of John W. Pfaff, second-lieutenant Company A, One hundred and first Indiana Volunteers, certificate number 56669, the original application was filed on December 1, 1865. He was examined November 23, 1865, by the examining surgeons at Noblesville, Ind., who rated him at ½, entitling him to a rate of $7.50 per month. A certificate was issued on January 29, 1866, granting pension at the rate of $7.50. The certificate of medical examination by the board of surgeons at Indianapolis, on the 11th of October, 1873, the 29th of October, 1875, and the 21st of September, 1877, respectively, set forth that the pensioner's disability continued at ½. The pensioner made no application for increase of the pension until the 2d of February, 1885. Under that application he was examined May 27, 1886, by the board of surgeons at Martinsville, Ind., who rated his disability as total. A certificate was issued July 1, 18 6, granting pension at the rate for total disability, $15 per month from May 27, 18-6. Under another application for increase of pension, the pensioner was examined by the board of surgeons at Danville, Ind., who rated his disability at third grade, entitling him to the rate of $24 per month. A certificate was issued November 28, 1888, granting pension at the rate of $24 per month from February 1, 1888. Upon an application for increase and re-rating, filed, December 1, 1888, a certificate was issued May 16, 1889, granting $15 per month from February 22, 1864, and $24 per month from February 1, 1888.

In this case the rate of pension had been adjudicated in accordance with the rates set forth in the certificates of medical examination. No evidence was furnished in the claim for re-rating with a view to show that an error was made in fixing the ratings originally allowed. If the pensioner believed that the rate allowed in 1866 was too low, he had a remedy in the filing of an application for increase. He did not avail himself of this until February, 1885. The increase of pension allowed by the certificate issued on the 1st of July, 1886, was properly made to commence from the date of certificate of the examining surgeons made under the claim for increase. The rating for the pension prior to May 27, 1885, is not sustained by the evidence and was contrary to the principles laid down in decisions of the Department upon the subject.

[Certificate No. 56669. John W. Pfaff, 2d lieu t. Co. A, 101st Indiana Volunteers.]

Discharged February 21, 1864.
Original application filed December 1, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of skull.
Pensioned January 29, 1866, at $7.50 per month from December 1, 1865.
Re-issued October 23, 1868, at $7.50 per month from February 21, 1864.
Increased July 1, 1886, to $15 per month from May 27, 1885.
Increased November 28, 1888, to $24 per month from February 1, 1888, for gunshot wound of skull and resulting partial paralysis, headache, and nervous prostration.
Application for increase and re-rating filed December 7, 1888.
Knefler and Lopp, attorneys, Indianapolis, Indiana.
(May 14, 1889, George B. Squires says, "send papers.")
Certificate issued May 16, 1889, to allow $15 per month from February 22, 1864, and $24 per month from February 1, 1888.

CERTIFICATES OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Examining surgeon at Noblesville, Ind., November 23, 1865, says:
"Gunshot wound; ball entered at the superior portion occipital bone, carrying away a portion of said bone and a portion of parietal, exposing the dura mater for a space of one inch and a half by one inch. When he exerts himself general prostration of the physical system ensues." He rates at ½.
Board at Indianapolis, in biennial certificate, October 11, 1873, rated at ½. They describe disability, "gunshot wound at junction of coronal and lambdoidal sutures with deeply depressed cicatrix ½ an inch deep; headache and occasional nervous depression, from overwork or exposure to head."
Same board, in biennial certificate, October 29, 1875, rated at ½. Same board, in biennial certificate, September 21, 1877, rated at ½. Board at Indianapolis, Ind., May 27, 1885, rated at total. Description, "gunshot fracture in front of lambdoidal suture ½ inch depressed and 1½ in length. Cicatrix closely adherent.
Board at Martinsville, Ind., May 12, 1886, rated at total. They say pensioner—
"Has received an injury of head involving the suture of the two parietal bones and the occipital bone. There is at this point a depression 2¼ inches in length by ¾ inch in breadth, 1 inch deep, both tables being removed, and from which he says five pieces of bone have been removed. There is no doubt portions of the bone are depressing the brain at this time; there is some paresis of both arms; is very nervous; says he has headache almost constantly, and generally at the base of brain; suffers dizziness; feels numbness about the seat of injury; some impairment of memory, also of hearing and vision; does not rest well at night. Taking his own statement into account, the nature and extent of the injury, and departure from health as presented in his case, we believe him to be suffering seriously from the results of his wound."
Board at Danville, Ind., February 1, 1888, rated at total, third grade, $24.
The Commissioner in slip dated May 14, 1889, states:.
"I am clearly of the opinion that the wound as described in the medical certificate made in 1865 caused a greater disability than one-half, and I direct that a re-issue be made to allow a rate of total from discharge to March 27, 1885."

EXHIBIT 377 (May, 48 hour).

In the case of Ferdinand Ametrano, private Company D, One hundred and twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, certificate No. 81409, the original declaration was filed July 14, 1866. Claimant alleged disability from gunshot wound of head. He was examined September 19, 1866, by the examining surgeon at Troy, N. Y., who rated his disability at ¾, entitling him to $6 per month. A certificate was issued May 16, 1867, granting pension for ¾ disability ($6 per month) from July 14, 1865, the date of discharge. An application for increase was rejected in November, 1871, upon a certificate of examination made by the board of surgeons at Troy, N. Y., who rated the disability at ¾. The pension was increased to $8 per month from August 27, 1884, upon a certificate of the board of surgeons at Troy, N. Y., in which pensioner's disability was rated at ⅞.
Pensioner filed an application for increase and re-rating of the pension May 25, 1889. This claim was rejected in February, 1889, upon a certificate of the board of surgeons at Albany, N. Y., in which applicant's disability was rated at $\frac{8}{18}$, entitling him to $8 per month, the rate he was then receiving.
Upon a letter, dated May 15, 1889, from the pensioner to George B. Squires, the claim was re-opened by order of the Commissioner, and with his approval a certificate was issued on May 25, 1889, to allow the rate of $8 per month from July 15, 1865, and $12 per month from March 3, 1873.
In this case the pensioner was allowed prior to the issue of the certificate of May

25, 1889, as high a rate of pension as he was adjudged to have been entitled by the board of surgeons by whom he had been examined.

The re-rating allowed by the certificate of May 25, 1889, was granted without any evidence as to the extent of pensioner's disability, additional to that upon which the previous adjustment of the rate was based. It could not be held that the former action fixing the rate of pension was manifest error, and the re-rating was therefore contrary to the decisions of the Department on the subject.

[Certificate No. 81409. Ferdinand Ametrano. Private Co. D, 125th N. Y. Vols.]

Discharged July 14, 1866.
Original application filed July 14, 1866.
Disability, gunshot wound right hand.
Pensioned May 16, 1867, at $6 per month from July 14, 1865.
Increased October 6, 1884, to $8 per month from August 27, 1884.
Application for increase and re-rating filed November 6, 1888; J. W. Morris, attorney.
Certificate issued May 25, 1889, to allow $8 per month from July 15, 1865, and $12 per month from March 3, 1873.

CERTIFICATES OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Examining surgeon at Troy, N. Y., September 19, 1866, rated at three-fourths.

Description.—"Bullet through right metacarpus; second finger amputated through metacarpal bone; about 5 pounds grasp; pain on grasping; wound healed."

Board at Albany, N. Y., October 4, 1871, rated at three-fourths. They describe the disability: "Gunshot wound right hand; had the second finger amputated; the other fingers and thumb are much crippled."

Board at Albany, N. Y., in biennial certificate, September 5, 1873, rated $\frac{3}{4}$.

Description.—"Gunshot wound of right hand, resulting in the loss of second finger and a portion of its metacarpal bone and contraction "of flexor tendons of thumb."

Examining surgeons at Troy, N. Y., in biennial certificate September 4, 1877, rated at $\frac{3}{4}$.

Board at Troy, N. Y., August 27, 1884, on examination under special instructions, rated at $\frac{7}{8}$.

Board at Albany, N. Y., December 12, 1888, rated at total.

NOTE.—May 17, 1889, G. B. Squires endorsed on a letter to him from claimant, "Send papers."

On the face of brief this is found:

"Capt. SQUIRES: This soldier should be pensioned for gunshot wound of right hand, second finger amputation and part of its metacarpal bone, and resulting loss of power in hand to $\frac{8}{18}$ to March 3, 1873, and $\frac{12}{18}$ thereafter."

"J. E. CARPENTER, M. D.,
"*Medical Referee.*

"May 23, 1889.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

EXHIBIT 378 (May, 48 hour).

In the case of Grove H. Dutton, sergeant Company D, One hundred and forty-eighth New York Volunteers, certificate No. 109783, the original application was filed March 30, 1870. Claimant alleged disability from a gunshot wound of left wrist. He was examined by the examining surgeon at Clinton, Mo., January 25, 1870, who rated his disability at $\frac{1}{2}$. A certificate was issued April 25, 1871, granting pension at the rate of $4 per month from June 8, 1865. Under an application for increase the pensioner was examined January 31, 1878, by the examining surgeon at Oswego, N. Y., who rated his disability at $\frac{3}{4}$, entitling him to $6 per month. This claim for increase was rejected February 15, 1878.

On October 16, 1888, the pensioner filed an application in which he claimed increase on account of "loss of his hand, made necessary by necrosis resulting from aforesaid wound." He also made claim for re-rating.

Under this application the pensioner was examined by the board of surgeons at Syracuse, N. Y., who state "He is in our opinion entitled to a $\frac{4}{18}$ rating for disability caused by gunshot wound of wrist. Specific rate for that caused by total disability of the left hand conditionally."

The board at Oswego, N. Y., December 12, 1888, find "loss of hand, which in their opinion resulted from the wound." Rated at third grade.

On the 18th of May, 1889, a certificate was issued granting pension at the rate of $8 per month from June 8, 1865; $12 per month from January 31, 1878; and $30 per month from April 12, 1888.

The certificates of medical examination made by different surgeons set forth that prior to January 31, 1878, the pensioner's disability did not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$. In the certificate of January 31, 1878, his disability was rated at $\frac{3}{4}$. The question whether the

loss of the hand was connected as a result with the gunshot wound is one involved in doubt. The re-rating of the pension for the period prior to April 12, 1888, is not sustained by the certificates of surgical examination on file covering said period, and was contrary to the decisions of the Department upon the subject.

[Cert. No. 109783. Grove H. Dutton, sergeant, Co. D. 147th N. Y. Vols.]

Discharged, June 7, 1865.
Original declaration filed March 30, 1870.
Disability—Gunshot wound of left wrist and resulting amputation of left arm.
Pensioned April 25, 1871, at $4 per month from June 8, 1865.
Application for increase and re-rating filed October 16, 1888. Geo. Bancroft & Co., attorneys.
Application rejected, August 23, 1888.
Note on face of brief—"Case re-opened by Commissioner."
Certificate issued, May 18, 1889, to allow $8 per month from June 8, 1865; $12 per month from January 31, 1878, and $30 per month from April 12, 1888.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon at Clinton, Mo., January 25, 1870, rated at one-half. He says "Grove H. Dutton was wounded in battle on the 1st of July, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., by a ball passing into the outer side of the left wrist, shattering the pisaform bone and the ulna, severing the ulnar artery and ulnar nerve, and was extracted. Leaves wrist partially anchylosed, with numbness of outer side of left hand, which is also weak with imperfect motion."

Examining surgeon at Amboy, Ill., on October 18, 1873, rated one-half. He says: "Pensioner has gunshot wound of left arm, lower third, which, in part, prevents him from following manual labor."

Examining surgeon at Oswego, N. Y., September 7, 1874, rated one-half. He says: "Scar of gunshot wound over styloid process of ulna. Cicatrix adherent to deeper tissues. Wrist slightly lame and easily tired. Interferes with his doing labor on the farm."

Examining surgeon, Hudson, Mich., September 10, 1875 (biennial certificate), says: "Disability continues at ½." He says: "No change in degree of disability. Superficial wound of the palmar aspect of the wrist, in front of, and just above, the styloid process of the ulna. Slight contraction of the internal ligaments may cause a little restraint in the movement of the joint and also some weakness, of both of which the pensioner complains."

Examining surgeon at Oswego, N. Y., in biennial certificate of September 7, 1877, says the pensioner's disability continues at ½. He says: "Minnie ball entered the ulnar side of left wrist, fracturing the lower end of the ulna. Has rheumatic pains of joint. The use of the wrist joint and hand is very much impaired. His disability entitles him to an increase of pension."

Same surgeon in biennial certificate of September 5, 1877, says "disability continues at ½." He says: "Pensioner has rheumatic pains of wrist joint. Disability entitles him to an increase of pension." Examining surgeon at Oswego, N. Y., January 31, 1878, rated the disability at ¾.

Under an application for increase of pension the pensioner was examined on the 4th of April, 1888, by the board of surgeons at Syracuse, N. Y. They say that pensioner made the following statement: "That he had a wound on the ulnar side of the wrist; that a year ago last June back of hand was struck with handle of hammer; that the blow was not a hard one; that six months later hand broke out; that last December index and middle finger were removed, and four weeks ago the thumb and adjacent part of the palm."

The board gives the following description: "There is an irregular scar on ulnar side of left wrist. It is thickened, not drawing. The thumb, index, and middle fingers have been removed. The hand has not fully healed from the last operation. The ring and little fingers are bent and practically useless. The back of the remaining part of the hand is red, and there is an inflamed spot on front of wrist, from which some pus may be pressed. It would probably be better if the hand were off, and it may be necessary to have it removed. The disability is total in that hand. It is a question whether the condition of the hand is in any way the result of the gunshot wound of the wrist."

They say "pensioner is, in our opinion, entitled to a $\frac{4}{18}$ rating for the disability caused by gunshot wound of wrist, and specific for that caused by total disability of hand conditionally."

Board at Oswego, N. Y., December 12, 1888, find loss of hand, which in their opinion resulted from the wound.

ACTION OF THE MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gunshot wound of the left wrist and resulting amputation of left fore-arm at $\frac{8}{18}$ from discharge to January 3, 1878, $\frac{12}{18}$ to April 12, 1888 (date of amputation), and $30 per month thereafter. See slip of honorable Commissioner."

In this case the medical referee held that the loss of hand was not due to the gunshot wound, but was overruled by the Commissioner.

EXHIBIT 379 (May, 48 hour).

In the case of John K. Faulkner, colonel Seventh Kentucky Cavalry Volunteers, Certificate No. 114835, the rate of pension for the period from discharge until 1889 was fixed in accordance with the rates fixed in the certificate of the examining surgeons who had examined the pensioner under his original application and his application for increase. The re-rating allowed by the certificate of May 23, 1889, was contrary to the spirit and intent of section 4698½ of the Revised Statutes, and decisions of the Department upon the subject.

[Certificate No. 114835. John K. Faulkner, colonel, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry.]

Discharged July 10, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of right hip.
Pensioned December 16, 1871, at $22.50 per month from September 12, 1871.
Arrears allowed July 8, 1879, at $22.50 per month from July 11, 1865, until September 11, 1871.
Increased May 6, 1886, to $30 per month from March 2, 1886.
Application for increase and re-rating filed May 23, 1889. No attorney. Declaration taken before a notary in the Pension Office.
Note on brief: "Make this case special by order of the Commissioner—George B. Squires, private secretary."
Certificate issued May 27, 1889, to allow $30 per month from July 11, 1865.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeons at Harrodsburgh, Ky., September 8, 1871, rated at ¾. The surgeon states: "The ball entered at the inferior margin of the right nates and passed rather diagonally through the pelvis and came out at the root of the penis, a little to the left. The urethra near the neck of the bladder must have been lacerated, as I learn from the attending physician the urine had for a long time to be drawn off by the catheter, mixed with blood. A mucous discharge from the urethra with great tenderness is persistent. Numbness and slight paralysis of hip and leg upon taking active exercise on foot. Locomotion to any considerable extent impracticable."

Dr. William Ray, examining surgeon at Buckeye, Ky., in biennial certificate rated him, November 26, 1877, at ¾.

He says:

"I find the applicant received a gunshot, the ball entering the posterior part of right thigh, passing to the left, coming out through the penis at its juncture with the scrotum, cutting the urethra; no structural changes to note. The applicant states that he suffers some pain in passing water, and he also suffers more or less pain and debility in his right leg, and said disabilility is made worse when standing much on foot. There is some numbness, or the limb feels as though it was partially asleep."

Board at Richmond, Ky., March 3, 1886, rated at total.

Board at Washington, D. C., May 18, 1889, say that "the pensioner's combined disabilities make his disability equal to total disability of one hand and one foot, $36 per month."

(Board: Hood, Rosse, Stanton.)

Action of the Medical Division.

"Approved for gunshot wound of right hip, total from discharge, $30."

EXHIBIT 380 (May, 48 hour.

In the case of David U. Quick, sergeant, Company K, One hundred and twenty-fourth New York volunteers, certificate No. 128434, the original application was filed on the 17th of October, 1873. Applicant alleged disability from gunshot wound of left forearm and hip, left cheek, ear, and shoulder. He was examined on the 11th of March, 1874, by the board of surgeons at New York City, who reported that they found no evidence of disability from any of the wounds other than that of the forearm. The disability from that wound they rated at ¾. A certificate was issued May 25, 1874, allowing pension at $4 per month from October 17, 1873. Arrears were allowed under the act of March 3, 1879, at $4 per month from June 3, 1865, to October 6, 1873. Under an application for increase of pension, filed May 10, 1883, the pensioner was examined by the board of surgeons at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 5th of September, 1883, who rated his disability from the wound of the forearm at ⅝, and that of the hip at ⅛. On October 30, 1883, a certificate was issued granting the rate of $6 per month from June 4, 1865, the date of discharge.

Under an application for increase and re-rating of pension filed on March 21, 1888, the pensioner was examined on the 13th of June, 1888, by the board of surgeons, at

Brooklyn, N. Y., who rated the disability from the wound of the forearm at ½, entitling him to $4 per month, and the wound of hip at ¼, entitling him to $2 per month. The claim for increase and re-rating was rejected. The pensioner, on the 17th of May, 1889, filed another declaration for increase and re-rating of pension. Under this application he was examined on the 17th of May, 1889, by a board of surgeons at Washington, D. C., who rated his disability from wound of left forearm at $\frac{8}{18}$, and that from the wound of hip at $\frac{10}{18}$, and the combined disability at $\frac{17}{18}$. A certificate was issued on the 22nd of May, 1889, granting pension at the rate of $8 per month from the 4th of June, 1865, and $17 per month from the 17th of May, 1889.

The action re-rating this pensioner for the period from June 4, 1865, was in conflict with the evidence contained in a certificate of the board of surgeons, at New York City, dated March 11, 1874, and two certificates of the board at Brooklyn, N. Y., dated September 5, 1883, and June 13, 1888, and is not sustained by any evidence. The action rejecting the application of March 21, 1888, was in accordance with the evidence and should have been sustained.

[Certificate No. 124434. David U. Quick, private and sergeant, Company K, 124th N. Y. Volunteers.]

Discharged June 3, 1865.

Original application filed October 17, 1873.

Disability, gunshot wound of left fore-arm and left hip.

Pensioned May 25, 1874, at $4 per month from October 17, 1873, for gunshot wound of left fore-arm.

Arrears allowed October, 1873, at $4, from June 3, 1865.

Increased October, 30, 1883, to $6 per month from June 4, 1865.

Application for increase and re-rating filed May, 1889; no attorney.

Note on face of brief:

"Mr. VAN MATER,
"*Chief, Bd. of Review:*

"Maj. H. A. Phillips requests that action be taken on this case as soon as possible, as the Commissioner is anxious to have it adjudicated at once.

"H. T. MCCANDLISH,
"*Asst. Chief, East. Div.*

"MAY 22, 1889."

Certificate issued May 22, 1889, to allow $8 per month from June 4, 1865, and $17 per month from May 17, 1889.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Board at New York City, March 11, 1874, says: "Ball entered inner surface of left fore-arm, middle third, and emerged three inches above. There has been considerable injury of soft tissue; strength of the arm is diminished. Disability ¾, $6."

"A ball entered in left gluteal and has not been extracted." "No disability."

Board at Brooklyn, N. Y., September 5, 1883, say: "We think that ⅝ would be a full rating for wound of left fore-arm."

They rate wound of hip ⅝, "giving him the benefit of the doubt."

Board at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 13, 1888, rate: For gunshot wound of left fore-arm $\frac{4}{18}$, and for wound of hip $\frac{2}{18}$ to $\frac{6}{18}$ for both.

Board at Washington, D. C., May 17, 1889, rated $\frac{17}{18}$ for both wounds. They say:

"Ball entered under side of left fore-arm at its center, passed upwards, and emerged three inches from point of entrance on posterior surface of fore-arm. Ball must have injured ulnar nerve, as the ring and little finger have but little power and are almost useless. Scars are three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and are depressed and adherent with loss of substance over wound of entrance. Measurements—Wrist: Right, 7¼ inches; left, 7¼. Over middle of forearm: Right, 11¾; left, 11 inches. Just below elbow: Right, 11¼; left, 11¼. Rate, $\frac{8}{18}$.

"Scar about center of left buttock 1 inch in diameter, puckered, adherent, and tender. Left buttock flattened and left gluteal fold lowered an inch; pain on pressure. Thighs measure alike. We believe his story of pain and tingling, especially as it is confirmed by Mr. Joseph W. Kay, who is known to us to be reliable, and who says the claimant is quite a cripple from these two wounds, and often laid up with it after exertion. We rate $\frac{10}{18}$.

For both wounds $\frac{17}{18}$.

(Reyburn, Ballock, and Graham.)

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gunshot wound of left fore-arm and left hip $\frac{8}{18}$ from discharge to May 17, 1889, and $\frac{17}{18}$ thereafter.

"GOODLOVE.
"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*

"WOODMAN, *Med. Ex.*"

EXHIBIT 381 (May, 48 hour).

In the case of Doctor Tarbell, Certificate No. 118121, the disability resulting from varicose veins, for which alone he was pensioned for the period prior to August 4, 1882, was contracted while he held the rank of sergeant. The rate of pension upon the original issue was fixed at $4 per month on the certificate of surgical examination which set forth that he was one-half disabled. The surgeon's certificate made on the 17th of August, 1875, rated the disability as total, but the pension for total disability was made to commence from February 17, 1876, the date of a subsequent examination. With this exception the rate allowed for the pension prior to July 8, 1882, was in accordance with the rates set forth in the certificates of surgical examination. The action allowing the rates of $8 per month from July 28, 1865, and $12 from March 3, 1873, is not sustained by the evidence, the medical certificates for the period prior to March 3, 1873 not justifying a higher rating than one-half, and no medical certificate for the period from March 3, 1873, to July 8, 1882, giving a higher rating than total.

The allowance of $4 per month for the period from July 28, 1865, to August 16, 1875, and of $8 per month for the period prior to July 8, 1882, was not manifest error and should therefore not have been disturbed.

[Cert. No. 118121. Doctor Tarbell, com. sergeant 32d N. Y. Vols., and captain and com. of subsistence of vols.]

Discharged July 27, 1865.

Disability—Varicose veins of left leg with resulting sciatic neuralgia and hemorrhoids.

Original application filed July 27, 1870, in which varicose veins were alleged Piles first alleged in application filed August 4, 1882.

Pensioned, July 26, 1872, at $4 per month, from July 28, 1865, for disability from varicose veins of left leg.

Increased, April 29, 1876, to $8 per month from February 17, 1876.

Increased, March 19, 1883, to $18 per month, from August 4, 1882, for disability from varicose veins of left leg, with resulting sciatic neuralgia and hemorrhoids.

Re-issued, March 20, 1889, to allow $4 per month from July 28, 1865; $8 per month from February 17, 1876; $10 per month from July 8, 1882; $20 per month from August 4, 1882. Case re-opened upon the application of November 5, 1887, in which Wm. E. Fitch & Co. were attorneys.

NOTE.—Varicose veins originated in 1861, while Tarbell held rank of commissary sergeant. Piles originated while he held rank of captain.

Certificate issued May 28, 1889, to allow $8 per month from May 28, 1865; $12 per month from March 3, 1873, $20 per month from August 4, 1882.

Note attached to face of brief:

"Mr. COMMISSIONER: By your direction, I have examined the papers in this case and find that the claimant was originally pensioned at $4 from discharge, then increased to $8 February 17, 1876, and $10 from July 8, 1882, and $20 from August 4, 1882. Pensioned to latter date for varicose veins and resulting sciatic neuralgia, then additional disability for hemorrhoids was allowed, with rank as captain. The record shows continued fever, a severe case, followed by periostitis of leg left tibia. Lieutenant Wycoff says when he returned to the regiment had varicose veins above and below the knee. 'The leg on standing becomes considerably enlarged and the diseased action is very manifest.'

"Examining surgeon M. M. Brown in 1872, says there is a rough knotty condition of the left leg and whole foot, limb *much swollen* and is shown to be as much as three inches larger in some of its parts and much inclined to varicose ulcers. Subsequent examination shows a worse condition than above described. In 1888, the board at Ithaca says 'whole limb boggy and infiltrated.' In my opinion the fact that the disease of the left leg has been bone deep, involving the covering of same, has never been taken into consideration, and with this view I recommend that claim be rerated at $\frac{8}{18}$ to March 3, 1873, and $\frac{12}{18}$ to August 4, 1882, when he was increased to $\frac{18}{18}$ for additional disability. If further increase is claimed a new examination should be had.

"J. E. CARPENTER, M. D.,
"*Medical Referee.*

"MAY 21, 1889.

"Approved.

"JAMES TANNER,
"*Commissioner.*"

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

Examining surgeon, Ithaca, N. Y., April 15, 1872, rated applicant's disability from varicose veins and enlargement of left leg at one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$).

The surgeon states:

"There is a rough, knotty condition of the left leg, also of the whole foot. The limb is much swollen, as compared with the sound limb. The measurements are as follows: At knee-joint, sound leg is 16 inches in circumference; left leg, 18 inches. Sound ankle, 10¼ inches; unsound one, 11 inches. Around the belly of the gastrocnemius muscle, right leg, 16 inches; left, 19 inches. The veins on the inside of tarsus very much varicosed and integument of a deep purple color, in my opinion much inclined to varicose ulcers. Applicant is obliged to favor diseased limb at all times while standing. Suffers considerable pain while walking or standing. Is compelled to wear an elastic stocking."

Same surgeon in biennial certificate of September 6, 1873, says disability continues at ½.

"Upon careful examination of the said Dr. Tarbell, I find him afflicted with varicosis of the left leg and thigh. Much swelling and pain in the limb at times. Whole limb presents a knotty or knobulated appearance; the outer side of ankle deep purple color, inclined to ulceration. Disability permanent."

Same surgeon, August 16, 1875, rated disability total, $8 total.

The surgeon states:

"Upon careful examination of the said Doctor Tarbell, I find him to be suffering from varicosis of left leg, inside and back of limb covered with blue tumors. Limb swollen and presents to the touch a knotty appearance, also very hard. Popliteal space much tumefied and swollen, causing pain and cramps in muscles of leg (so applicant states). He claims that he is often obliged to sit down after being upon his feet for a time, owing to said cramps. When he neglects to wear silk elastic stockings, his limb swells very badly, and cripples him. He says he can not do manual labor that requires him to be upon his feet. From the appearance of the leg I should judge his statement to be true. He has much sciatic pain nearly all the time. He is obliged to leave his office on account of pain frequently. His habits are temperate. Uses no tobacco or rum.

"Increased disability, pain, lameness, and varicosis extending toward body."

Same surgeon, February 17, 1876, rated total, $8 per month, total. He says in his certificate, "No material change since last examination in August."

Same surgeon, September 5, 1877, states the disability continues at total, $8 per month, total. He states in his certificate,

"General health of pensioner good. I find varicose veins of left leg. Wears a silk stocking. Has pain and swelling during the day. Popliteal space knotty. Knots thick along the saphena region internal. Left leg measures much larger than right. Can not do manual labor as a farmer or mechanic."

Examining surgeon, Ithaca, N. Y., July 8, 1882, rated one-quarter for piles and seven-ninths of third grade for varices.

Board at Courtland, N. Y., December 24, 1884, rated total for varicose veins and one-half total for hemorrhoids. No rating for sciatic rheumatism.

Board at Ithaca, N. Y., February 1, 1888, rated for hemorrhoids $\frac{2}{18}$, for sciatica $\frac{2}{18}$, for varicose veins $\frac{4}{18}$, making third grade, third grade.

Board at Pension Office, February 2, 1889, Drs. P. H. Barton, A. B. Coolidge, and Wm. M. Goodlove, rated twelve-eighteenths ($\frac{12}{18}$) for varicose veins and resulting sciatic neuralgia, total for hemorrhoids. Combined rate not to exceed captain's total.

Action of the medical division upon the reissue of March 20, 1889. "Approved for varicose veins of left leg with resulting sciatic neuralgia $\frac{10}{18}$ from July 8, 1882, and then for same and hemorrhoids $20 (captain's total) thereafter."

J. E. C.
J. U. RAYMOND,
Medical Examiner.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
Medical Referee.

MARCH 7, 1889.

EXHIBIT 382 (May, 48-hour).

In the case of Hiram H. Terwillinger, sergeant, Company E, Twentieth New York Volunteers, certificate No. 19508, the adjudication of March 4, 1872, allowing the rate of $15 per month from October 16, 1871, the date of the surgeon's certificate made under a pending claim for increase, was in accordance with law. The pensioner's disability is not a permanent specific one. The action upon which the certificate of May 23, 1889, was issued (allowing the rate of $15 per month from June 6, 1866) was, therefore, contrary to the provisions of section 4698½, Revised Statutes.

[Cert. No. 19508. Hiram H. Terwilliger. Sergeant Co. E, 20th New York Vols.]

Discharged January 14, 1863.
Disability. "Gunshot wounds through body, right arm, and left leg."

Original declaration filed June 15, 1863.

Pensioned November 14, 1863, at $8 per month from January 14, 1863, for gunshot wounds of leg and abdomen.

Reduced to $4 per month from June 4, 1864.

Increased March 4, 1872, to $15 per month from October 16, 1871, for gunshot wounds of body, right elbow, and left leg.

Increased November 15, 1872, to $18 per month from June 4, 1872.

Re-issued May 31, 1880, at $8 per month, from January 15, 1863; $15 per month from October 16, 1871; $18 per month from June 4, 1872.

Increased May 22, 1883, to $24 per month from March 3, 1883.

Increased September 15, 1888, to $30 per month from June 27, 1888.

Application for increase and re-rating filed May 7, 1889, William W. Dudley, attorney.

Certificate issued May 23, 1889, to allow $8 per month from January 15, 1863; $15 per month from June 6, 1866; $18 per month from June 4, 1872; $24 per month from March 3, 1883; $30 per month from June 27, 1888.

Note attached to face of brief:

"Pensioned at $8 per month from January 15, 1863; $15 from October 16, 1871; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883, and $30 from June 27th, 1888. This case is fully described on page 577, case 17, Medical and Surgical History, Surgical Volume, Part I, and by comparing the description of his wounds as given in said volume with the reports of examining surgeons in the case, I am of the opinion that his disability has been sufficient to entitle him to third grade from June 6, 1866, and second grade from June 27, 1888. A re-issue will accordingly be made at once.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*

"MAY 22, 1889."

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of disability for discharge says: "Incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of gunshot wounds, first ball passing through lower third of left leg posteriorly, not injuring the bone; second ball entering 3½ inches below left nipple, passing through abdomen and liver and emerging 4 inches below right nipple, then entering under side of right elbow joint and lodging behind it. Patient has no use of right arm. He is totally disabled from obtaining his subsistence from manual labor."

Examining surgeon, Ellenville, N. Y., October 26, 1864, says: "In my opinion the said pensioner's disability from the cause aforesaid is one-half, but has been until within five months total. I examined this man on the 10th of September last, and supposed it was an original and not an annual examination. His disability should have been rated at total until within three months of that time. I hope the Commissioner will allow him full pay up to that time accordingly."

Examining surgeon, Ellenville, N. Y., in certificate of September 10, 1864, says: "The pensioner's disability from gunshot wounds is at present ½. He suffers from exercise, which, if excessive, soon overcomes him. His strength is very much impaired, and he is lame in the leg and arm that were wounded."

Examining surgeon at Kingston, N. Y., October 16, 1871, says: "Gunshot wound through the body, ball passing through stomach, lower lobe of liver, and lower lobe of right lung. Adhesion of pleura and difficulty in expansion of chest and respiration in consequence. Almost constant pain in track of ball. Digestion greatly impaired and general debility of entire system. Entitled to pension in third grade from this disability alone. He has a gunshot wound through right elbow joint, with partial anchylosis of same; also gunshot wound of right leg, injury to tibia, and consolidation of soft parts; partial loss of sensation and motion of foot in consequence. Disability equal to loss of a limb. I find his disability as described above to be equal to, and entitling him to pension in third grade."

Same surgeon, in certificate of October 8, 1873, gives same description and same rate, third grade.

At all subsequent examinations until June 27, 1888, the pensioner's disability was rated total of the third grade.

The board at Kingston, N. Y., in certificate of June 27, 1888, say pensioner is "unable to do any manual labor."

(Case not submitted to medical division.)

NOTE.—All the wounds for which this man is pensioned were alleged in his original declaration. The certificate issued in the first instance was for wounds of arm and leg. The re-issue of March 4, 1872, included all wounds.

[EXHIBIT 383 (May, 48-hour).

[Certificate No. 68315. Max Van Amelunxen, 1st lieut., Co. H, 68th N. Y. Volunteers.]

Discharged June 30, 1865.
Disability, amputation of right leg.
Pensioned July 21, 1866, at $17 per month from June 30, 1865.
Increased February 15, 1873, to $18 per month from June 4, 1872.
Increased June 13, 1883, to $24 per month from March 3, 1883.
Increased September 15, 1886, to $30 per month from August 4, 1886.

Application for increase executed May 21, 1889, before Sarah C. Sampson, notary public. Applicant alleges that "he believes himself entitled to increase on account of disease of the stump, which is open and running all the time. Has been compelled to use crutches altogether for the last five years. He can do nothing for himself and requires the regular aid and attendance of another person."

Note attached to brief:

"Dr. Carpenter, make order for examination in this case before office board at once.

"GEORGE B. SQUIRES,
"*Private Secretary.*

"May 21, 1889.
"48-hour case."

Certificate issued to allow $50 per month from May 21, 1889. Certificate issued May 23, 1889.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

The certificate of Dr. W. B. DeWitt, dated July 28, 1863, shows the officer was disabled by amputation of right leg from gunshot wound received in action August 29, 1862.

Board at Pension Office, May 21, 1889 (Drs. Wm. M. Goodlove, Wm. E. Brandt, and F. E. Woodman), examined pensioner. They say:

"The right leg has been amputated about the junction of lower with middle third, and from the present condition of the stump it is impossible to tell whether it was a circular or flap operation. The entire end of the stump (7 by 7 inches) is deeply discolored and practically cicatricial with an ulcer over end of bone 2½ by 2 inches, indolent in character, discharging pus and ichorous fluid. Heart's action is irregular and frequent with no doubt some obscure lesion. The condition of the heart and resulting obesity is no doubt due to the amputation and condition of the stump. From his general appearance we believe he suffers septic poisoning. His extreme weight, no doubt, is the great factor in the weakening of the other limb. He is wearing an artificial limb principally for the purpose of balancing himself, but its use should be abandoned, as it is aggravating the disease of stump by pressure due to great weight. We believe that the disease obesity tends to increase his inability to wait upon himself. The stump and knee are swollen and œdematous. Applicant uses two crutches, and the artificial limb, owing to his inability, is only used to support himself upon his left leg, but its use should be discontinued. Any rheumatism with which the claimant is suffering is confined to the left leg and is sciatic."

The board state that pensioner's weight is 300 pounds; pulse, 100; height, 6 feet 4 inches; age, 52.

The board say, "In our opinion he is entitled to a $50 rating for the disability caused by the amputation and results."

The pensioner made the following statement to the board as the basis of his claim for increase: "He is often unable to leave his bed and it is only with great difficulty that he can walk with crutches and artificial limb. Thinks he is entitled to a first-grade rating."

The board further say:

"If the artificial limb were abandoned (as it should be) claimant would be unable to walk, and in our opinion from the amputation of the right leg and results, the regular aid and attendance of another person within the meaning of the law are required by this claimant. This opinion subject to the approval of the honorable Commissioner."

On the face of the certificate appears the following: "Approved. James Tanner, Commissioner."

EXHIBIT 384 (May).

48-hour.]

The case of Edward D. Boyd, captain Company G, Second Colorado Cavalry, certificate No. 75762, involved a question as to the connection of the pensioner's blind-

ness with the gunshot wound of his leg, a question which properly pertained to the medical referee. The case was submitted to the medical referee on the 11th of March, 1889, by the Second Deputy Commissioner. It was returned with the following opinion:

"MARCH 14, 1889.

"Respectfully returned to the Hon. J. J. Bartlett, Second Deputy Commissioner. I can not trace any possible connection between the blindness and the injury to the left leg for which soldier is pensioned.

"J. A. LYDSTON.
"*Medical Examiner.*

"Approved.

"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*"

On the 24th of May, 1889, an opinion favorable to the allowance of the claim was given by an examiner in another branch than the medical, and upon this opinion the claim was allowed.

[Cert. No. 75762, Edward D. Boyd, captain Co. G, Second Colorado Cav.]

Discharged September 23, 1865.
Original disability, compound fracture of left leg; now pensioned for total blindness as a result of said gunshot wound.
Original application filed November 22, 1866.
Pensioned December 29, 1866, at $20 per month from November 22, 1866.
Re-issued November 2, 1868, at $20 per month from September 23, 1865.
Reduced June 4, 1871, to $13⅓ per month.
Increased July 16, 1874, to $20 per month from June 4, 1871.
Declaration filed March 22, 1888, in which pensioner alleged compound fracture of both bones of left leg, resulting in nervous exhaustion, atrophy of the nerves of both eyes, causing total blindness. Also neuralgia of the head.
Certificate issued May 27, 1889, granting $72 per month from March 12, 1886.

EVIDENCE BEARING UPON THE CLAIM FOR BLINDNESS.

Board of surgeons at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 29, 1888, find the pensioner "has atrophy of both optic nerves. No perception of light. Pupils dilated and do not respond. He requires constant aid and attendance."

Dr. John A. McCorkle testified, March 5, 1888, that "he is visiting physician of Long Island College Hospital and professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the same institution; that Edward D. Boyd had been under his professional care for nearly three years; that in May, 1885, he found said Edward Boyd suffering from great nervous exhaustion, and at the same time he was informed and believes that his eyesight was failing rapidly; that he saw him again in April, 1886; that at that time he was totally blind, and has so continued to the present; that he has read the sworn statement of said Boyd, hereto annexed, and from said statement and his own knowledge of the case he is of the opinion that said nervous exhaustion was caused by the shock to his nervous system resulting from leg fractured in 1865; that he believes the long time elapsing between the date of the original injury and the manifestations of nervous exhaustion and blindness is explained by the slow rate of progress assumed by many nerve changes; that the neuritis established in the wound slowly extended to the spinal cord, thence to the cerebrum, involving the optic nerve, leading to partial and finally total blindness and general nerve exhaustion."

Dr. S. O. Richey, of Washington, March 14, 1888, testified to the same effect as to cause of pensioner's blindness.

Dr. T. B. Hood, Washington, D. C., gives same opinion (not sworn to).

Note attached to face of brief:

"MARCH 14, 1889.

"I can not trace any possible connection between the blindness and the injury of the left leg, for which soldier is pensioned.

"J. A. LYDSTON.

"Approved.

"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*"

NOTE.—"Pursuant to your instructions, I have the honor to report that I have carefully reviewed and considered all the papers in the above-entitled claim, and am clearly of the opinion that the action of the Bureau in rejecting the claim for total blindness

as a result of the pensioned cause, 'fracture of leg,' was error and is not sustained by the evidence on file.

"Drs. Hood, Richey, and McCorkle, surgeons, eminent and skilled in their profession, after careful analysis of the case, unite uniformly in showing a full pathology between the pensioned cause and the loss of vision, and I claim that their knowledge of the case, founded upon personal examination and acquaintance with the facts, should not be controverted and overruled by the *theory* of another skilled surgeon (of this Bureau), who, without giving any reason for the faith that is in him, simply can not trace any possible 'connection between the blindness and the injury of the left leg, for which he is pensioned.'

"In this view, Mr. Commissioner, I would recommend that the claim be sent to the proper adjudicating division to be submitted for admission to allow for resulting total blindness, with the proper rate from the date when such blindness is shown to have existed, and that the claim be made a 48-hour case.

"M. B. C. WRIGHT.

"MAY 24, 1889.

"Approved:

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

EXHIBIT 385 (April, 1889).

48-hour.]

[Cert. No. 120561. Jefferson Baker. Co. F, 8 Mo. Vol. Inf'ty.]

Discharged October 27, 1863.

Disability, left inguinal hernia, and disease of eyes following neuralgia, resulting total blindness.

Pensioned at $4 from October 28, 1863, for left inguinal hernia. Increased to $8 from February 23, 1876.

Re-issue April 26, 1889, to allow additional disability, disease of eyes resulting in total blindness. $8 from October 28, 1863, both disabilities; $12 from February 23, 1876, both disabilities; $14 from January 4, 1882; $16 from April 3, 1884; $50 from November 18, 1885; $72 from September 26, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

November 6, 1867, $4, hernia; $2, eyes. April 15, 1871, $6, hernia; $2, eyes. October 8, 1873, $4, hernia. February 23, 1876, $8, both disabilities. December 2, 1875, $8, both disabilities. November 3, 1877, $8, hernia. January 4, 1882, $20, both disabilities. July 2, 1884, $24, both disabilities. November 18, 1885, $8, hernia; second grade, eyes. September 26, 1888, $8, hernia; specific rating for loss of both eyes.

Made 48-hour case by direction of George B. Squires, April 25, 1889. No reason given.

EXHIBIT 386 (April, 1889).

48-hour.]

[Cert. No. 97651. Chas. M. Savage. Co. G, 57th Ohio Infty.]

Discharged November 7, 1864.

Disability, gunshot wound right thigh.

Pensioned May 12, 1869, $4 from November 7, 1864.

Increase rejected June 30, 1882.

Increased February 15, 1887, to $8 from February 5, 1887.

Re-issue April 25, 1889, to correct rate, $6 from November 8, 1864, $8 from February $5, 1887. (P. J. Lockwood, Atty.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

October 8, 1868, $4; September 12, 1873, $4; September 4, 1875, $4; September 12, 1877, $4; May 17, 1882, $4; February 5, 1887, $8.

Re-rating from $4 to $6 per month from date of discharge to February, 1887, is not in accord with rates given by medical examiners. On referring to above it will be seen that from October, 1868, to May 17, 1882, the certificates of examinations rate at $4 per month.

On April 15, 1889, John Campbell, medical referee, says:

"Admitting that the wound was rather a severe one, probably considering that the standard of liberality is now higher in point of law, a rate of $\frac{6}{18}$ from discharge would be equitable, and is, I think, fully warranted."

On April 23, 1889, Commissioner Tanner directs as follows:

"Let this case be briefed and action taken at once for increase and re-rating, as indicated on slip attached."

(Reference being made to Dr. Campbell's slip, as above.)

The case was adjudicated in compliance with the above directions on April 24, 1889, and certificate issued April 25, 1889.

The above action was arbitrary, not sustained by the evidence or medical examinations, and on the same principle three-fourths of the admitted claims would be entitled to a re-rating.

No reason appears why it should have been made a 48-hour case.

EXHIBIT 387 (June).

48-hour. Re-issue for new disease.]

[Certificate 57386. John Crawford. Private, B, 198th Pennsylvania Volunteers.]

Disability, gunshot wound right arm and left inguinal hernia.

Pensioned February, 1866, at $8, from September 2, 1865 (dis.), for gunshot wound right arm.

Reduced to $4 from June 4, 1875.

Re-issue January 4, 1877, at $8, from June 4, 1875, to correct erroneous reduction.

Increase and new disability rejected February 23, 1883.

Increase rejected November 27, 1883.

Increase May 2, 1888, to $12, from March 25, 1885, for gunshot wound right arm and *left inguinal hernia.*

Increase rejected May 28, 1888.

Hernia first alleged in 1873.

Claim for new disability, hernia, completed under declaration filed June 18, 1886, and re-issue to include same and allow increase made June 17, 1889, at $8 from September 3, 1865; at $12 from March 3, 1873; at $16 from April 3, 1884; at $17 from March 25, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge says, partial loss of use of right arm from gunshot wound, $\frac{1}{2}$; September 7, 1865, total for wound; October 15, 1866, not equivalent to loss of hand or foot.

Worcester, Mass., board, September 17, 1873, $\frac{1}{2}$ for wound.

Worcester, Mass., board, September 4, 1875, total for wound; reduction was mistake.

Philadelphia board, September 13, 1877, total for wound, $\frac{1}{2}$ for hernia.

Philadelphia board, November 10, 1880, same as last.

Taunton, Mass., board, September 5, 1883, $\frac{3}{8}$ third grade.

Boston, Mass., board, March 25, 1885, $\frac{3}{18}$ for wound, hernia of moderate extent, not rated.

Norwich, Conn., board, December 5, 1886, $\frac{3}{18}$ for wound and the rating prescribed for hernia, disability equivalent to loss of hand or foot.

Commissioner's slip dated June 5, 1889, on face brief addressed to chief of medical division, says: "Please have this case briefed and submitted for allowance for *hernia.*"

Ratings on this case are quite conservative, since pension for hernia would date from discharge. It will be observed that in the re-issue the old rate given for the gunshot wound alone stands from discharge in 1865 to April 3, 1884, when $4 are added to March 25, 1888, after that $5 are added, making $17 in all.

Ratings in medical division made by Dr. Bell, medical examiner, Dr. Landers, medical reviewer, and Dr. Campbell, medical referee.

Nothing in the case indicating that it is a forty-eight hour case, but tabulated sheets in certificate division show it such.

Certificate issued twelve days after Commissioner's slip directing its submission for hernia.

EXHIBIT 388 (June).

48-hour. Rerating.]

[Cert. 66130. Wm. M. Palmer. Private L, 15 Pa. Cav.]

Disability, gunshot wound left ilium.
Pensioned June 21, 1866, at $8, from July 27, 1865. Dis.
Increase rejected March 12, 1879.
Increase rejected March 15, 1879.
Increased August 21, 1879, to $10, from June 18, 1879.
Increased May 27, 1886, to $12, April 21, 1886.
Application for increase filed April 26, 1888.
Application for re-rating appears in form of a letter addressed to the Commissioner under date Washington, D. C., May 29, 1889, and written on Pension Office official paper. Bears no file stamp.
Attached to face of brief is the following, under date June 4, 1889:

"I have carefully examined the papers in the above-styled claim with view to increase *and re-rating* (?) as requested. I think manifest injustice has been done in the rate allowed heretofore. I would recommend $\frac{8}{18}$ from discharge to March 3, 1873, and $\frac{12}{18}$ to April 21, 1886, $\frac{17}{18}$ thereafter.

"J. E. CARPENTER,
"*Acting Medical Referee.*"

This is endorsed "Approved. J. T., Comr. June 4, 1889."
Re-rated June 7, 1889, at $8 from July 28, 1865 (dis.), $12 from March 3, 1873, $17 from April 21, 1886.
No forty-eight-hour order appears in case, though it is noted on tabulated sheets in certificate division as such.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of disability for discharge says: "Lameness caused by gunshot fracture of left ilium, received in action," etc.
Examining Surgeon, August 1, 1865, total.
Examining Surgeon, September 4, 1873, total.
Examining Surgeon, September 8, 1875, total.
Examining Surgeon, September 13, 1877, total.
Philadelphia Board, February 12, 1879, total.
Boston Board, June 18, 1879, $12.
Camden (N. J.) Board, April 21, 1886, $\frac{12}{18}$.
Washington Board, May 27, 1889, $\frac{17}{18}$, Reyburn, Balloch, Graham.
Examination of 1865 said: "Wound unhealed at date; necrosis. Wound has broken out; another opening at dorsum has kept an almost continual discharge for months, from which several pieces of necrosed bone have been removed.
Examination, September, 1877, says about same.
Examination, February, 1879, says about same.
Examination, June, 1879, says about same.
Examination, April, 1886, says deep scars firmly adherent to ilium.
Examination, May 27, 1889, says gunshot wound large, deep adherent scars. Bone is grown from beneath to the scars. Must have been great inflammation and thickening of tissue. Sensation lacking in left thigh and leg.

EXHIBIT 389 (June).

48 hour. Re-rated.]

[Cert. 145750. Joshua G. Richardson. Private D, 17 Maine Vols.]

Disability, gunshot wound of chest.
Pensioned June 4, 1877, at $1 from March 23, 1875.
Increased November 14, 1877, to $2 from September 29, 1877.
Arrears May 22, 1879, at $1 from June 16, 1865. Dis.
Increased July 11, 1881, to $4 from June 6, 1881.
Increase rejected April 8, 1886.
Application for re-rating. None appears.
Re-rated June 10, 1889, at $4 from June 16, 1865. Dis.
This done on order signed by Commissioner on slip attached to face of brief, dated June 5, 1889, which, after a brief history of case, says:

"The disability as described is of a permanent character, and certainly was as great at discharge as it is now. A re-issue will be made in this case allowing at rate of $4 per month from date of discharge."

No 48-hour order appears in case, though it is noted on tabulated sheet in Certificate Division as such.

Medical examinations.—Hospital record of flesh wound of chest: May 5, 1875, 0; surgeon, Androscoggin, Me. August 4, 1875, 0; surgeon, Cumberland, Me. September 29, 1877, ¼; surgeon, Androscoggin, Me. June 6, 1881, ½; surgeon, Auburn, Me. Board, March 10, 1886, no increase; board, Auburn, Me.

EXHIBIT 390 (June).

48 hour. Re-rating.]

[Cert. 17762. John Van Dusen, Priv. C, 9 New York Vol. S. M.]

Disability, loss of right arm.

Pensioned October 5, 1863, at $8 from November 28, 1862. Dis. Re-enlisted; dropped; pension ceased from June 25, 1863. Renewal January 6, 1865, at $8 from September 30, 1864. Second dis. Increased August 3, 1866, to $15 from June 6, 1866; to $18 from June 4, 1872; March 29, 1883, to $24 from March 3, 1883.

Increase rejected May 24, 1887.

Application for re-rating—none appears among papers. Re-rated June 17, 1889, at $8 from November 29, 1862; $20 from June 6, 1866; $24 from June 4, 1872; $30 from March 3, 1883, for loss of right forearm and gunshot wound of left shoulder. This latter disability was originally included in claim and was alluded to in claims for increase.

A slip on face of brief, dated June 7, 1889, and signed Geo. B. Squires, private secretary, reads as follows: "Dr. McMillan, will you kindly give John Van Dusen an examination by Dr. Carpenter, with a view to re-rating and increase."

On same slip is—

"Send to Board not for examination of wound of left shoulder.—Have both unfitted him for manual labor, etc., approved.

"CHAS. MCMILLAN,
"*Acting Medical Referee.*"

Slip June 8, 1889, addressed to Dr. Carpenter:

"Has the certificate been returned from Fifth street Board in case of John Van Dusen, No. 17762?

"GEORGE B. SQUIRES,
"*Private Secretary.*

"JUNE 8, 1889."

The next slip is as follows:

"Mr. COMMISSIONER: I do not see how we can give increase under act of August 4, 1886, but we can allow a re-rating of second grade from June 6, 1866, for loss of right arm and gunshot wound of left shoulder, which has never been rated, but legally established long ago. The continued disabilities unfit him for any manual labor.

"J. E. CARPENTER,
"*Medical Referee.*

"JUNE 10, 1889."

Above slip is indorsed,
Approved:
"JAMES TANNER,
"*Commissioner.*"

Medical examinations.—Certificate of disability for discharge says: "Gunshot fracture of the bones of right forearm, necessitating amputation." Disability, total.

Dr. Chamberlain, New York, March 12, 1863, total for right arm.

Board New York, June 7, 1882, second grade, both wounds; August 18, 1886, specific, loss right arm, ¼ left arm.

Board Washington, D. C. (Hood, Ross, Stanton), June 2, 1889, third grade, loss of arm, $\frac{8}{18}$ wound left arm, $\frac{8}{18}$ res. disease of heart. "In our opinion combined disabilities render claimant incapacitated to perform any manual labor."

No 48-hour order appears in case, but case is so noted on sheets in certificate division.

Some days elapsed between approval of Commissioner for allowance and issuance of certificate.

EXHIBIT 391 (June).

[48 hour. Increase.]

[Cert. 56253. Oscar B. Welch. Sergt. B, 149 Pa. Vols.]

Disability, gunshot wound right thigh.
Pensioned January 24, 1886, at $8, from August 1, 1865. Dis.
Increased October 16, 1866, to $20, from June 6, 1866.
Increased to $24 from June 4, 1872.
Increased December 4, 1883, to $30, from March 3, 1883.
Increased June 25, 1889, to $36, from August 4, 1886, and $50 from November 3, 1886.

Medical examinations —Certificate of disability for discharge says "gunshot fracture of upper third of femur, causing impaired motion of hip joint, and rendering right leg (almost) entirely useless."

Examining surgeon at Clearfield, Pa., September 8, 1873, total second grade, $24.

Examining surgeon at Williamsport, Pa., September 9, 1875, total second grade, $24.

Board at Williamsport, Pa., November 7, 1883, total second grade, $24. They say: "Hip is so firmly anchylosed that there is no motion whatever; right knee is 7 inches thicker than the left; foot is everted at right angle; thigh is atrophied; there are five cicatrices discharging at present, at times seven. The man would be better off with leg amputated at hip; we think as great as the loss of leg; rate total second grade."

Same board. November 3, 1886. First grade. Say: "Destruction of hip joint, with complete and permanent anchylosis; six discharging sinuses on anterior surface of hip and thigh * * * caused by necrosis of pelvic bones and femur. The anchylosis is that of standing posture, with eversion of the whole limb, hence can not sit upon a chair—must either stand or recline; requires an assistant in dressing his wounds and in dressing his person. * * * We consider his disability to be much greater than the loss of the leg at hip. He is, in our opinion, entitled to a first grade rating, a permanent disability, in a degree, requiring regular aid and attendance of another person."

Dr. Campbell, medical referee, June 11, 1889, gave an opinion on slip addressed to Commissioner in the following language:

"This soldier received a severe gunshot wound of right thigh which confined him to his bed for several years, since which time he has been able to go about with the aid of a crutch, a staff, or a cane, and to perform light duties, one employment being that of hotel clerk. The wound of hip resulted in disease of whole extremity, and from five to seven sinuses have been discharging pus from his hip ever since. The evidence sustained by the examinations shows that soldier can not sit down, but must stand or recline. That he requires aid in putting on his clothes and in dressing his diseased hip. The question to be determined is whether this case fulfills the requirements of the law granting $50 per month. It is within my knowledge that several cases similar to this case have been, by direction of the honorable Commissioner of Pensions, allowed the rate for a disability requiring personal aid and attendance of another person.

"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*"

On this slip is the following indorsement, made under date June 12, 1889, by the Commissioner: "Allow at $50 per month."

While this case is noted on the tabulated sheet of re-issues in the Certificate Division as a "forty-eight-hour case," nothing is found among the papers in the case to indicate that such an order was given. The certificate issued June 25, 1889, thirteen days after the order of the Commissioner (*supra*) to "allow."

EXHIBIT 392 (June).

[48 hour. Re-rating under acts of March 3, 1879, and of 1886.]

[Cert. 79652. Henry Wilckens. Private H, 17 U. S. Infantry.]

Disability, amputation of left thigh so near hip-joint as to prevent use of an artificial limb.
Pensioned April 9, 1867, at $15, from August 22, 1866.
Increased May 1, 1873, to $24, from March 3, 1873.
Re-issue October 24, 1873, at $24, from June 4, 1872.
Increased March 21, 1883, to $30, act March 3, 1883.

Application by letter dated June 4, 1889, for re-rating so as to give $37.50 from the act of March, 1879, and $45 from act of 1886.

A slip signed by Commissioner and attached to face of brief reads as follows:

"This pensioner has about 8 inches of stump remaining of the left leg, and is in as bad a condition as he would be had the amputation been made through the surgical neck of the femur. He is clearly entitled to the benefit of the act of March 3, 1879, and a re-issue will be made accordingly.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*

"JUNE 4, 1889."

Accordingly re-rated June 6, 1889, at $37.50 from March 3, 1879, and $45 from August 4, 1886.

The medical indorsement on brief is "Amputation of left thigh so near the hip-joint as to prevent the use of an artificial limb," citing Commissioner's slip quoted *supra.*

Medical examinations.—Certificate of disability for discharge says: "Loss of left thigh, middle third, from gunshot wound; disability, total."

Dr. Stanton, Washington, D. C., October 16, 1872, total, second grade, $24, says, "thigh has been amputated 6 inches from hip-joint. Several large cicatrices on stump—one near the end, not well healed—muscles on anterior portion are so contracted that he can only partially extend it. Is unable to wear an artificial limb and is obliged to wear two crutches."

Washington board (Stanton, Ross, Marmion), September 18, 1886, say: "Entitled to a rating for the disability caused by amputation of left thigh." "Has tried to wear an artificial limb, but could not more than fifteen or twenty minutes on account of the great pain and swelling of the stump. Has had two re-amputations and several operations for removal of bone. Left thigh has been amputated 8½ inches below great trochanter of femur and 7 inches from the pubis, atrophy of muscles of stump, circumference being 16 inches, 3 inches less than that of right. Cicatrices not well healed and somewhat tender, one discharging slightly. * * * In our opinion the length of the stump with its impaired motion prevents the use of an artificial limb."

No forty-eight hour order in case, but noted as such on tabulated statement of re-issue in Certificate Division.

EXHIBIT 393 (June).

Forty-eight hour. Re-rated.]

[Cert. No. 114115. Henry G. Hamilton. Capt. K, 140 New York Vols.]

Disability, gunshot wound of right groin.
Pensioned October 5, 1871, at $5 from June 6, 1870.
Dropped June 4, 1875.
Restoration rejected March 5, 1880.
Arrears March 13, 1881, at $5 from June 4, 1865. Dis.
Restoration and increase June 4, 1882, at $5 from June 4, 1875, and $20 from November 26, 1881.
Re-issue April 2, 1889, at $10 from June 4, 1865 (dis.), $20 from November 26, 1881, $24 from March 20, 1889.
Re-rated June 14, 1889, at $20 from June 4, 1865 (dis.), and at $24 from March 20, 1889.

This was done on letters and several medical affidavits as to condition past and present. Among these are statements of officers in regiment; also an affidavit of Dr. B. L. Hovey, of Rochester, New York, who states that he was a surgeon in U. S. Volunteers, in the war of the rebellion and subsequently examining surgeon for pensions. When boards of examining surgeons were organized he was made president of the Rochester Board, and while acting as such he, with his associates, examined claimant one or more times; that to his best recollection and belief the description of the wound as reported to the Pension Bureau was correct, but on reflection, and on an examination made on the 28th of March, 1889, he believes injustice was done the pensioner by rating the disability too low, and that he should be re-rated and rewarded for the full amount to which he is justly entitled.

His recent examination showed the bones necrosed, and spicula of bone have recently been discharged from an ulcer formed on the femur.

The constant irritation and frequent formation of abscesses weaken and injure his general health. He believes pensioner is entitled to and should be re-rated at $30 per month for total inability to perform manual labor.

A strong appeal was made to the Commissioner in a letter addressed to him April

15, 1889, from Rochester, N. Y., by Chas. S. Baker, who calls attention to the pensioner's "seven months' imprisonment in Rebeldom, with an open wound, lack of attention, improper food, and frequently without shelter, and the subsequent rheumatism, lameness, and necrosis." He thinks a full pension is not half enough for such a case; but as the law allows no more, that, at least, should be given him.

On the papers above cited the case was reopened and the re-rating of June 4, 1889 (*supra*), made. On the face of the brief is attached the following, addressed to the Commissioner:

"I have considered carefully the evidence in this claim, and upon which action was taken April 10, 1889. Since said action quite a number of statements showing condition of claimant's gunshot wound and low rating have been furnished which it appears were not in the claim when former action was taken, and in a great measure show fully the condition of claimant's disability from discharge. It is believed that the disability was of much greater severity than the evidence and descriptions would tend to show, and, whilst fully in accord with the action of April 10, 1889, as then shown, I am fully convinced that a rating of *total*, $20 *from discharge to date* when third grade was given, would not be in excess of the disability.

"Very respectfully,

"J. E. CARPENTER,
"*Acting Medical Referee.*

"I concur.

"FREDERICK SWETT, *M. D.*"

Written across the above is the following:
"Approved. J. T., Comr. 5th June, '89."

On June 8, 1889, the medical division indorsed its action in accordance with the foregoing. Said action has under it the following signatures: T. L. John Campbell, Medical Referee. W. S. Bell, M. E.

Medical examinations.—Hospital record of wound.

Rochester, N. Y. Board, September 17, 1871, ¼, says: "Minie ball (wound) in right groin above pubis, ball passed out on outside of left thigh below trochanter major, passing behind left os femoris and injuring pubic bone. Complains of occasional rheumatic pain, especially in wet weather. Right thigh measures 1 inch more than the left. One of the board making the above report was B. L. Hovey, whose affidavit is referred to in these notes.

Same board, October 22, 1873, ¼. Description as to course of ball same as above. "The left thigh measured 1 inch less in circumference than the right, showing impaired power of the limb."

Same board, *with Dr. Hovey off*, in biennial of December 1, 1875, say, "Disability not appreciable, 0."

Same board, December 3, 1879, "Disability not appreciable." Say "he complains of lameness and occasional attacks of rheumatism located in vicinity of wounds, especially on approach of storms and in damp weather. If he walks far his legs ache, especially the left one. There is no atrophy or other objective signs or symptoms to corroborate his statements."

Single surgeon, Breckenridge, Colo., November 26, '81, total. Gunshot wound in right groin "shattering the pubic bone, leaving a fistulous opening; it was closed for some time, but matter accumulated and it had to be re-opened, then he was confined to his bed for two months, and not able for three and one-half months since to follow his occupation (mining.) He is dependent on manual labor for a living for himself, wife, and three children." Says "disability may be curable by an operation, but it will be a very serious operation for relief, as part of necrossed bone will have to be removed."

Rochester board, March 20, 1889, third grade; Jones, Little, and Casey, board. The first two were on board when no disability was reported in 1875 and 1879. They now say: "The right pubic bone was fractured. The muscles here are pulled on by motion of thigh; the surface of bone is rough, indicating that some bone has been lost. Applicant states that pieces came away in 1865 and 1882. The wound of exit is slightly attached to fascia. Immediately back of this wound of exit are three marks indicating where abscesses had been opened. They are now healed, but they show irritation, and the tissue in immediate neighborhood is discolored. This indicates the probability of existing necrosis. * * * In our opinion this man's disability is equivalent to the loss of hand or foot."

Nothing with papers in case to indicate that this was a forty-eight-hour case, but it is so marked on sheets in certificate division. Nine days between Commissioner's approval and issuance of certificate.

EXHIBIT 394 (June).

48 hours. Squires' order.]

[Cert. 20788. John R. Wolston, private A, 3 Me. Vols.]

Disability, gunshot wound mouth and resulting neuralgia.
Pensioned November 30, 1863, at $4 from September 29, 1863.
Arrears July 26, 1869, at $4 from July 9, 1862. Dis.
Increased November 9, 1865, at $6 from September 4, 1865.
Increase rejected April 5, 1883.
Increased November 3, 1883, to $8 from April 11, 1883.
Increased December 31, 1888, to $10 from September 24, 1888.

Declaration May 31, 1889, alleges gunshot wound of mouth with loss of portion of upper jaw, tongue, and teeth, causing indigestion, severe neuralgia, deafness in one ear, and extreme nervous debility, and general paralysis of right side.

Re-rated June 3, 1879, at $8 from July 9, 1862 (dis.), $16 from March 3, 1873.

Medical examinations.—Surgeon, Bath, Me.; September 25, 1863, ½. The ball entered left side of upper jaw, taking out four teeth, passing through tongue and out of the neck at right side; wound still open, mastication difficult, and his general health impaired. For a good while his lip was in danger.

Same surgeon, August 28, 1865, ¾. Description similar to above.

Same surgeon, September 8, 1873, ¾. Four upper teeth gone, also a large piece of upper jaw. The tongue was cleft; has neuralgic pain in jaw and neck.

Board, Boston, September 17, 1875, ¾. "Ball entered upper jaw carrying away the four upper incisors, wounded tongue and passed out at middle of a trapezius muscle. Impairs speech and mastication."

Same board, September 18, 1877, ¾. Similar description.

Washington, D. C., board (Stanton, Reyburn, Tyler), February 19, 1883, ¾. Similar description, and adds "use of shoulder somewhat impaired."

Pension Office board (Graham, Gobrecht, Grinsted, Baxter), April 11, 1883, total for wound and resulting neuralgia. Description of wound similar to above. Say as to shoulder, "It droops, but can trace no relation between this condition and the wound. It is our opinion that he is rated fairly and as liberally as others who have similar or equivalent disabilities so far as the wound is concerned, but we have no doubt he suffers from neuralgia and so rate him at total."

Washington board (Stanton, Ross, Marmion), September 24, 1888, $\frac{10}{18}$. Description similar to foregoing. On face of brief is slip as follows:

"I have carefully examined the papers in this case and am fully satisfied that manifest injustice was done in original adjudication. The claimant should be re-rated at $\frac{8}{18}$ to March 3, 1873, and $\frac{16}{18}$ thereafter.

J. E. CARPENTER, *M. D.*

"JUNE 1, 1889."

Another slip contains the following:

"June 3, 1889.—Make this a forty-eight hour case.

(Signed by stamp) "GEORGE B. SQUIRES, *Private Secretary.*"

Rating in medical division on face of brief is "gunshot wound of mouth and resulting neuralgia, $\frac{8}{18}$ from discharge to March 3, 1873, and $\frac{16}{18}$ thereafter. (Rated in accordance with slip of Honorable Commissioner herewith.") Signed by Drs. Morgan and Woodman, and by J. E. C., acting medical referee.

Certificate issued *same day* (June 3, 1889) that Squires made the forty-eight-hour order.

EXHIBIT 395 (June).

48-hour.]

[Certificate 55612. Robert E. Banks, first lieutenant, Company G, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.]

Disability, gunshot wound of chest.
Pensioned January 18, 1866, at $8, from August 13, 1865. Dis.
Reduced to $6 from June 4, 1871.
Increase rejected August 11, 1876.
Increase rejected March 2, 1878.
Increase rejected December 11, 1883.
Increase rejected February 14, 1885.
Re-issued January 3, 1888, at $17, from August 14, 1865 (dis.), and $12.75, from June 4, 1871.

This to correct rate and rank from sergeant to first lieutenant.

Increase rejected September 5, 1888.

Applications, re-rating and increase, filed December, 1887, and February, 1888, were rejected August 22, 1888.

Re-opened and re-rated June 13, 1889, at $17 from June 4, 1871.

This simply annuls the reduction of that date.

Medical examinations.—September 4, 1865, total; October 25, 1865, total; October 12, 1869, total; September 4, 1873, ¾; June 20, 1876, total; September 6, 1875, ¾; October 10, 1877, total; February 4, 1878, total. Board, October 10, 1883, ⅞; board, January 21, 1885, ¾; board, February 22, 1888, total 1⅞.

On face of brief is following slip:

"Mr. COMMISSIONER: I have examined the papers in this case, and am of the opinion that the reduction in 1871 was improper. Claimant should have total (1⅞) from said date.

"J. E. CARPENTER,
"*Medical Reviewer.*

"JUNE 8, 1889."

On slip are the words:

"Approved.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

No 48-hour slip in case, but it is noted as such on tab. sheet in certificate division. Certificate issued June 13, five days after above approval.

EXHIBIT 396 (June, 48 hour).

In the case of John B. Tanner, captain Company H, First Delaware Volunteers, certificate No. 163888, the original application for pension was filed July 10, 1879. The applicant alleged that about September 25, 1862, while in the service and line of duty he contracted diarrhea, which became chronic and was the cause of his discharge; that said disease has continued to affect him with greater or less severity up to the present time. The origin of the disease in the line of duty in the service was proved. Testimony of physicians was filed to show that applicant suffered attacks of said disease in 1863, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869. Applicant was examined by the board of surgeons at Washington, D. C., on the 9th of December, 1879, who rated his disability at ½, entitling him to a pension of $10 per month. A certificate was issued on the 19th December, 1879, granting a pension for ½ disability, $10 per month. No application for increase of the pension or re-rating was filed until June 4, 1889. In an application filed on that day he believed himself entitled to an increase of pension on account of a material progression of his disability from chronic diarrhea, and on account of disease of the lungs, a sequence of diarrhea; that the aforesaid ailments confined him to his room, and the greater portion of the time to his bed. He also asked for a re-rating of his pension.

On June 4, 1889, pensioner was examined at his residence by Dr. William M. Goodlove, of the Pension Office, who found him confined to his bed, requiring the regular aid and attendance of another person.

An affidavit of J. Bradley Tanner, dated June 5, 1889, was filed, in which witness states that the pensioner's condition has been such as to incapacitate him for the performance of any manual labor since May 1, 1873, and that for a great deal of the time for the past eighteen months he has been confined to his bed, and for the past twelve months has required the regular aid and attendance of another person.

On the 6th of June, 1889, a certificate was issued to allow $20 per month from March 6, 1863, $24 per month from June 4, 1872, $30 per month from March 3, 1883, $50 per month from May 1, 1888.

In this case the re-rating for the period prior to December 9, 1879, given in the certificate issued June 6, 1889, was contrary to decisions of the Department, which require that cases long since adjudicated upon the evidence then on file should not be disturbed except on evidence that manifest injustice was done in the original adjudication, and the action allowing increase of pension from the dates fixed in the said certificate was in violation of section 4698½ of the Revised Statutes, which directs that, "Except in cases of permanent specific disabilities, no increase of pension shall be allowed to commence prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate establishing the same made under the pending claim for increase."

[Certificate No. 163888. John B. Tanner, captain, Co. H, 1st Delaware Vols.]

Discharged March 5, 1863.
Disability, chronic diarrhœa and resulting disease of the lungs.

Original application filed July 10, 1879.

Pensioned December 29, 1879, at $10 per month from March 6, 1863, for disability from chronic diarrhœa.

Declaration filed June 4, 1889, in which he alleged disability from disease of lungs, the result of chronic diarrhœa; that he was confined to his room, and the greater portion of the time to his bed; and that he required the regular aid and attendance of another person. Asks to be re-rated. W. W. Dudley, attorney.

NOTE.—(June 5, 1889. Status of case, with a view to re-rating if injustice is manifest. George B. Squires.)

Certificate issued June 6, 1889, to allow $20 per month from March 6, 1863; $24 per month from June 4, 1872; $30 per month from March 3, 1883; $50 per month from May 1, 1888.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Board at Washington, D. C. (Drs. Stanton, Reyburn, and Tyler), December 9, 1879, say that in their opinion the applicant is ½ disabled from obtaining his subsistence by manual labor. Height, 5 feet 9½ inches; weight, 149 pounds; pulse, 84; respiration, 18.

The Board gives description of case in full, as follows:

"He says he suffers from chronic diarrhœa, and has attacks running at intervals of about three weeks, during which time he has from eight to twenty passages daily, and that he has never less than three passages per day.

He is well nourished, general appearance fair, tongue furred, and fissured in the center, abdomen somewhat swollen, tympanitic, tenderness on pressure over ascending colon, and in our opinion suffers from diarrhœa."

Pensioner was examined on the 4th of June, 1889, by Dr. William M. Goodlove: "Weight, 120; pulse, 110; respiration, 30."

Description.—"General physical appearance very bad. Confined to bed and requires regular aid and attendance, tongue red at tip and coated at base and fissured. Skin and conjunctiva tinged deeply. Bowels distended and tympanitic and tender, indeed very tender over ascending, descending, and transverse colon. The epigastric fullness and tenderness is very marked, has chronic dyspepsia and malnutrition following. No doubt exists in my mind of the presence of tubercules in the bowels and lungs. There is gurgling sound heard in the right iliac region. Claimant is suffering from slight ascites; the hepatic dullness extending fully 2 inches below the normal site, and very tender and enlarged. Lungs are hepatized over the posterior and inferior portion of both lungs, with breaking down of the tissues, copious expectoration, with cough. The heart is very irritable and irregular in action—anæmic heart—due in my opinion to the disease of the stomach and bowels. Has hemorrhoids and slight prolapsus of the bowels. There is no reasonable doubt but what the claimant's condition is at this time due entirely to the pensionable cause. The pensioner is liable to die at any time. Has been confined to his room and bed for over a year, and has not been able to do much for many years, if anything. The claimant and wife are very intelligent, and give a very good history of his condition for years in a quiet, honest way. He now requires, and has for the past eighteen months, the regular aid and attendance of another person.

"This is a proper case for the Commissioner's personal attention, and in my opinion should be re-rated and increased."

The only evidence as to the extent of the pensioner's disability in addition to the certificate of surgical examination is the affidavit of J. Bradley Tanner, taken June 5, 1889, in which he says that "he has known the claimant all his life, and knows that his general physical condition has been such as to incapacitate him for the performance of any manual labor, within the meaning of the law, since May 1, 1873. A great deal of the time for the past eighteen months he has been confined to his bed, and for the past twelve months he has required the regular aid and attendance of another person, and during all the time herein specified (from 1873) he has not and could not perform any manual labor, as above stated."

Copy of letter on face brief:

"JUNE 5, 1889.

"Hon. JAMES TANNER,
"*Commissioner of Pensions:*

"SIR: I have the honor to report that I proceeded to the residence of John B. Tanner, the number of whose claim is 163888, and examined him as per your verbal request, the report of which examination is hereto attached; and, as to the status of the claim requested on the slip, I beg to report that from a medical standpoint I think the papers on file indicate that there has been manifest injustice done the claimant in the rating given him.

"I would recommend increase and re-rating in this claim as follows:

"Total of rank as captain from discharge to June 4, 1872, and second grade to May

1, 1888 (from which date claimant is shown to have required the regular aid and attendance of another person), $50 thereafter.

"Respectfully submitted.

"WM. M. GOODLOVE,
"*Qualified Surgeon.*"

"Let this case be briefed up and action taken at once; make it a forty-eight-hour case, as the claimant is liable to die at any moment.

"JAMES TANNER."

Slip on face brief:

"I have gone through the records of this case with care, and find that connection is apparently perfect and continuation proven from incurrence of disease to first examination of board, Washington, 1879, and progressive increase during the intervening ten years is made evident by the general deterioration of system, loss of weight, of bodily strength, digestive power, and the condition of anæmia and helplessness to which claimant is at present reduced. Claim for re-rating and increase approved.

"CHAS. MCMILLEN,
"*Assistant Medical Referee.*

"Approved.

"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*"

"Approved for chronic diarrhœa and resulting disease of lungs. Total from discharge to June 4, 1872, 2d grade to May 1, 1888, and $50 thereafter.

"GOODLOVE.
"W. S. BELL,
Medical Examiner.

"June 5, 1889.

"J. E. CARPENTER,
"*Acting Medical Referee.*"

EXHIBIT 397 (June, 48 hour).

In the case of Charles C. Smith, captain Co. B, 13th United States Infantry, the original application was filed February 22, 1869. Applicant alleged disability from a gunshot wound of left leg received at Arkansas Point, in October, 1862. Claim was established. Applicant was examined on the 30th of March, 1869, by the examining surgeon at Olney, Ill., who rated his disability at ¼. A certificate was issued on the 24th of July, 1869, allowing pension at the rate of $5 per month from November 6, 1864. The board of surgeons at Omaha, Nebr., in biennial certificate, dated September 4, 1873, rated pensioner's disability at ¼. Under an application for increase of pension, the pensioner was examined August 5, 1874, by the board of surgeons at Olney, Ill., who rated his disability at ¾, entitling him to $15 per month. A certificate granting increase of pension to $10 per month from August 5, 1874, was issued on the 11th of September, 1874. Dr. J. O. Stanton, examining surgeon, at Washington, D. C., in biennial certificate dated October 12, 1875, rated pensioner's disability at ½, entitling him to $10 per month. Under another application for increase of pension the pensioner was examined on the 2d of July, 1877, by a board of surgeons at the Pension Office, consisting of Drs. Graham, Baxter, and DeLamater, who rated his disability at ¾, entitling him to $15 per month. A certificate was issued August 2, 1877, granting an increase of pension to $15 per month from the 2d of July, 1877.

The pension was increased to $25 per month by special act of Congress approved March 3, 1879.

On the 4th of June, 1889, the pensioner executed a declaration in which he asked for a re-rating, claiming that his pension should not have been from the commencement "less than ¾ of a captain's total, or $15 per month, that being the amount fixed by a board of expert or qualified surgeons of the Pension Office, and their report to be found in my case should be accepted as conclusive evidence that the former ratings of $5 and $10 were respectively too low. I claim a re-rating at $15 per month from date of resignation, November 5, 1864, to date of passage of special act of Congress."

On the 7th of June, 1889, a certificate was issued granting pension at the rate of $20 per month from November 6, 1864, and $25 per month from March 3, 1879.

The certificates of surgical examination (other than the biennial) set forth that applicant was entitled to a higher rate of pension than he received for the period prior to July 2, 1877, but the action increasing the pension to $20 per month from the date of resignation, November 5, 1864, is in conflict with the evidence. The pensioner no doubt rated his disability as high as the facts would warrant. He was allowed more than he claimed, and more than the evidence shows him to have been entitled to.

[Certificate No. 99100. Charles C. Smith, captain Co. B, 13th U.S. Infantry.]

Discharged November 5, 1864.
Disability, gun-shot wound of left leg.
Original application filed February 22, 1869.
Pensioned July 24, 1869, at $5 per month from November 6, 1864.
Increased September 11, 1874, to $10 per month from August 5, 1874.
Increased August 2, 1877, to $15 per month from July 2, 1877.
Increased April 18, 1879, to $25 per month from March 3, 1879, under special act of Congress of that date.

Application for re-rating taken June 4, 1889. No attorney. Pensioner says: "I claim a re-rating, and hereby declare that my disability from said gunshot wound of left leg has been permanent from the date of discharge; that manifest injustice was done in fixing the original and subsequent increase rates; that it should have been from the commencement not less than ¾ of a captain's total, or $15 per month."

Certificate issued June 7, 1889, to allow $20 per month from November 6, 1864, and $25 per month from March 3, 1879.

Note on face of brief:

"JUNE 4, 1889.

"Hon. JAMES TANNER,
Commissioner of Pensions:

"SIR: The evidence in this claim shows that this officer received a gunshot wound of the left leg, the ball striking the head of the tibia, splintering the bone, causing knee-joint and muscles to inflame. An office board examination found constant tenderness at the seat of wound, which breaks out and suppurates occasionally. It appears that the claimant was pensioned at ¼ or $5 per month for said disability to August 5, 1874, and then increased to ½ or $10 to July 2, 1877, and again increased to ¾ or $15 to March 3, 1879, when he was placed on the rolls at $25 per month in accordance with special act of Congress. I would recommend that he be given a rating of total or $20 per month from discharge to date when increased by special act.

"Respectfully,

"J. E. CARPENTER,
"*Acting Medical Referee.*

"Approved:

"J. T., *Commissioner.*

"JUNE 4, 1889."

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon, Olney, Ill., March 30, 1869, rated disability one-half. He describes disability as follows: "Partial disability of left leg caused by musket or rifle ball entering just below the knee and ranging downward and backwards, and is still in the leg. A few hours' walking produces severe pain in the leg."

Board at Omaha, Nebr., in biennial certificate of September 4, 1873, say the pensioner's disability continues at ¼. He has "gunshot wound of the knee, disabling him to some extent."

Examining surgeon at Olney, Ill, in a certificate dated August 4, 1874, made under an application for increase, rated at ¾. He describes wound as follows: "Gunshot wound of left leg; musket-ball struck the head of tibia about 2 inches below the articular surface in front and about 1 inch on inside of middle of tibia, splintering the bone, leaving a tender cicatrix, with tenderness and stiffness of knee-joint and muscles of leg below the wound. Knee-joint and muscles inflamed when much used."

Dr. J. O. Stanton, examining surgeon at Washington, D. C, in biennial certificate of October 12, 1875, says: "Pensioner's disability continues at ½, $10." He describes disability as follows: "Gunshot wound of left leg, just below the knee-joint, injuring the tibia. Cicatrix small, but adheres to the bone; evident loss of strength in the leg; slight lameness."

Board of surgeons at the Pension Office (Drs. Graham, Baxter, and Delamater), July 2, 1877, rated ¾. The board say: "Gunshot wound of left leg; the ball entered just below the internal tuberosity of the tibia, and he thinks it lodged somewhere. Taking all the facts in the case, we are inclined to the belief that the ball is lodged. We find enlargement of the tuberosity and depression of bone at the seat of wound. There is 1 inch atrophy of leg at the largest point. Constant tenderness at the seat of wound, which breaks out and suppurates occasionally. Has been open within the last six months. Walks quite lame. Dr. Baxter knows personally that he is lame all the time. In view of the atrophy, lameness, tenderness, and suppuration, we find his disability described above to be equal to and entitling him to ¾ of total, $15 per month."

ACTION OF THE MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gun-shot wound of left leg. Total from discharge to March 3, 1879, and $25 thereafter, deducting payments. (Special act, $25.)

"GOODLOVE.
"CHAS. MCMILLAN,
"*Medical Referee.*
"W. GRINSTEAD,
"*Medical Examiner.*

"JUNE 6, 1889."

EXHIBIT 398 (June, 48 hour).

In the case of Ferdinand H. Schulze, second lieutenant Company C, One hundred and sixty-third New York Volunteers, certificate No. 124580, the original application was filed May 5, 1873. Applicant alleged disability from disease of liver contracted in the line of duty in the service about October 10, 1862. Claimant was examined by the board of surgeons at New York City on the 11th of June, 1873, who rated his disability at total, entitling him to $15 per month. A certificate was issued August 13, 1873, granting pension at the rate of $15 per month from June 12, 1873. Arrears were allowed April 17, 1879, at $11.25 per month from November 2, 1862, and at $15 per month from June 6, 1866, to June 11, 1873. Under an application for increase the pensioner was examined May 24, 1883, by the board of surgeons at Washington, D. C., who rated his disability at third grade, entitling him to $24 per month. A certificate was issued June 30, 1883, granting pension of $24 per month from the 28th of May, 1883. Under a further application for increase and re-rating, pensioner was examined on the 6th of February, 1889, by a board of surgeons at New York City, who gave the opinion that he was unfitted for the performance of manual labor, and entitled to a pension of the second grade ($30 per month). A certificate was issued May 6, 1889, allowing pension at the rate of $30 per month from February 6, 1889. The affidavits of two persons executed on the 28th of May, 1889, were presented to show that the pensioner had been incapacitated for manual labor since his discharge.

A certificate was issued on the 1st of June, 1889, to allow $11.25 per month from November 2, 1862; $15 per month from June 6, 1866; $24 per month from June 4, 1872; $30 per month from March 3, 1883.

The allowance in this case of the rate of $24 per month for the period from June 4, 1872, to May 24, 1883, in lieu of the rate of $15 previously allowed for said period, is in conflict with the ratings contained in several certificates of examination made by the board of surgeons at New York City and Brooklyn, N. Y. The ratings fixed upon the certificates of two competent boards of surgeons should not have been disturbed upon the indefinite affidavits of two persons, not physicians, made several years after the period to which they refer. As the disability is not a permanent and specific one, but liable to variations in degree, the action in the case was in violation of section 4698½ of the Revised Statutes.

[Certificate 124580. Ferdinand H. Schulze, 2nd Lieut., Co. C, 163d N. Y. Volunteers.]

Discharged November 1st, 1862.
Disability, disease of liver.
Original application filed May 5, 1873.
Pensioned August 13, 1873, at $15 per month from June 12, 1873.
Arrears allowed at $11.25 from November 2, 1862 and at $15 from June 6, 1866.
Increased June 30, 1883, to $24 per month from May 24, 1883.
Increased May 6, 1889, to $30 per month from February 6, 1889.
Application for increase and re-rating was filed July 25, 1888. J. W. Morris, attorney.

Certificate issued, June 1, 1889, to allow $11.25 from November 2, 1862; $15 from June 6, 1866; $24 from June 4, 1872; $30 from March 3, 1883.

(George B. Squires, May 29, 1889, says make this a forty-eight hour case.)

Certificates of medical examination.—Board at New York, June 11, 1873, rated total, $15.
Board at New York City, in biennial certificate, September 23, 1875, rated total, $15.
Board at Brooklyn, N. Y., January 5, 1876, rated total, $15.
Board at New York City, September 13, 1877, rated at ⅛, third grade.
Board at Washington, D. C. (Stanton, Tyler, and Reyburn), rated second grade, $30.
Board at New York City, February 6, 1889, rated second grade, $30.
May 24, 1889, case referred to Dr. Carpenter by George B. Squires, private secretary.
May 29, 1889, Dr. Carpenter states, "This claimant is entitled to second grade from June 4, 1872."

EXHIBIT 399 (June, 48 hour).

In the case of John H. Ammon, captain Company I, Nineteenth New York Volunteers, certificate No. 160452. The original application for pension was filed on the 6th of April, 1878. Applicant alleges disability from chronic diarrhea contracted in the line of duty in June, 1861. The applicant was examined on the 4th of December, 1878, by the board of surgeons at Cleveland, Ohio, who reported that they found no evidence of disability from diarrhea. The claim was further prosecuted, and on the 2d of April, 1879, the applicant was examined by the board of surgeons at Auburn, N. Y., who rated his disability equal to a loss of a limb for purposes of manual labor. A certificate was issued on the 2d of June, 1879, allowing pension at the rate of $5 per month from December 17, 1863, and $20 per month from April 2, 1879, deducting for the period from January 4 to September 13, 1864, a period of subsequent service. Under an application for re-rating, a certificate was issued August 16, 1887, allowing $10 per month from December 17, 1863, and $20 per month from April 2, 1879. The case was re-opened by the Commissioner June 10, 1889, without a formal application.

On the 15th of June, 1889, a certificate was issued allowing $20 per month from December 17, 1863, and $24 per month from March 3, 1883.

The certificate of the board of surgeons at Cleveland, Ohio, dated December 4, 1878, sets forth that the applicant stated to the board that he was then enjoying good health, but at times had attacks of diarrhea, followed by constipation. The board found no disability. The action of August 16, 1887, was based upon all the evidence now on file in the case, and in view of the surgeon's certificate of 1878, and of the fact that the law contemplates that the surgeon's certificate of examination shall be accepted as of greater weight than other evidence as to the degree of disability, there was not such evidence of a mistake as to justify the setting aside of the decision upon which the certificate of August 16, 1887, was issued.

[Cert. No. 160452. John H. Ammon, Captain Co. I, 19th N. Y. Vols. (3rd N. Y. H. Art.).]

Discharged Dec. 16, 1863.

Disability, chronic diarrhoea and resulting indigestion. Original application filed April 6, 1878. Pensioned June 2, 1879, at $5 per month from December 17, 1863, and $20 per month from April 2, 1879, deducting from January 4 to September 13, 1864, inclusive.

Claim for re-rating rejected December 29, 1882.

Re-issued August 16, 1887, at $10 per month from December 17, 1863, and $20 per month from April 2, 1879, deducting as above.

Case re-opened June 10, 1889, by the Commissioner. No formal application; no attorney No order making this a forty-eight hour case found.

Certificate issued June 15, 1889, to allow $20 per month from December 17, 1863, and $24 per month from March 3, 1883.

Note on face of brief:

"Pensioned at one-half $10 per month from discharge and $20 per month from April 2, 1879, for chronic diarrhœa and resulting indigestion.

"Medical and other testimony is filed showing that by reason of said diseases the pensioner has been unfit for the performance of manual labor ever since discharged, and this is substantially shown in the certificate of medical examination. A re-rating will be allowed at $20 per month from discharge and $24 per month from March 3, 1883.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*

"JUNE 10, 1889."

Note attached to brief:

"A review of this officer's case, I think, quite properly and fully justifies his claim for re-rating.

"CHAS. MCMILLEN,
"*Assistant Medical Referee.*

"JUNE 13, 1889."

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Board at Cleveland, Ohio, December 4, 1878, state applicant's height, 5 feet 6½ inches; weight, 118; pulse, 94. They say: "Applicant at this time presents the appearance of a healthy man. Shows a fair muscular development, tongue is broad and flat, slightly coated with a white fur, the papilla slightly enlarged, abdomen round and full, not tympanitic. Complains of tenderness in the umbilical region, also in region of the liver. Says that he is now enjoying good health, but at times he will have attacks of diarrhœa, followed by constipation. From history of case we

conclude that applicant suffers at times more from indigestion than from diarrhœa. No disability."

Board at Auburn, N. Y., April 2, 1879, state height, 5.6½; weight, 116; pulse, 96; respiration, 20. "Is emaciated, with thin, weak, and soft muscles, pallor of countenance, with a languid expression of exhaustion. Tongue dry, cracked, and coated; abdomen tender, tense, and irregularly enlarged at different points, especially in left hypochondrium, where there is constant pain. Diarrhea variable in quantity, quality, and times of duration. Tenderness and fullness over epigastrium, and almost daily spells of vomiting. His general debility resulting from gastro-enteric disease renders the disability equal to the loss of a limb for manual labor. Disability total, third grade, $18."

Charles Sweinsfurth testified July 5, 1882, that at no time since applicant's discharge has he been able to perform manual labor.—Dr. Charles Gilman Smith, of Chicago (June, 1882).

Dr. Theodore Dimon, of Auburn, N. Y. (June, 1882), and Clinton D. McDougall, of Auburn, N. Y. (July, 1882), testify that since discharge applicant has not been able to perform manual labor.

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for chronic diarrhea and resulting indigestion. Total from discharge to March 3, 1883, and third grade thereafter, as per order of honorable Commissioner.

"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*

"W. S. BELL,
"*Medical Examiner.*"

EXHIBIT 400 (June, 48-hour).

In the case of Frank C. Dorrington, sergeant Company C, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, certificate No. 157859, the rate of pension for the period prior to 1888 was as great as the certificates of medical examination would justify. It could not be held that the adjudications made were manifestly erroneous. The action disturbing those rates was, therefore, contrary to the decisions of the Department.

[Cert. No. 157859. Frank C. Dorrington. Sergeant Co. C, 149 Pa. Vols.]

Discharged June 24th, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of breast, left shoulder, and resulting neuralgia.
Original application filed June 8, 1878.
Pensioned March 20, 1879, at $2, from June 25, 1865.
Re-issued, April 25, 1879, at $6, from June 25, 1865.
Increased, March 10, 1886, to $10, from January 27, 1886.
Increased, January 29, 1889, at $12, from October 31, 1888.

In an application for increase of pension filed October 15, 1887, pensioner states that "he believes himself entitled to an increase of pension on account of being disqualified by reason of said wound from procuring life insurance or becoming a beneficiary of any such societies as are mutual insurance companies, therefore being unable to make any future provision for his family in case of death." Under this application the pension was increased to $12 per month from October 31, 1888.

The case was re-opened upon a letter of the pensioner, dated May 21, 1889.

Certificate issued June 13, 1889, to allow $8 per month from June 25, 1865, and $14 per month from March 3, 1873.

Note attached to face of brief—

"This pensioner received a wound from a ball entering at the middle of the sternum passing through the left lung and emerging at the back of the left shoulder. The resulting disability has existed in the same degree ever since the receipt of the wound as shown by the several examinations. He will therefore be re-rated at total to March 3, 1873, and $14 per month thereafter.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*

"JUNE 8, 1889."

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Board at Pittsburgh, Pa., November 6, 1878, rate at ⅛. They describe applicant's condition as follows:

"Ball entered over sternum, passed outwards, injuring brachial plexus behind humerus, and out at back of shoulder. He has numbness and tingling in arm and hand, and the grasp of hand is slightly impaired."

Board at Pension Office (Drs. Hood and Graham) April 11, 1879, rated $\frac{3}{4}$. They describe applicant's condition as follows:

"Gunshot wound of the chest. The ball entered at the edge of the sternum, left side, at a point between the third and fourth ribs, passed outwards and backwards, making its exit back of and on a level with the posterior fold of the axilla, in its passage wounding the left lung. The wound is now well healed, and, with the exception of the track of the ball, it is sound. This man is well developed, and made a good recovery from so severe a wound. Claims that he suffers from tingling in the arm, and that he cannot work much on account of the ill feelings that follow. It is certain that this man's wound and chest are now in as good a condition as they ever have been since the closing of the wound. He is now entitled to three-fourths and always has been. While he made a good recovery, the distance traversed by the ball from entrance to exit makes it still a grave disability."

Board at Pittsburgh, Pa., January 27, 1886, rated at $\frac{10}{18}$ for gunshot wound of breast and left shoulder and results.

They say: "Ball entered breast at left edge of sternum between third and fourth ribs, passed backwards and to the left, and came out on back of left arm at posterior edge of deltoid four inches below the shoulder. The ball passed through the left lung. The cicatrix of entrance is depressed and adherent; that of exit is depressed but not adherent. There is no wasting of muscles or impairment of motion of left shoulder joint. Auscultation and precussion give negative results, yet there is a little dullness over seat of wound and the vocal fremitus is not so marked over left as over right lung. The heart is sound. The grasp of left hand is impared. The course taken by the ball, together with his statements that he has pain and numbness in the left hand, make it probable that a portion of the brachial plexus was injured."

Same board, December 21, 1887, rate at $\frac{10}{18}$. After describing the wound they say: "There is no dullness on percussion, the respiratory murmur is normal. Lungs, pleura, and heart sound. The man is vigorous and healthy."

Board at Allegheny City, Pa., October 31, 1888, rated at $\frac{14}{18}$. After stating the location of wound they say: "In its passage, the ball passed through the cartilages of the third and fourth ribs, destroying them and producing considerable deformity, which partly remains. It evidently also penetrated the upper lobe of left lung and has left considerable depression, as the result of adhesions, between the third and fourth ribs. Percussion note is slightly dull over upper part of left lung, respiration is hurried, the inspiration feeble, and the expiration feeble and prolonged. The air does not enter upper part of left lung normal. The motions of left arm are impaired, arm can not be raised above level of shoulder without difficulty, and arm measures one-half inch (?) than its fellow throughout; and grasp of hand is weakened; resulting neuralgia."

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gunshot wound of breast and left shoulder with resulting neuralgia $\frac{8}{18}$ to March 3, 1873, $\frac{14}{18}$ thereafter.

"See slip of Hon. Commissioner.

"T. L.
"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*
"A. B. COOLIGE.

"JUNE 12, 1889."

"Approved for gunshot wound of breast and left shoulder and resulting neuralgia and for re-rating at total to March 3, 1873, and $14 per month thereafter.

"See slip of Hon. Commissioner attached to face of brief."

"REPPERT,
"*Legal Reviewer.*

"JUNE 11, 1889."

EXHIBIT 401 (June, 48-hour).

In the case of James F. Patton, private Company G, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, certificate No. 122620, the surgeons and boards of surgeons, who examined the applicant from time to time, found a great difference in the extent of his disability at different examinations. The rates of pension for the period prior to the re-issue of June 13, 1889, was fixed as high as the certificate of examination warranted. The disturbance of those rates by the re-issue of June 13, 1889, can not be defended upon the view that there was manifest error in the prior adjudication.

[Cert. No. 122620. James F. Patton, private Co. G, 11th Ohio Cav. Vols.]

Discharged April 27, 1866.

Disability, gunshot wound of chest and resulting disease of lungs and pistol-shot wound of abdomen.

Original application filed March 18, 1869.

Pensioned April 5, 1878, at $4 per month from April 28, 1866.

Re-issued March 29, 1882, at $6 per month from April 28, 1866.

Increased December 30, 1884, to $10 per month from February 6, 1884.

Increased January 13, 1888, to $14 per month from November 9, 1887.

Increased January 25, 1889, to $16 per month from December 5, 1888.

Application for increase and re-rating filed June 30, 1888, William Fitch & Co., attorneys.

Re-opened without a new application.

Certificate issued June 13, 1889, to allow $8 per month from April 28, 1866; $12 per month from November 21, 1883; $14 per month from November 9, 1887, and $17 per month from December 5, 1888.

Note on face of brief:

JUNE 3, 1889.

"Hon. JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner:*

"SIR: I have carefully examined this claim, and find that the claimant is probably entitled to a re-rating from discharge. But under the law the claimant could not receive a rate of $\frac{16}{18}$ from date of discharge. If the case is properly briefed and legally approved, we will give him a re-rating of such amount as we can according to the law and evidence now on file in the claim.

"Respectfully submitted.

"WM. M. GOODLOVE, *Q. J.*

"Approved.

"J. E. CARPENTER,
"*Acting Med. Ref.*

"Approved.

"J. T., *Com.*"

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon, Red Oak, Iowa, August 9, 1872, rated disability ½. He described wound as follows: "Gunshot wound of the chest. The ball entered a little to the left of the point of the right shoulder blade, passed through the chest, and came out between the second and third ribs. There is dullness on percussion over the upper portion of the right lung, and a space of an inch and a half that does not fill in breathing, but no evidence of deposit. Complains of pains in the shoulder and shortness of breath."

Examining sugeon, Greenfield, Ohio, February 17, 1875, says: "Pensioner was wounded in right side by musket-ball; entrance posteriorly between ninth and tenth ribs, ranging downwards. Exit 3 inches below umbilicus. Suffers some pain in region of course of ball and of the liver. Has another wound; pistol-ball entered near the inner and lower border of right scapula, ranging upwards through the lung; exit between the third and fourth ribs, near to right of sternum. Pensioner suffers from constant pain on exposure. Adhesions to the walls of the chest have taken place, in consequence of which constriction of the same. Has some cough and expectoration. Pensioner's disabilities have not increased, but in my opinion were not originally rated high enough." He rates one-half for each wound, entitling to $8 per month, total.

Same surgeon, in biennial, September 7, 1875, says, "pensioner is totally disabled, and entitled to $8 per month for both wounds," total.

Same surgeon, July 19, 1877, rates wound of chest at one-half, $4½. He says, "Pensioner suffers from an occasional attack of pneumonia; has constant pain in region of lung traversed by ball."

Same surgeon, September 8, 1877, rated gunshot wound of chest total. Description: "Gunshot wound of chest, ball near lower border of right scapula, passing into cavity of chest, ranging upwards. Exit between third and fourth ribs. Pensioner has occasional attacks of pneumonia, with constant pain, cough, and expectoration."

Examining surgeon, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 15, 1881, states: "Small, healthly cicatrix immediately under inner angle of right scapula. Scar of ball exit 4 inches above right nipple, 3 inches anterior to right axilla. No atrophy of arm. Lung sounds normal. Healthy depressed cicatrix 4 inches below navel. Another smaller just over arch of floating ribs, right side. Man complains of abdominal weakness and of numbness of chest muscles. Rate one-half. No increase recommended.

Board at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 15, 1882, rated both wounds one-half, $4.

Board at Washington, Ohio, November 21, 1883, rated wound of chest third grade; wound of abdomen, one-eighth.

Board at Chillicothe, Ohio, February 6, 1884, rated wound of chest at one-half (no disease of lungs or heart found); rate for wound of abdomen, one-fourth, ¾.

Board at Columbus, Ohio, June 2, 1886, rated wound of chest total; pistol wound of abdomen, ⅜.

Board at Columbus, Ohio, November 9, 1887, rated gunshot wound of chest ⅞; pistol wound of abdomen, total.

Board at Columbus, Ohio, December 5, 1888, rated gunshot wound of chest ⅞; pistol wound of abdomen, $\frac{4}{18}$.

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gunshot wound of chest and resulting disease of lungs, and pistol-shot wound of abdomen, $\frac{8}{18}$ from discharge to November 21, 1883; ⅞ to November 9, 1887; ⅞ to December 5, 1888; ⅞ thereafter.

"GOODLOVE,
"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"A. E. GIBBS, *M. E.*

"JUNE 12, 1889."

EXHIBIT 402 (June).

48-hour.]

In the case of Charles F. Manderson, colonel Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers, certificate No. 53647, the rate of pension having been fixed in November, 1865, in accordance with the certificate of the examining surgeon, and the pensioner not having during a period of more than twenty-three years made any objection to said rate and not having filed any application for increase, the action taken in June, 1889, granting an increase of the pension from the date of discharge was contrary to the spirit and intent of section 4698½, which directs that except in cases of permanent specific disabilities no increase of pension shall be allowed to commence prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate made under the pending claim for increase.

[Certificate No. 53647. Charles F. Manderson, colonel 19th Ohio Volunteers.]

Discharged March 17, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound eighth dorsal vertebra.
Original application filed July 13, 1865.
Pensioned, November 27, 1865, at $15 per month from March 17, 1865.
No application for increase or re-rating ever filed.
Certificate issued, June 8, 1889, allowing $30 per month from March 18, 1865.
Attached to face of brief is the following note:

"JUNE 3, 1889.

"CHIEF OF MIDDLE DIVISION:
"Papers to my desk.

"GEORGE B. SQUIRES,
"*Private Secretary.*"

Attached to the brief is the following:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 4, 1889.

"Hon. JAMES TANNER,
"*Commissioner of Pensions:*

"SIR: I have carefully examined the papers in this case and find that this officer's resignation was accepted because of a gunshot wound received September 2, 1864. The ball entered the right spinous process of 8th dorsal vertebra, injuring the spinous and transverse process of this vertebra and diverging downw rds, and passing under the transverse process of the 9th dorsal vertebra and lodging in the muscles. It appears that the wound broke out several times before discharge, rendering the officer totally unfit to perform duty.

The several examinations show clearly that same condition has continued to exist since discharge, and I have no hesitation whatever in saying that there was manifest injustice in rating this officer at one-half, or $15.

"The disability described fully entitles him to a total rating of $30 from discharge.

"Very respectfully,

"J. E. CARPENTER,
"*Acting Medical Referee.*

"Approved.

"JAMES TANNER,
"*Commissioner.*

"BOARD OF REVIEW,
"*June* 6, 1889, 11.45 a. m."

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

HD. QRS., 19TH O. V. V. INF.,
Huntsville, Alabama, March 9, 1865.

Colonel Charles F. Manderson, 19th Ohio Vet. Vol. Inf., having applied for a certificate on which to ground an application for acceptance of his resignation, I hereby certify that I have carefully examined this officer and find him incapable of performing the duties of his position in consequence of a gunshot wound received at Lovejoy's Station, Georgia, on the 2d of September, 1864. The ball entered on the right of the spinous process of the 8th dorsal vertebra, injuring the spinous and transverse processes of this vertebra and diverging downward, passing under the transverse process of the 9th dorsal vertebra and lodging in the muscles. The most careful examination at the time of the injury failed to determine the exact locality of the ball. Since the receipt of the injury the wound has closed by cicatrization three times, each time except the last breaking out on the occurrence of deep-seated inflammation, and the condition of the wound at present is such as to totally prevent this officer from performing duty in the saddle. I further declare it my belief that he will not be able to ride on horseback without danger of exciting inflammation while the ball remains unextracted.

BENJ. M. TAILOR,
Surgeon, 19th O. V. V. Inf.

Applicant was examined on the 18th of September, 1865, by Lorenzo H. Whiting, examining surgeon at Canton, Ohio, who reported: "In my opinion the said Charles F. Manderson is one-half incapacitated for obtaining his subsistence by manual labor from the cause above stated (gunshot wound). * * * The disability is of doubtful durability."

A more particular description of the applicant's condition is subjoined:

"There is a cicatrix directly over the eighth dorsal vertebra as of a gunshot wound, and great sensitiveness on pressure in its vicinity, and especially along the costal and intercostal spaces associated with the eighth and ninth vertebra (dors.). There is slight deformity of the spinous process of the eighth and the transverse process of the ninth dorsal vertebra, and there was probably a fracture of the external extremity of the latter on receipt of the injury. Upon an attempt to endure long standing, protracted walking, lifting weight, and even long continuance in the horizontal posture, there is a painful sensation through the right side and right lower extremity, with slight spasmodic manifestations. On the recurrence of congestion in the spinal cord, as has been the case during attacks of periodic fever since the closure of the wound, these symptons increase to threatened paralysis. As the history of the case shows, a missile (probably a conical ball) entered the back at the point of the cicatrix and has not been found. There are indications that it is lodged in the muscles on the right of the spinal column and slowly gravitating downward, as the sense of weight and pain inclines in that direction. It is my judgment that any persistent effort at manual labor, except such as may be performed with little physical exertion, would be hazardous to the safety of the voluntary nervous distribution below the original wound.

"LORENZO M. WHITING,
"*Examining Surgeon.*"

BIENNIAL CERTIFICATES.

Pensioner was examined on the 7th of October, 1873, by the board of surgeons at Omaha, Nebr., who stated, "In our opinion the pensioner's disabiiity continues at one-half."

A more particular description of pensioner's condition is subjoined:

"The ball entered on the right side of the spinous process of the eighth dorsal vertebra and diverged downwards, passing under the transverse process of the ninth dorsal vertebra, and lodged in the muscles."

The same board, in biennial certificate of September, 1875, rated pensioner's disability at one-half.

They say: "Ball struck the spine immediately over the eighth dorsal vertebra, destroying its spinous and transverse processes, and diverging downward and to the right, remains lodged somewhere in the right pelvic or hip region. The cicatrix is depressed three-fourths of an inch from destruction of bony tissue, is 1¼ inches long, three-fourths of an inch wide, and tender on pressure. Alleges weakness of spine, pain in right hip region, a feeling in right leg of failure of muscular power in walking or any exertion."

Same board, in biennial certificate of September 7, 1877, rated disability at one-half. After describing wound as in last certificate they say: "Applicant alleges

weakness of the back, exercise and lying on the back cause backache and heaviness of limbs, particularly of right leg, in which there is numbness and failure of muscular strength."

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gunshot wound of eighth dorsal vertebra. Total of rank from date of discharge."

"CHAS. MCMILLAN,
"*Assistant and Acting Medical Referee.*
"H. B. TRIST,
"*Medical Examiner.*

"JUNE 7, 1889."

EXHIBIT 403 (April).

48 hour.]

[Cert. 26638. Martin W. Haight. Priv., A, 140 New York Vols.]

Disability, gunshot wound left leg, and resulting total disability of left foot.
Pensioned April 11, 1864, at $8 from September 30, 1863. Dis.
Increase rejected April 1, 1867, March 7, 1879.
Increase April 11, 1874, to $14 from March 3, 1873.
Increase rejected December 4, 1882, May 13, 1885.
Increase December 18, 1885, to $16 from April 22, 1885.
Increase April 16, 1888, to $18 from November 9, 1887.
No application for re-rating appears among the papers in the case.

A slip on face of brief made April 27, 1889, by Theo. Mead, medical examiner, gives the opinion that in a full examination of the evidence and certificates of examination in this case it is evident that "manifest injustice" has been done this claimant in the matter of his rate, and that re-rating should be allowed at third grade from June 6, 1866, and $30 per month from August 4, 1886.

This is approved by John Campbell, medical referee, and on the slip are the words and figures, "48 hours."

Re-rated April 27, 1889, at $8 from October 1, 1863; $15 from June 6, 1866; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883; $30 from August 4, 1886.

This is in accordance with medical indorsement on face of brief signed by

FIERCE,
Medical Examiner.
C. M. F.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
Medical Referee.

Medical examinations.—Certificate of disability for discharge says: "Comminuted fracture of left leg." "Not fit for invalid corps." Dis., "total." Examining surgeon, March 24, 1864, total; February 4, 1867, total; "not equivalent to loss of foot."

Rochester, N. Y., Board, November 4, 1871, total; third grade or "equivalent to loss of foot." September 4, 1873, total, $12. November 8, 1882, total; third grade. April 22, 1885, third grade, "equivalent to loss of a foot."

Buffalo, N. Y., Board, November 4, 1885, $\frac{17}{18}$, "not equivalent to loss of hand or foot."

Rochester, N. Y., Board, November 9, 1887, second grade; say, "totally and permanently unfit for any manual labor."

NOTE.—This re-rating mere matter of opinion. It will be seen that the boards which examined him did not agree, some saying "equivalent to loss of hand or foot," others "not." Last examination would seem to warrant $30 rating. No reason appears in justification of action making case 48 hour.

EXHIBIT 404 (April, 48-hour).

In the case of William Edgar Rogers, private Company A, Tenth New York Volunteers, certificate No. 185542, the rate of pension was fixed March, 1881, upon a certificate of the board of surgeons at Washington, D. C. The pensioner made no application in which he objected to the rate until December, 1888. The disturbance of said rate by the certificate issued February 6, 1889, to allow a higher rate of pension from discharge was in violation of section 4698½ of the Revised Statutes, as was

also, but in a much greater degree, the action upon which the certificate of April 26, 1889, allowing a third-grade pension from June 6, 1866, was issued. The rate of increase allowed upon the examination of an office board also appears excessive.

[Certificate No. 185542. William Edgar Rogers, private, Co. A, 10th N. York Volunteers.]

Discharged April 27, 1863.

Disability, pistol-shot wound of left arm.

Original application filed November 4, 1879.

Pensioned March 30, 1881, at $6 per month from April 28, 1863.

Re-issued February 6, 1889, at $8 per month, from April 28, 1863; and at $12 per month from January 7, 1889.

Application for increase and re-rating made April 23, 1889.

Certificate issued April 26, 1889, to allow $8 per month from April 28, 1863; $15 per month from June 6, 1866; $18 per month from June 4, 1872; $24 per month from March 3, 1883; $36 per month from August 4, 1886.

Note attached to face of brief:

"In the proper adjustment of this claim I am of the opinion that this claimant's disability was practically the same at discharge as it is at this time. Therefore he should receive $\frac{6}{8}$ to June 6, 1866, and third grade thereafter to August 4, 1886, then specific rating for said disability.

"Let action be taken herein in conformity forthwith.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*

"APRIL 24, 1889."

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Applicant was examined March 24, 1881, by the board of surgeons at Washington, D. C., who reported: "The ball entered outer aspect of middle third of left arm and came out on inner aspect an inch below anterior margin of axilla, injuring humerus in its course. Cicatrix of entrance depressed and adherent; motion of shoulder joint slightly interfered with; slight atrophy of muscles of limb; loss of power in arm and hand."

They rated the disability at $\frac{4}{8}$, entitling to $5 per month.

Pensioner was examined January 7, 1889, by a board of surgeons of the Pension Office (Drs. Goodlove, Carpenter, and Woodman), who reported:

"Upon examination, we find the following objective conditions: Gunshot wound of left arm. We find on the outer and anterior aspect of the left arm, about middle third, a scar size of a dime deeply depressed and adherent to the bone—tender. The humerus has been fractured and has united at a slight angle. On inner aspect of arm, just below axilla, there is a linear scar 1½ by one-fourth inches, where claimant says the ball was cut out about two years after wound was received. Muscles of the shoulder and arm are markedly atrophied, as indicated by measurements on diagram. Slight limitation of motion. Circulation in this arm is impaired, and there has evidently been some injury to the nerve. In our opinion the rating in this case is too low, and we would recommend a rating of $\frac{8}{8}$ from discharge."

This board recommended an increase of the pension to $\frac{8}{8}$ from date of this certificate.

Pensioner was examined April 23, 1889, by a board of surgeons of the Pension Office (Drs. Carpenter, Freeman, and Grinstead), who reported:

"On the outer and anterior aspect of lef arm, at the insertion of the deltoid, is a tender cicatrix 1½ inches long and three-fourths of an inch wide, the upper part of which is deeply depressed, puckered, and very sensitive. On the inner aspect of the arm, just below axilla, is a linear scar 1½ inches long and one-fourth of an inch wide, marking the spot where the ball was removed. The humerus has been badly fractured, and a portion of it carried away. Above the seat of union is a large provisional callus, which has not been absorbed, and just below this the bone is much smaller than it should be, and is rough on its inner aspect. The union is at an angle, and the left humerus is 1 inch shorter than the right. There is marked atrophy of the muscles of the arm and shoulder, and pressure at the seat of the injury causes intense pain, so the nerves must have been injured. The grip of the hand is weak, but the movements of the fingers are not impaired. For manual labor the arm is practically useless, as any severe strain would probably cause a re-fracture of the bone.

"Claimant has been rated too low, and we recommend a re-rating at total to June 6, 1866, and third grade thereafter."

Note attached to certificate of medical examination of January 7, 1889:

"The members of the board who examined claimant January 7, 1889, did not agree as to the extent of the disability, and for that reason now unite in the request that claimant be given another examination to determine all the disabling effects of the

gunshot wound, as we now feel satisfied that third-grade rating should be allowed, for the arm is practically disabled for the performance of any manual labor.

"J. E. CARPENTER, M. D.
"W. M. GOODLOVE.
"F. J. WOODMAN.

"APRIL 24, 1889."

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gunshot wound and resulting total disability of left arm $\frac{8}{8}$ to June 6, 1866, third grade to August 4, 1886, and $36 per month thereafter.

"GOODLOVE.
"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*

"APRIL 26, 1889.

"L. R. JOHNSON,
"*Medical Examiner.*"

EXHIBIT 405 (June, 1889).

48-hour.]

[Cert. No. 164948. Edward C. Parkinson, Co. B, 44 N. Y. Infantry.]

Discharged June 28, 1865.
Disability—Hernia left side, injury right ankle, and gunshot wound right thigh.
Pensioned February 21, 1880, $8 from June 29, 1865, and $10 from March 3, 1873.
Re-issue June 23, 1880, to allow new disability, gunshot wound right thigh, at $14 from March 3, 1873.
Increase rejected November 16, 1885.
Increase rejected August 23, 1886.

Without an application for re-rating or increase so far as appears in the papers the case appears to have been taken up, and a slip which is found attached to the face brief, apparently in the handwriting of T. D. Yeager, prepared, purporting to give the history of the case in the following words:

"Now pensioned at $14 per month for hernia of left side, injury of right ankle, and gunshot wound of right thigh, applies for re-rating. The medical examinations show that a ball entered the right thigh in the large part of the glutius medius, and passing obliquely down and inward, penetrated in its course tensor vagina femoris, partly severing the tendonous part of rectus just above where the sartorius crosses it. The ball grazed the femur, weakening the muscles wounded and causing a painful twitching of those muscles when fatigued by long-continued walking. There is also a rupture of the left inguinal ring, very large, and as shown by the examination made in 1880, totally disabling him for manual labor. There is also an injury to the right ankle-joint and external malleolus. The hernia is on the left side and includes a part of the omentum. The external ring admits easily three fingers, pillars are relaxed, loose, and not resisting. The internal ring is about 1 inch in diameter from above downwards and forwards, three-fourths of an inch vertically; margins are tense and resisting. A truss is worn so tightly that it causes frequent erasion of the integument. The intestine is easily returned, as is the omentum, but the latter is not perfectly retained; it rolls out after reduction and seems to be partially adherent at upper part of canal. Pain is caused by pressure upon this and upon the integument.

"The claimant furnished the testimony of four reliable physicians living in his neighborhood, who give a full description of his physical condition. It appears from their testimony that the rupture causes him to throw his weight principally upon his right leg, which, having been injured as described above, causes it to give out and pain him. They are of the opinion that this will eventually result in curvature of the spine, as the history of the case shows progressive disability. Dr. Leonhard says that he seems to be suffering from incipient spinal curvature now, which, by the multitude of symptoms it brings into being, seems to seriously affect his nerve equipoise. All these physicians unite in the opinion that he is totally disabled for manual labor by reason of these disabilities. I am fully convinced from the evidence on file that the pensioner's disabilities have been equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, and a reissue will be made allowing third grade from June 6, 1866.

"Dated June 3, 1889.
"(48-hour case.)

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

Indorsed across face of slip: "Allow at third grade from June 6, 1866, and second grade from May 24, 1880.

"JAS. TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

In accordance with the above order, the board of review "approved for re-rating, June 3, 1889, as per slip of honorable Commissioner. No claim for increase on file." Likewise on the same day (June 3, 1889) the medical branch "approve for hernia of left side, injury to right ankle, and gunshot wound of right thigh, third grade, from June 6, 1866, to May 24, 1880, and second grade thereafter."

WM. S. BELL, *Medical Examiner.*
GOODLOVE and J. E. CARPENTER,
Acting Medical Referee.

Reissue in accordance with above June 4, 1889, $8 from June 29, 1865; $15 from June 6, 1866; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from May 24, 1880; $30 from March 3, 1883.

A medical examiner, under date of January 26, 1880, reports:

"An injury to right ankle, which with the ankle is enlarged and requires enlargement of boot, etc., with frequent lameness and swelling of the same (ankle). No evidence of fracture. Also from strain produced a direct inguinal hernia of left side, for which he now wears a truss, and requires a strong spring with hard and large pad to protect against protrusion; also wears an abdominal supporter. Hernia opening nearly or quite an inch in diameter, requiring firm support. Disability is more or less permanent. Rate $\frac{3}{4}$ total for hernia, $\frac{1}{4}$ for injury to anklo.

On May 24, 1880, another medical examiner reported:

"The wound of thigh, caused by a rifle ball entering the glutius medius in its belly or large part, and passing obliquely and inward, penetrating in its course tensor vagina femoris, partially severing the tendonous part of rectus, just above where the sartorius crosses it. The ball in course grazing the femur, weakening the muscles wounded, and causing a painful twitching of those muscles when fatigued by long-continued walking. I find the rupture of left inguinal ring very large and totally disabling him for manual labor. Injury to right ankle joint and external malleous equal to one-fourth disability for manual labor."

Rate: $4 for gunshot wound, $8 for hernia, $2 for injury to ankle; total, $14 per month.

On June 16, 1886, another board of surgeons reported as follows:

"We find injury of right ankle was probably a severe twist or sprain. Ankle is not enlarged; is not tender. There is no evidence of injury to the bone. Cicatrix on anterior aspect of thigh about middle—this is the point of entrance—not retracted, or dragging, or adherent. Cicatrix of exit, outer aspect of thigh junction of upper with middle third. The scar of exit is not adherent but somewhat dragging. The hernia is upon the left side and includes a part of omentum. The external ring admits easily three fingers; pillars all relaxed, loose, and not resisting. Internal ring is about one inch in diameter from above downwards and forwards, three-fourths of an inch vertically; margins are tense and resisting."

Rate: $6, hernia; $2, gunshot wound. No rating for injury to ankle.

It will be observed that, so far as appears from the papers in the case, the question of re-rating and increase was taken up and considered on June 3, 1889, without an application having been filed therefor, and also that it was made a *forty-eight hour case*, adjudicated on the same day, and the certificate issued on the following day.

It will also be observed that on November 16, 1885, and August 23, 1886, an application for increase was rejected, for the reason that it did not appear that there had been an increase of disability such as would entitle the pensioner to a higher rate of pension than he was then receiving ($14 per month).

There have been four medical examinations, all by different examining surgeons.

	Rate per month.
First, January 26, 1880	$8.00
Second, May 24, 1880	14.00
Third, October 7, 1885	14.00
Fourth, June 16, 1886	8.00

If these medical examinations mean anything, they do not indicate an increased and progressive disability, such as would entitle the pensioner to an increase of rating; on the contrary, one of the disabilities (injury to ankle) appears to have entirely disappeared, and the indications are not conclusive that the others have progressed in degree since the pension was increased to $14 per month in 1880. Nor is it apparent from any of the medical examinations that the pensioner has at any time been entitled to the grade rating allowed in the re-issue of June 4, 1889.

This was made a 48-hour case by the Commissioner's order; why, does not appear. There seems to be no reason for expediting the claim to the detriment, perhaps, of other worthy claimants.

EXHIBIT 406 (June, 48 hour).

In the case of Robert Wilkie Martin, private Company H, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, the original application was filed on the 9th of August, 1865. The appl cant alleged disability from fracture of the skull from gunshot wound received in battle on the 7th of May, 1864. The claim was established, showing that the wound was received as alleged. On August 29, 1865, a certificate was issued granting pension at $4 per month from November 5, 1864, the date of discharge, in accordance with the degree of disability set forth in the certificate of discharge. The name of the pensioner was dropped from March 4, 1867, in consequence of his failure to claim the pension. In February, 1879, he filed an application for restoration of the pension. Under this application he was examined on the 12th of March, 1879, by a board of examining surgeons at Philadelphia, Pa., who rated his disability as total, entitling him to $8 per month from the date of the examination. The board stated that for the period prior to this examination the name of the pensioner should be restored at the former rate ($4 per month).

Upon April 21, 1879, a certificate was issued restoring the name of the pensioner to the roll and granting $4 per month from March 4, 1867, the date from which it was dropped, and $6 per month from March 12, 1879, the date of the certificate of the board at Philadelphia.

The pensioner took no further action in his claim until May 26, 1889, when he wrote a letter to the Commissioner of Pensions, asking for "a form to be used in making application for re-rating."

On the 6th of June, 1889, a certificate was issued granting pension at $8 per month from November 6, 1864; $15 per month from June 6, 1866; $18 per month from June 4, 1872, and $24 per month from March 3, 1883.

The action re-rating this pension and increasing the same was in violatien of section 4698½ of the Revised Statutes and of numerous decisions of the Department upon the subject.

There is no evidence in the case to show that the pensioner was disabled to an extent at all proportionate to the rates allowed.

[Certificate No. 48736. Robert Wilkio Martin, private Co. H, 6th Pa. Cav. Vols.]

Discharged November 5th, 1864.

Disability, gunshot wound of head. Original application filed August 8, 1865.

Pensioned August 29, 1865, at $4 from November 5, 1864. Dropped, from March 4, 1867; unclaimed.

Renewed April 21, 1879, from March 4, 1867, at $4 per month; from March 12, 1869, at $6 per month.

The pensioner by ietter of May 26, 1889, asks for form to be used in making application for re-rating.

"MAY 28, 1889.

"Papers to my desk.

"GEORGE B. SQUIRES."

Note attached to face brief:

"Mr. COMMISSIONER: I have examined the papers in this claim and am fully satisfied that manifest injustice was done in original adjudication. Claimant should be re-rated at $\frac{8}{18}$ to June 6, 1866, and then 3d grade.

"J. E. CARPENTER, M. D.,
"*Medical Referee.*

"May 29, 1889.

"Approved.

"JAMES TANNER,
"*Commissioner.*"

Certificate issued June 6, 1889, to allow $8 per month from November 6, 1864; $15 per month from June 6, 1866; $18 per month from June 4, 1872; $24 per month from March 3, 1883.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

Certificate of disability for discharge, dated November 5, 1864, says: "Gunshot fracture of skull. Disability one-half."

Board of examining surgeons at Philadelphia, Pa., March 12, 1879, says:

"Has suffered compound fracture of skull. Has a deep scar in middle of top of head from gunshot wound. Scar is 2½ inches long in line of interparietal suture and admits thumb. Alleges severe weather neuralgia and vertigo. This is not constant, he says. To-day his V — $\frac{12}{20}$, March 13. Has unusual whiteness of disk of right eye

and vision only $\frac{2}{8}$ difference, out of proportion to condition of disk. Reads best with $\frac{1}{36}$ glasses, when vision is $\frac{1}{4}$. No doubt suffers dullness of vision as alleged when pain in head comes on. Rated at total from date, and should be restored to roll at former rate."

No subsequent examination.

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gunshot wound of head $\frac{8}{18}$ from date of discharge to June 6, 1866, third grade thereafter."

"GOODLOVE,
"J. E. C.,
"*Acting Medical Referee.*

"June 4, 1889.

"Approved for gunshot wound of head. Reissue to re-rate in accordance with the slip of the Commissioner attached to the brief face, and also to change name. Deduct all payments made."

"June 3, 1889.

"ANDERSON,
"*Legal Reviewer.*"

Certificate issued to Wilkie Martin.

EXHIBIT 407 (June, 1889).

48 hour.]

[Cert. No. 40779. George J. Bond. Co. A, 74th N. Y. Vol. Infty.]

Discharged July 2, 1864.

Disability; amputation of left arm at shoulder joint.

Pensioned April 10, 1865, $8 from July 2, 1864.

Increased September 14, 1866, to $15 from June 6, 1866; to $18 from June 4, 1872; to $24 from June 4, 1874; to $30 from March 3, 1883.

Increased May 9, 1885, to $37.50 from March 3, 1885.

Increased August 2, 1886, to $45 from August 4, 1886.

On May 31, 1889, the pensioner filed an application for a re-rating claiming that the rate of $37.50 should be made to commence from March 3, 1879.

On June 4, 1889, the case was made special by George B. Squires, private secretary, as appears from slip attached to brief face.

On the 10th of June, 1889, Commissioner Tanner made the following ruling:

"the act of March 3, 1879, provides 'That all pensioners now on the pension-rolls, or who may hereafter be placed thereon, for amputation of either leg at the hip joint, shall receive a pension at the rate of $37.50 per month from the date of the approval of this act.' The House Committee on Pensions in 1885 used this language in their report to the House: 'Your committee are clearly of the opinion that the pensioner who has lost his arm at the shoulder joint is equally helpless and equally unfitted to earn his support by manual labor with the man who has lost his leg at the hip joint. It is manifest injustice to make a distinction between the two, and your committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill.'

"In accordance with that report this bill was finally passed, viz: 'That all soldiers and sailors of the United States who have had an arm taken off at the shoulder joint, caused by injuries received in the service of their country, while in the line of duty, and who are now receiving pension, shall have their pensions increased to the same amount that the law now gives to soldiers and sailors who have lost a leg at the hip joint; and this act shall apply to all who shall hereafter be placed on the pension-roll. Approved March 3, 1885.'

"The committee, upon whose report this act passed, said: 'It is manifest injustice to make a distinction between the two cases with loss of leg at hip joint and those who had lost an arm at the shoulder joint, and where the act recites that their pensions shall be *increased to the same amount*, it seems to me that the intention is shown to place both classes on the same footing and give them the same amount. In view of the fact that those who lost a leg at the hip joint drew $37.50 from March 3, 1879, and this act placing those who lost an arm at the shoulder joint on the same footing was not passed till March 3, 1885, it is evident that they can not receive the same amount unless the rate of $37.50 begins at the same time, viz, March 3, 1879.

"I am therefore of the opinion that the act of March 3, 1885, should be so construed, and that this applicant should be paid in accordance with such construction.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

In accordance with the above ruling a re-issue was made on the 11th day of June, 1889, for the purpose of re-rating and fixing the date of commencement of the rate of $37.50 at March 3, 1879.

It appears also that on the same day, June 11, 1889, Commissioner Tanner made the following ruling, as appears from slip attached to face brief:

"The ruling of June 10, 1889, in the above-designated case is hereby revoked. Let a re-issue be made to allow the rates heretofore allowed by law, giving the pensioner the usual notice.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

In compliance with above suspension of payment was ordered, with a view to reduction, on the same day, and at this date, August 9, 1889, the re-issue has not been made.

EXHIBIT 407½ (June, 1889).

48 hour.]

[Cert. No. 79852. James Edgar Engle. Sergt. Co. I, 97th Pa. Vol. Inf't'y.]

Discharged June 30, 1866.
Disability, amputation left arm at shoulder joint.
Pensioned April 8, 1867; $15 from June 30, 1866.
Increased to $18 from June 4, 1872.
Increased to $24 from June 4, 1874.
Increased to $30 from March 3, 1883.
Increase rejected October 16, 1885.
Increased January 31, 1889, to $37.50 from March 3, 1885, and to $45 from August 4, 1886.
Re-issue June 13, 1889, to correct rate, $37.50 from March 3, 1879; $45 from August 4, 1886.

The above re-rating of $37.50 from March 3, 1879, was done by order of Commissioner Tanner on June 13, 1889, under his ruling in the case of G. J. Bond, No. 40779, wherein he construes the act of March 3, 1879, providing a rate of $37.50 for those who have lost a leg at hip joint, and the act of March 3, 1885, providing the same rate for the loss of an arm at shoulder joint, as having placed both classes on the same footing, and therefore both were entitled *to same amount.* And therefore those who are pensioned at $37.50 for loss of arm at shoulder joint, under the act of March 3, 1885, are entitled to have such pension commence March 3, 1879.

On June 11, 1889, the Commissioner revoked his ruling in the case of Geo. J. Bond, No. 40779, and such revocation was made applicable to this case, as appears on slip attached to face brief as follows:

"Have a re-issue made in this case to allow the rates heretofore allowed by law. I have revoked my ruling in the case of Geo. J. Bond, certificate No. 40779, which was the basis for action in this case.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*

"JULY 11, 1889."

In compliance with above, on the same day (July 11, 1889), suspension and reduction of rates was ordered "so as to allow the rates heretofore allowed by law in lieu of office action of June 13, 1889, from March 3, 1879. Reduction after usual sixty days' notice."

EXHIBIT 408 (June, 1889).

48-hour.]

[Cert. 81560. Josephus Perry, Co. F, 125 N. Y. Inf't'y.]

Discharged May 27, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right thigh.
Pensioned November 13, 1868, at $8 from May 27, 1865.
Increased May 4, 1887, to $10 from March 16, 1887.
Re-issue June 10, 1889, to correct rate: $8 from May 28, 1865, $17 from March 3, 1873, $24 from March 16, 1887.

The above re-rating was made by order of the Commissioner under date of June 5, 1889. The legal and medical branches of the Bureau approved June 8, 1889, for re-rating as directed by the Commissioner, and the certificate of re-issue was issued June 10, 1889.

The pensioner filed an application for increase December 29, 1886, on account of increased disability, whereupon he was examined by a board of surgeons on March 16, 1887, who rated him at $\frac{9}{18}$, as stated below, and his pension was increased to $10 per month from that date.

An examining surgeon, under date of May 6, 1867, reports as follows:

"This man has an extensive cicatrix 6 inches in diameter, the result of gunshot wound of right thigh middle third, inner aspect, great destruction of soft parts, and which wholly unfits him for manual labor. Disability probably permanent."

On Oct. 14, 1873, a board of surgeons report about same condition and rate at $8 per month.

Another board of surgeons, under date of September 6, 1875, and September 7, 1877, rate at $8 also.

On March 16, 1887, the same board of surgeons give a more minute description of the disability and report as follows:

"Ball entered on anterio-internal aspect about 8 inches above internal condyle, passed inward and upward, from which situation it was removed in contact with the bone. There is a large depressed adherent cicatrix which measures 4 inches transverse and 3½ inches in its longitudinal diameter. There is no action of sartoris muscle; there is also extreme tenderness over sciatic nerves at the notch. There is a slight roughness of the femur at seat of wound. Motion of the limb is fairly well preserved. There is slight contraction of the knee-joint, but it can be extended by voluntary effort. Rate for this disability $\frac{9}{18}$."

This case for re-rating and increase appears to have been called up by a letter addressed to the Hon. Comr. James Tanner, from Syracuse, N. Y., dated May 26, 1889, of which the following is a copy:

"DEAR SIR: The heart of the old soldier grows warm with thankfulness for the changes you have inaugurated in the management of the Pension Department, and once again we feel that it was no discredit to serve in the Union Army. For these reasons I believe the claim of Josephus Perry, late Company F, One hundred and twenty-fifth New York Infantry, No. 81560, for an increase of pension, will meet with more consideration than it did when presented to your predecessor. The inclosed photograph gives some idea of the nature of his wound, and for which he now receives, I believe, a pension of $10 per month—surely a small sum for such an uncomfortable reminder of patriotic service.

"Wishing you God speed in your good work, I am sincerely yours in F. C. and L.,

"JOHN S. KENYON."

The order of the Commissioner directing a re-rating and increase as above appears in a slip attached to the face brief, and also it appears to be in the hand-writing of *T. D. Yeager*, dated June 5, 1889, and signed *James Tanner, Com'r*, in these words:

"This man is pensioned, for gunshot wound of right thigh, at $8 per month from May 27, 1865, and $10 from March 16, 1887. A medical examination, made in 1867 shows as follows: This man has an extensive cicatrix six inches in diameter, the result of gunshot wound of right thigh, middle third, inner aspect. Great destruction of soft parts, and which wholly unfits him for manual labor; disability probably permanent. Subsequent examinations show no improvement in his condition. The medical examination in 1873 shows that gangrene destroyed the muscular tissues, and has left a tender cicatrix and lameness. I am convinced that the rating heretofore given in this case is entirely inadequate, and I therefore direct that a re-issue be made, allowing a rating of $17 from March 3, 1873, and third grade from March 16, 1887."

No reason is assigned why the case should have been expedited.

The action of re-rating appears to have been taken upon an application for increase, filed in 1886, and called up by the letter above quoted, and the rate granted was far in excess of that recommended by the medical examiners.

EXHIBIT 409 (June, 1889).

48-hour.]

[Cert. No. 162375. Morris Walker. Co. A, 84 Pa. Inf't'y.]

Discharged October 23, 1864.
Disability, cicatrices of back, result of typhoid fever.
Pensioned September 10, 1879, $2 from October 24, 1864.

Increased August 3, 1880, $6 from July 8, 1880.
Increased January 29, 1885, $8 from December 24, 1884.
Increase rejected July 26, 1887.

The claimant, through his attorney, H. L. Mann, of this city, in a communication stated, June 3, 1889, that he is a "Johnstown sufferer," having lost his wife in the flood, and requests that his claim for re-rating may be adjudicated speedily. *Case marked special.*

Board of Review indorsed on brief *June* 12, 1889: "Re-rating not approved unless manifest injustice was done in fixing former rating."

Medical Division approved June 13, 1889, for cicatrices of back, disease of legs and back, results of typhoid fever, rate $\frac{8}{18}$ from discharge to March 3, 1873; $\frac{12}{18}$ to May 29, 1889, and $\frac{16}{18}$ thereafter.

Reissue to correct rate June 14, 1889: $8 from October 24, 1864, $12 from March 3, 1873, $16 from May 29, 1889.

An examining surgeon, July 5, 1878, reported:

"This applicant had typhoid fever in 1862. While convalescing an abscess formed in sacial region, just above the coccyx. This abscess discharged several months and has left cavities, in the form of cicatrices, about the size of a silver dollar and about one-half inch in depth, on the sides of the spinal column. He alleges he suffers with numbness and partial paralysis of left leg, and consequently unable to perform a full day's manual labor.

"Degree of disability, $\frac{1}{4}$."

Another examining surgeon, November 28, 1878, on about the same description, *rates also at* $\frac{1}{4}$.

Another examining surgeon, July 8, 1880, says:

"His feet and limbs pain him; the sciatic nerve was evidently injured. He says he is getting worse every year; that he did not get enough in the first place. I think, from the destruction of the parts that has taken place, that he is correct. *Rate,* $8 *per month.*"

Board of surgeons, December 24, 1884, giving about the same description, *rate at* $8 *per month.*

Same board, May 4, 1887, *rate at* $8 *per month.*

Same board, May 29, 1889, reported:

"There is a cicatrix on buttock, on each side of the coccygeal bone, each $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; both are adherent and sore on pressure. The cicatrices are depressed at least $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch and are abnormally red. The right leg, at thigh, above knee, calf, ankle, and instep are $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch larger than the left. He is sore on pressure along the spinal column and along the course of the sciatic nerve. There is abnormal dullness with moist crepitant rales over both lungs. His chest is partially covered with an exuitous rash. He is sore on pressure along the spinal column and along the course of the sciatic nerve; liver, spleen, and abdomen normal.

"Rates $\frac{12}{18}$ cicatrices of back, and $\frac{4}{18}$ dis. of lower extremities."

EXHIBIT 410 (June, 1889).

48-hour.]

[Cert. No. 80907. James O. Churchill, 1st Lieut. Co. A, 11th Ill. Infty.]

Discharged September 15, 1866.
Disability, gunshot wound left thigh and right hip.
Pensioned May 2, 1867; $17 from September 15, 1866.

Pensioner filed an application for increase of pension July 21, 1888, "on account of increased rates allowed by law since granting of the original certificate; also on account of increase of disability by reason of exposure on the field in snow for a space of twenty-two hours."

There appears to have been no action taken upon this application for increase until May 27, 1889, when Dr. J. E. Carpenter states on a slip attached to the face brief of the above date as follows:

"Mr. COMMISSIONER:

"This claimant should have third grade from June 4, 1872, from wounds of left thigh and right hip.

"J. E. CARPENTER, *M. D.*"

This slip bears the approval of James Tanner, Commissioner, upon its face brief, and it appears to have been immediately forwarded to the board of review; and on June 4, 1889, appears the following indorsement by the legal reviewer: "Approved for gunshot wound of left thigh and right hip, and re-rating at third grade from June 4, 1872. See slip of the honorable Commissioner attached to face brief."

Also on same day it is approved by the medical branch of the office as follows:

"Approved for gunshot wound of left thigh and right hip; third grade from June 4, 1872. See slip of honorable Commissioner Tanner."

"WM. GRINSTED, *Medical Examiner.*
"J. E. C., *Acting Medical Referee.*"

In accordance with above action the pension was increased to $18 from June 4, 1872, and to $24 from May 3, 1883.

A medical examiner reports the condition of claimant on December 8, 1866, as follows: "Gunshot wound of left thigh, fracturing femur in middle third; also gunshot wound of right lower extremity; ball entered right hip posteriorly, passing apparently through the joint, dislocating head of femur and producing transverse fracture of upper third; the bone is irregularly united. The dislocation is backward into the sciatic notch and is irreducible; the limb is shortened three-quarters of an inch. Rate, total."

The same surgeon, on an examination made October 24, 1871, makes the same report as to the condition of claimant, and rates his disability as *total* and *permanent.*

A board of surgeons under date of September 5, 1883, reported as follows:

"Ball entered at hip-joint above trochanter major; remains there somewhere. There has been fracture of upper third right thigh by this shot; deformity in bone can be felt, and shortening of one-half inch. There is lameness and pain more or less all the time. Rate, $\frac{1}{1}\frac{5}{7}$.

"Ball entered left thigh upper third, passed obliquely downward and forward, emerged in front at middle; chipped femur; is soundly healed; a depressed cicatrix. Rate, $\frac{2}{1}\frac{}{7}$."

No other medical examination has been made.

Re-rating far exceeds rate given by medical examiners.

EXHIBIT 411 (June, 1889).

48-hour.]

[Certificate No. 130205. Jesse L. Talman, Co. H, 5th Ind. Cavalry.]

Discharged September 15, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right heel.
Application for pension rejected April 7, 1870.
Reopened and admitted June 16, 1874, at $5 from September 16, 1865.
Increased May 23, 1876, to $8, from April 27, 1876.
Increase rejected November 6, 1875.
Increase rejected April 29, 1886.
Increased December 30, 1886, to $12 from November 17, 1886.

Application for increase filed July 13, 1886, for same disability and also disease of heart and kidneys.

Increase on account of disease of heart and kidneys rejected August 13, 1887, "on the ground that it is shown as a fact that no disability from disease of heart and kidneys has existed in pensionable degree since date of filing claim."

Increase on account of gunshot wound of right heel allowed August 13, 1887, to $24 from June 1, 1887.

On February 11, 1888, the pensioner, through his attorney, William Fitch & Co., this city, filed an application for an increase and re-rating. No action appears to have been taken until June 11, 1889, when on that day, as is indicated on slip attached to face brief, the Commissioner directed immediate action, as follows:

"CHIEF WESTERN DIVISION:

"This claimant is now here and desires action in his claim for re-rating. Will you please have case briefed at once and submitted?

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

The handwriting of this slip is not recognized.

The case was submitted to the Board of Review on the same day (June 11, 1889) and received their indorsement as follows:

"Re-rating not approved in this case unless manifest injustice was done in fixing former rating." The medical branch of the office approved under date of June 13, 1889, "for gunshot wound of right heel, and resulting total disability of right foot, and rate at $\frac{8}{1}\frac{}{8}$ from discharge to March 3, 1873, and $\frac{1}{1}\frac{2}{8}$ to November 17, 1886, and $30 per month thereafter."

"J. A. RAYMOND
"*Medical Examiner.*
"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*"

A re-issue was then had on June 15, 1889, to correct rate: $8 from September 16, 1865, date of discharge; $12 from March 3, 1873, $30 from November 17, 1886.

On February 19, 1869, an examining surgeon reported as follows: "Wound on inside of heel, ball passing through os calcis destroying said bone, which place is partially supplied by cartilage, impairing locomotion very much. Disability not permanent; rate total."

March 11, 1870, another examining surgeon reported: "This is a wound of heel; ball entered on inside 2 inches from ball of heel and passed out on back part of heel, fracturing os calcis; there is no disability of any kind, good motion of foot, and can walk as well as he ever could, and a stout man. Not incapacitated from manual labor." No rating.

September 2, 1874, another examining surgeon, after describing wound as above, says: "The cicatrix, especially on the inner side of the foot, is quite tender. There is no anchylosis. The tendo-Achilles is somewhat contracted, and he is quite lame, rendered so by the contraction and tenderness of the cicatrix. Rate ¾—$6 per month.

Same examining surgeon, April 27, 1876, rates at $10 *per month.*

Another examining surgeon, September 14, 1877, and October 11, 1879, rates at $8 *per month.*

Board of surgeons, under date of March 7, 1886, reported as follows: "That the effectiveness of the leg is permanently impaired can not be questioned, but the present rating ($8 per month) is already *very* liberal. Rate $8 per month."

Another board of surgeons, November 17, 1886, rate at $12 per month.

Same board, June 1, 1887, *rate at* $30 *per month.*

Another board of surgeons, November 7, 1888, found "three ulcers over external malleolus, sizes, repectively, 50, 25, 10 cent piece, now ulcerating and discharging. Same character of ulcer, size of 50-cent piece, over internal malleolus, both of which are three or four lines in depth, phagedenic, and inclined to burrow. Anchylosis of ankle joint fixed foot in normal relation to leg. Œdema of foot, with no power to move the toes in any manner, or ankle joint either; right leg one inch shorter than left; can not walk unsupported; uses crutches; contraction of tendons in knee joint enough to prevent placing the foot down flat; can not bear any weight on his right leg; says the œdema of right foot is continuous. Rate, gunshot wound and results, $30 per month."

NOTE.—Notice dates of re-rating as compared with rates fixed by examining surgeons on corresponding dates.

Re-rating arbitrary. Not sustained by previous medical examinations.

EXHIBIT 412 (June, 1889).

48-hour.]

[Cert. No. 164771. Harrison H. Mason, Co. H, 130th N. Y. Vol. Dragoons, discharged June 30, 1865.]

Disability, pistol-shot wound left ankle. Pensioned February 17, 1880, $8 from July 1, 1865, and $18 from August 15, 1879.

Suspended May 23, 1881, for special investigation to determine whether present disability is not due mainly to a railroad injury sustained since discharge.

Re-issue August 11, 1881, to reduce rate to $4 from March 4, 1881.

Application for increase filed June 22, 1887. Increase allowed to $16 from September 7, 1887.

Mrs. H. H. Mason, wife of pensioner, wrote to the Commissioner under date of May 5, 1889, that her husband was unable to do any work, that they were poor, and asks that his claim for re-issue, apparently for increase, may be adjudicated promptly.

In reply the Commissioner informs her on May 13, 1889, that her husband's claim for re-rating has been taken up for further consideration, the result of which will be promptly made known to the pensioner.

As appears on slip on face of brief George B. Squires, on May 28, 1889, refers the case to the medical referee, as follows:

"The medical referee will give an opinion in this case at once, as the pensioner desires to leave town early this afternoon, as to why he is not entitled to a re-rating on the facts as presented in the case.

"GEO. B. SQUIRES,
"*Private Secretary.*"

The same day (May 28, 1889) the case is reported to the Commissioner as follows:

"Mr. COMMISSIONER:

"I have examined the papers in this case, and am of the opinion that claimant is entitled to $\frac{16}{18}$ from date of reduction.

"J. E. CARPENTER, *M. D.*,
"*Medical Referee.*

"Approved.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

On May 31, 1889, the legal reviewer "approves for wound left ankle, re-issue to correct rate and rank. Note, slip approved by the Commissioner, attached to this face brief."

The same day (May 31, 1889) the Medical Division approves for "pistol-shot wound of left ankle $\frac{1}{1}\frac{6}{8}$ from date of reduction."

Re-issue June 1, 1889, to correct rate of reduction, $16, to commence March 4, 1881.

This is an increase of from $4 to $16 from March 4, 1881, to September 7, 1887.

Board of surgeons, Washington, D. C., on August 15, 1879, reported as follows: "Gunshot wound, ball entering just behind internal malleolus of left leg, and he says lodged in the foot, and does not know that it has ever been removed. There is now an open ulcer where he says ball entered, and another in point of external malleolus, ankle joint swollen and anchylosed, interferes considerably with locomotion, foot somewhat discolored, has some motion of the toes." Rate, $8 per month.

Another board of surgeons, September 7, 1887, reported an increase disability, and that it was more than equivalent to loss of the foot. Rate, total, third grade.

FORTY-EIGHT HOUR CASES IN JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, COMMISSIONER BLACK.

EXHIBIT 413 (January, 1889).

48 hour.]

[Cert. No. 164584. Watson H. Cook, sergt. and 1st lieut., Co. A, 21 Wis. Inf't'y.]

Discharged June 8, 1865.
Disability, injury to spine; injury to left shoulder.
Pensioned February 3, 1880; $2 from June 9, 1865.
Increased November 22, 1881, to $6 from September 12, 1881.
Re-issue February 23, 1887, to allow additional disability--injury to left shoulder. $4 from June 9, 1865, both disabilities; $8 from September 12, 1881, both disabilities.
Re-issue to correct rank and rate, March 16, 1888, first lieutenant, $6.25 from June 9, 1865; $10.25 from September 12, 1881.
Application for increase and re-rating filed Dec. 19, 1888.
Re-issue January 8, 1889, to correct rate: $11 from June 9, 1865; $15 from September 12, 1881; $17 from February 4, 1885.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

May 1, 1878, $2; December 17, 1879, $2; September 12, 1881, $8; September 12, 1882 $6 (injury to spine), $2 (injury to shoulder); February 4, 1885, $6 (injury to spine) $6 (injury to shoulder); December 21, 1888, $6, spine, $\frac{3}{4}$ rank, shoulder.
No reason why this should have been made a forty-eight hour case.

EXHIBIT 414 (February, 1889).

48 hour.]

[Cert. No. 75816. John D. Anderson, Co. H, 32 Me. Vols.].

Discharged July 31, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound and resulting total disability of the arm.
Pensioned March 13, 1869, $8 from July 31, 1865.
Increased to $15 from June 6, 1866.
Reduced on biennial examination to $8 from March 4, 1869.
Re-issue to correct reduction, May 19, 1885, as follows: $15 from March 4, 1869; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883.
Increased to $36 per month, act August 4, 1886.
Re-issue February 28, 1889, to correct rate as follows: $8 from August 1, 1865; $20 from June 6, 1866; $24 from June 4, 1872; $30 from March 3, 1883; $36 from August 4, 1886.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

August 10, 1866, $8; September 23, 1867, $15; September 7, 1869, $8; December 7, 1870, $18; September 10, 1873, $18; September 18, 1875, $18; October 13, 1886, $30.
Judging from the descriptions given in the several medical examinations, and also the rates fixed thereby as shown above, there are great doubts as to whether this pensioner is entitled to the re-rating given.

It is shown conclusively that for several years the arm was useless for practical purposes; in other words, that he was "totally and permanently disabled in the same," but it is not so clear that he should be granted a re-rating such as is provided for those who are unable to perform any manual labor.

This is recorded as a *forty-eight hour case* and has been treated as such, but no reason is given for such action, nor does it appear from the history of the case that it should have been so regarded.

EXHIBIT 415 (February, 1889).

48 hour.]

[Certificate No. 91906. Walter R. Robbins, 1st lieut. Co. G, N. J. Cavalry.]

Discharged August 4, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right shoulder and saber wound of head.
Pensioned January 18, 1869, $10 from August 4, 1865, for gunshot wound right shoulder.
Increase rejected November 10, 1879.
Re-issue February 15, 1889, to allow additional disability, saber wound of head, $15 from August 5, 1865, both disabilities.
Adjudication proper and regular, except there is no reason why it should have been made a *forty eight hour case.*

EXHIBIT 416 (February, 1889.)

48 hour.]

[Cert. No. 76754. Robert Purcell, Co. K, 14 N. Y. Heavy Artillery.

Discharged August 27, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right cheek.
Pensioned January 24, 1867, $4 from August 27, 1865.
Increase rejected February 4, 1880.
Increased August 17, 1882, to $8 from July 5, 1882.
Increased July 27, 1888, to $12 from March 4, 1888.
Rerated February 11, 1889, to correct rate, $8 from August 27, 1865, $12 from March 14, 1888. Attorney, P. J. Lockwood, city.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 17, 1873, $4; September 6, 1875, $4; September 14, 1877, $4; January 3, 1880, $8; July 5, 1882, $8; March 14, 1888, $8 wound, $8 deformity.
The above action of re-rating seems to have been based principally upon the great deformity which is shown to exist, and which it is claimed was not considered when it was originally adjudicated. In this view the pensioner is clearly entitled to the re-rating granted.
There is no reason apparent why it should have been made a *forty-eight hour case.*

EXHIBIT 417 (February, 1889).

48 hour.]

[Cert. No. 125946. Daniel Rooney, Co. "K," 6 N. Y. Infty.]

Discharged October 16, 1873.
Disability, loss of both hands.
Pensioned December 9, 1873, at $31.25 from October 17, 1873.
Increased to $50 from June 4, 1874.
Increased to $72 from June 17, 1878.
Increased to $100 from February 12, 1889, pursuant to act of that date.
Forty-eight hour case.

EXHIBIT 418 (February, 1889).

48 hour.]

[Cert. No. 51018. Geo. S. Hosmer, Co. "K," 157 N. Y. Vol. Infty.]

Discharged August 23, 1864; disease of heart.
Pensioned October 10, 1865, at $8 from August 23, 1864.
Reduced to $6 from June 4, 1874.
Increased March 21, 1874, to $14 from February 4, 1874.
Dropped May 3, 1877, disease not incurred in the service, it appearing upon a special examination that pensioner, before his enlistment, was addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants, and his disability was supposed to be due to that fact.
Commissioner Black, January 9, 1889, ordered as follows:
"The action of dropping was erroneous. The disease of chest arose in the service. The Bureau *might* reject application for increase because of bad habits. Restore to roll.

"J. C. B., *Com.*

"JANUARY 9, 1889."

Restored to rolls at $14 from May 4, 1877.
Increased same date to $17 from January 23, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

June 16, 1865, $8; September 6, 1869, $8; December 8, 1869, $8; August 11, 1870, $8; September 18, 1871, $6; September 8, 1873, $8; February 4, 1874, $15; May 6, 1874, $15; January 23, 1889, $18.
No reason why it should have been made a 48-hour case.

EXHIBIT 421 (January, 1889).

[Certificate 418234. Joseph J. Bartlett, brigadier-general, U. S. Volunteers.]

Discharged January 15, 1866.
Disability, rheumatism and resulting disease of heart.
Declaration filed May 17, 1888, in which it is alleged that in the service and line of duty in the Mine River campaign, Virginia, in the fall of 1863, he "contracted rheumatism."
Records of War Department show that while lieutenant-colonel of the 27th New York Volunteers, in December, 1861, he was treated for an attack of bilious fever.
Dr. Daniel E. Kissam, of Brooklyn, N. Y., states, January 18, 1864, that "he has carefully examined Brigadier-General Bartlett, and finds he is suffering from ulcers upon the gluteal region, caused by use of sulphur baths for rheumatism."
Dr. George Burr, Binghamton, N. Y., February 2, 1865, states that "he is suffering from rheumatism of a malarial origin, contracted in the field."
Other certificates of like character are copied from the files of the Adjutant-General's Office, showing that General Bartlett was treated for malarial fever and rheumatism while in the service in 1863 and 1864.
Charles McMillan, M. D., also testifies that General Bartlett was under his care and treatment in the spring of 1866, in the city of New York, for rheumatism of the chest.
Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., brother of the claimant, testifies that his brother, General Bartlett, came to his house in Brooklyn, N. Y., during his military service, and while there was under treatment for a severe attack of rheumatism.
Charles A. Wells, late lieutenant-colonel First New York Volunteer Cavalry, testifies that he was intimately acquainted with the claimant prior to his enlistment, and personally knows that at that time he was a sound and able-bodied man, free from rheumatism; that shortly after his discharge he had attacks of rheumatism; saw him almost daily during the years 1883 and 1884, and knows that he had severe attacks of rheumatism frequently. Also testifies to his having an attack of rheumatism in July, 1886.
The above comprises the evidence filed in support of the claim.
The claimant was examined by an office board of surgeons, composed of Drs. Barton, Laws, and Goodlove, July 25, 1888, who reported as follows:
"General appearance good; we find no crepitation in any joint; no swelling or enlargement of joints; no atrophy of muscles or tendons; no limitation of motion. Size and position of heart normal, a faint murmur heard at base; no œdema of feet

or ankles at this examination; no tenderness on pressure over lumbar muscles. Urine examined with following result: Color, pale-amber; odor, not peculiar; reaction, acrid; specific gravity, 1.014; light flocculent deposit on standing; test by heat and N. A. shows 2 per cent. albumen, confirmed by the cold test; no sugar; microscope reveals mucus-epithelium and a number of granular and hyaline casts. We are unable to say whether the murmur heard in heart is the result of rheumatism or of disease of kidneys. Rate: Disease of heart, ¼; disease of kidneys, ½."

This report is signed by Drs. Barton and Laws.

Dr. Goodlove made a minority report as follows: "Claimant's general physical appearance good; chest well formed; no enlargement of joints (bony structure); the ankles are swollen noticeably above and below malleoli; there is slight crepitation in both shoulder joints; claimant complains of neuralgia pains in body and limbs at times, especially when there is a change in the weather. This I can not doubt, as the claimant is honest and truthful; the condition of heart and kidneys, as shown in majority report, is in accord with my diagnosis, except that I believe the disease of heart to be the direct result of muscular rheumatism instead of a possible result of "Bright's disease." The limited amount of albumen found may be due to acute inflammatory condition of the kidneys, so, too, the hyaline casts found may be a result of acute inflammation, in fact the casts may be found in health. There is not sufficient disease of kidneys to warrant the assumption that the disease of heart is from a possible result of disease of kidneys. With care and proper treatment I believe kidney trouble will disappear. Rate: Muscular rheumatism and resulting disease of heart, ½; disease of kidneys, ¼." Signed by William M. Goodlove, M. D.

Following the above medical examination the board of review approved, January 5, 1889, for "Rheumatism. Disease of heart found on examination, referred to medical referee for consideration as a result." And Dr. Barton, assistant and acting medical referee, approved for "Rheumatism and resulting disease of heart, and rate at ½, January 5, 1889."

On January 10, 1889, this rating appears to have been set aside by order of Commissioner Black and rate fixed at "total, $30."

A certificate was issued January 10, 1889, at $30 per month from May 17, 1888, date of filing application.

Arbitrary ruling.

EXHIBIT 422 (March, 1889, case).

[140216. Wm. H. Powell, Bellville, Ill., col., 2d West Virginia Cavalry.]

Gunshot wound right shoulder and chest.
Pensioned August 3, 1876, at $7.50 from July 3, 1875.
Arrears July 31, 1879, at $7.50 from January 6, 1865. Dis.
Application for re-rating filed March 23, 1889. (No attorney.)
Re-rated March 25, 1889, at $30 from January 6, 1865. Dis.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

St. Louis board, November 3, 1875, ¼, gunshot wound right shoulder. St. Louis board, October 24, 1877, ¼, gunshot wound right shoulder. The board say in examination of November 3, *supra:* "The ball entered in right side of spinal column opposite third dorsal vertebra, and entered the chest beneath right scapula, causing, he alleges, hemorrhage from the lungs at the time, and for some time after. There is now slight pain and soreness in chest with occasional cough, but no lesion of lungs appreciable by auscultation or percussion; also pain in right arm and impaired power in same."

Certificate of October 24, 1877, says (substantially same description), "Result, constant and increasing pain in right arm, occasional cough, and at times dyspnæa and rheumatism."

Medical referee, in slip of March 23, 1889, gives opinion that rating is inadequate, and should be total. This slip is indorsed by the Commissioner (Black), "approved," and on that the re-issue and re-rating are made without further medical examination, the last having been in 1877, twelve years previously.

Same board in examination of October 1877, say: "Ball entered right side of chest from behind near posterior superior angle of right scapula, passed downward and inward; remains in the lung. Result, constant and increasing pain in right arm, occasional cough, and at times dyspnæa and rheumatism."

The action in Medical Division on face of brief is by medical referee alone. The indorsement being:

"Approved for gunshot wound right shoulder and chest, total from discharge.

"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*"

"JUNE 25, 1889."

This is a case of re-rating on mere difference of opinion ten years after previous adjudication, not even a medical examination ordered to ascertain present condition. Claimant had rested from 1879 to 1889 without even asking increase, thus indicating prima facie that he regarded himself as in receipt of all the pension to which he was entitled.

EXHIBIT 423 (January, 1889, case).

[1731. Philip H. Barton, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. S. *Shamrock*.]

Chronic dysentery and resulting disease of stomach, heart, and rectum.

Pensioned November 30, 1872, at $10 from October 10, 1865 (discharged) for chronic dysentery.

Increased March 21, 1885, to $20 from November 19, 1884, for chronic dysentery.

Application for re-rating filed January 15, 1889. No attorney.

Re-rated January 31, 1889, at $24 from November 19, 1884, and $30 from January 21, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

No record of disability in service.

Examining surgeon, Champaign, Ill., July 22, 1872, ¾, chronic dysentery; examining surgeon, Champaign, Ill., September 17, 1873, ½, chronic dysentery; examining surgeon, Champaign, Ill., October 16, 1875, ½, chronic diarrhea; examining surgeon, Homer, Ill., September 15, 1877, ½, chronic diarrhea; examining board, Danville, Ill., November 19, 1884, total, chronic diarrhea.

This board report the following objective symptoms: "His appearance not unhealthy; he is inclined to corpulency; his eyes clear; his skin clear, pale, and moist; his abdomen swollen by adipose accumulation; his tongue pale, flabby, and anæmic, with light brown coat. Examination of the rectum by speculum shows spasm of sphincter ani, intense inflammation of the rectum, with a muco-purulent secretion and several internal hemorrhoids. A recent deposit of fæcal matter shows the discharge unhealthy in character, contains undigested food, and is of a mortar-like consistency, brown in color, and containing masses resembling date-stones. Applicant undoubtedly has severe chronic diarrhea. Auscultation shows roughness in breathing, indicative of a tendency to bronchial catarrh. The lungs otherwise normal. The heart's action weakened and slightly roughened, but otherwise normal. The iver, spleen, kidneys, and bladder apparently healthy."

Examination January 21, 1889, by Pension Office board, consisting of Drs. Goodlove, Grinsted, Woodman, and Carpenter, find the following objective conditions: "General physical appearance good; tendency to obesity; tongue coated; abdomen very prominent, walls tense; tenderness over entire colon, especially marked over transverse; liver is enlarged and sensitive. Percussion over epigastrium causes slight nausea. Rectum is irritable; no pile tumors. Introduction of speculum causes severe pain and is followed by a discharge of thin fæces containing mucous, rendering a view of rectal walls impossible.

"Applicant claims he passes his food undigested, and this we know to be true, having examined his stools several times. He is unquestionably suffering with chronic dysentery, and indigestion as result. Heart's action is rapid and irritable. No valvular lesion; and his condition is more than probably due to disability for which pensioned. From the condition found on this examination and our knowledge of the claimant we believe he is incapacitated for the performance of any manual labor by reason of chronic dysentery."

On the above the board rates applicant at second grade for chronic dysentery.

A comparison of the several medical examinations from 1872 to 1889 shows the following somewhat peculiar condition as to weight of applicant:

At examination of 1872 his weight is given as 130 pounds; at examination of 1873 his weight is given as 135 pounds; at examination of 1875 his weight is given as 150 pounds; at examination of 1877 his weight is given as 145 pounds; at examination of 1884 his weight is given as 182 pounds; at examination of 1889 his weight is given as 189 pounds.

From the above it appears that notwithstanding the long continued dysentery or diarrhea which has so greatly increased, the weight of the pensioner has at the same time increased 50 pounds, or a little over 28 per cent.

Action not warranted on theory of manifest error or injustice, and apparently not on any other theory compatible with the rules of evidence.

EXHIBIT 424 (March, 1889).

48-hour.]

[Cert. No. 128295. Chas. T. Marsh. Co. K, 92 Ill. Infty.]

Discharged June 21, 1865.
Disability, Eczema of buttocks and groin.
Pensioned March 7, 1874, $8 from November 21, 1873.
Increased April 27, 1876, to $18 from February 29, 1876.
Arrears granted June 11, 1879, as follows: $4 from June 22, 1865; $6 from June 22, 1868; $8 from June 22, 1871.

On December 8, 1888, pensioner filed a claim for increase. No definite action appears to have been taken on claim for increase until it was called up by F. R. Marsh, brother of pensioner and United States marshal northern district Illinois, on February 23, 1889, in a communication to General Black, requesting action before he retired from office.

The case was then approved by the board of review for alleged disability: "Re-rating not approved unless manifest injustice was done in former rating."

Also approved February 23, 1889, by medical division, and rated $\frac{8}{18}$ to February 29, 1876, third grade to March 3, 1883, and then at $24 per month. Temple, medical examiner; John Campbell, medical referee.

Re-issue March 7, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, as follows: $8 from June 22, 1865; $18 from February 29, 1876; $24 from March 3, 1883.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

February 18, 1874, $8; February 29, 1876, $24; December 28, 1888, $24.

The increase of pension, as appears in the above re-issue, to $18 from February 29, 1876, and to $24 from March 3, 1883, appears to be in accord with the rate fixed by the medical examiners. The re-rating from $4 to $8 per month, however, is not justified by the evidence in the case at the time of original adjudication; neither is it in harmony with the former practice and rulings of the Department.

There appears no reason that this should have been made a 48-*hour case*.

EXHIBIT 425. (February, 1889).

48-hour.]

[Cert. No. 90990. George McPherson, Co. B, 1st Mo. Vol. Cavalry.]

Discharged May 1, 1863.
Disability, gunshot wound second finger right hand and tibia of right leg.
Pensioned May 15, 1868, $8 from May 1, 1863.
Reduced to $6 from June 4, 1877.

On a request contained in a letter from W. H. Blodgett, St. Louis, Mo., to General Black, dated January 26, 1889, which letter was "considered as an application for increase by direction of the Commissioner, the pensioner was ordered before a medical board at St. Louis, Mo., for examination. This board of surgeons reported February 13, 1889, rating at $\frac{4}{18}$ for wound of finger and total for wound of right leg.

By order of General Black, Commissioner, it was made a 48-*hour case* on February 26, 1888. It received the approval of the board of review the same day (February 26, 1888), and on the following day the medical division rated at $16 from February 13, 1889, date of medical examination.

Pension was accordingly increased to $16 per month from February 13, 1889.

There appears no justification whatever in making this a 48-*hour case*.

Immediate action was not urged by the claimant; there is no evidence that he was in destitute circumstances, and certainly there was not a great degree of disability. Injustice is thus done to other deserving claimants whose claims have been pending much longer and who are shown to be in great destitution and much more disabled.

EXHIBIT 426. January, 1889.

48-hour.]

[Cert. No. 54693. James W. Brown, Co. A, 13 Ohio Infty.]

Discharged May 18, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of head and resulting partial paralysis of right side.
Pensioned January 3, 1866, $6 from May 18, 1865.

Application for increase rejected June 16, 1883.
Increased May 10, 1888, to $24 from January 4, 1888.
Re-issue to correct rate January 9, 1889, by direction of Commissioner Black, as follows: $24 from June 11, 1883; $50 from January 4, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

On June 11, 1883, rates at $12; on January 4, 1888, rates at second grade.
Before re-issue, Dr. Campbell, medical referee, visited the pensioner, who resides in this city, and makes the following statement:

"Hon. COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS:

"I have just visited Jas. W. Brown, by your direction, and found him in bed, unable to sit up longer than while eating. He is unable to go down stairs at this time, even with assistance, and his wife reported to me, as I think truthfully, that this morning she could not get him across the room. In my judgment he is not likely to be materially better, although he may yet be able to be helped out again occasionally. He talked sensibly, and I could detect no particular signs of mental aberration. The disabilities are sufficiently well described otherwise. The partial paralysis is no doubt due to wound and presence of ball in head, and the mental faculties certainly are liable to fail, and even now may be weakened.

"January 8, 1889.

"JOHN CAMPBELL,
Medical Referee."

This slip, which is attached to face brief, is indorsed as follows:
"This case is approved for re-rating at $24 from June 11, 1883, and $50 from January 4, 1888.

"JOHN C. BLACK, *Commissioner.*

"JANUARY 8, 1889."

It will be observed that this re-rating and increase commences at corresponding dates of medical examinations, which rate, respectively, at $12 and $24 per month, but the Commissioner by his personal indorsement doubles the rate. It may be said, however, that the evidence and medical examinations for several years past indicate a great degree of disability, and in January, 1889, according to the statement of the medical referee, on personal examination, he was then in a helpless condition.

He was already drawing a pension of $24 per month, and as there appears no evidence of great destitution, there is no good reason why this case should have taken precedence over many other more deserving cases.

There is no order found with the papers making this a 48-*hour case*, but it is so recorded and has been so treated.

EXHIBIT 427 (March, 1889).

48-hour restoration.]

[Cert. Fo. 79102. Samuel H. M. Byers, 1st lieut., Co. "I," 5th Iowa Cav.

Discharged March 19, 1865.
Disability, nervous disease and resulting indigestion.
Pensioned at $17 from March 19, 1865.
Dropped March 4, 1869, disability having ceased.
Claim for restoration filed October 1, 1885, alleging disease of stomach, indigestion, nervous prostration.

Declaration filed November 8, 1886, alleges disease of throat, loss of voice, disease of spine, brain, throat paralysis, constipation and piles, results of chronic diarrhea.

On March 3, 1889, board of review approved "for nervous disease (restore from March 4, 1869), Ruling 97, to other diseases not the result of nervous affection."

The medical division approved March 14, 1889, "for restoration and rate at seventeen-eighteenths. This rating based on the evidence." H. B. Trist, medical examiner; John Campbell, medical referee.

Action appears to be justified by the evidence and medical examinations, but no reason appears that this should have been made a 48-*hour case*.

EXHIBIT 428 (March, 1889).

48-hour.]

[Cert. No. 88137. Henry Kyle. Co. I, 183 Pa. Vols.]

Discharged August 2, 1865.
Disability: Loss of right index finger and head of metacarpal bone of same.
Pensioned December 27, 1867, $3 from August 2, 1865.
Increased January 3, 1887, to $4 from April 3, 1884, and $6 from November 17, 1886.
Application for re-rating filed January 28, 1888, through his attorney, William E. Hayward, this city.
On March 13, 1889, the medical referee made the following statement, as appears on slip attached to face of brief:

"Hon. COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS:

"This pensioner has been rated $3 from discharge, $4 from April 3, 1884, and $6 thereafter, for loss of index finger and part of metacarpal bone. In my judgment it should have been $4 per month from discharge to April 3, 1884, and $5 to November 17, 1886, and $6 thereafter.

"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*

"Approved.

"J. C.

"Approved.

"J. C. B.

"Forty-eight hour case.

"J. C."

On the same day (March 13, 1889) the board of review approved for disability alleged and "re-issue to correct rate in accordance with slip of medical referee hereto attached."
The medical division on the day following (March 14, 1889) approved for the same disability and rated as follows, $\frac{4}{18}$ from discharge to April 3, 1884, $\frac{5}{18}$ to November 17, 1886, and $6 thereafter.

W. GRINSTED,
Medical Examiner.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
Medical Referee.

Re-issue March 15, 1889, to correct rate, as follows: $4 from August 3, 1865, date of discharge; $5 from April 3, 1884; $6 from November 17, 1886.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 19, 1867, $4; gunshot-wound, hand, resulting in amputation of index finger.
November 17, 1886, $6; loss of index finger and loss of head of metacarpel bone.
The re-rating in this case may possibly be justified on the ground of error in former rating, in view of the fact that the medical examinations show the loss of the head of the metacarpal bone, which would justly entitle claimant to a higher rating than for the amputation of the finger alone.
There appears no evidence whatever to show why this case should have taken precedence over many other more deserving cases.
Should not have been made a 48-*hour case.*

[EXHIBIT 429 (March, 1889).

48-hour.]

[Cert. No. 170866. David Robinson. Co. D, 143 N. Y. Vol. Infty.

Discharged, July 20, 1865.
Disability, left scrotal hernia.
Pensioned June 30, 1880, at $8, from July 21, 1865.
Dropped March 4, 1883, on the ground that the disability existed before enlistment
Restored February 15, 1889, by order of the Commissioner, at $4 from March 4, 1883; at $8 from April 3, 1884.
Re-issue March 29, 1889, to correct rate of restoration, $8, from March 4, 1882.

Medical examinations: November 28, 1866, $8; February 9, 1871, $4; November 5, ——, $4, diarrhœa, $4, hernia.

The above re-rating was in compliance with personal directions of the Commissioner.

No reason apparent for making this a 48-*hour case.*

EXHIBIT 429½ (March).

48 hour.]

[Cert. 94003. Peter C. Bain. 2nd Lt. and Capt. D & I, 61 N. Y. Vols.]

Disability, gunshot wound of face, and sun-stroke.

Pensioned November 28, 1868, at $3\frac{3}{4}$ from Oct. 13, 1863, discharge for gunshot wound of face.

Increase rejected September 2, 1869; June 8, 1870; August 10, 1870; February 8, 1876.

Increase, May 17, 1880, to $5 from April 21, 1880.

Increase rejected June 19, 1885.

Sunstroke first alleged in first application for increase December 10, 1868.

Claimant was re-rated for gunshot wound at $8 from October 14, 1863, discharge. Increased at $12 from March 18, 1889.

On slip of medical referee, across face thereof, are the words, in blue pencil, unsigned, "48-hour case."

Claim was again adjudicated July 14, 1889, to correct rank and *include sunstroke*, as follows: $13 from October 14, 1863 (dis.); $8 from July 7, 1870; $12 from March 18, 1889.

Pension for sunstroke ending July 6, 1870.

Medical Examinations.—July 25, 1868, $\frac{3}{4}$ for sunstroke, 0 for wound. October 16, 1868, $\frac{1}{2}$ for sunstroke, $\frac{1}{4}$ for wound. January 12, 1869, $\frac{1}{2}$ for sunstroke, $\frac{1}{4}$ for wound. Board, July 6, 1870, 0 for sunstroke, $\frac{1}{4}$ for wound. Board, Albany, October 4, 1873, $\frac{1}{4}$ for wound; September 20, 1875, $\frac{1}{2}$ for wound; January 5, 1876, $\frac{1}{2}$ for wound; September 8, 1877, $\frac{1}{2}$ for wound. Board, Washington, April 21, 1880, 0 for sunstroke, $\frac{1}{3}$ for wound. Board, Albany, July 21, 1880, 0 for sunstroke, $\frac{1}{4}$ for wound. Board, Washington, June 29, 1882, 0 for sunstroke, $\frac{1}{4}$ for wound; May 15, 1883, 0 for sunstroke, $\frac{1}{4}$ for wound; March 18, 1889, $\frac{1}{1\,8}$ for wound.

EXHIBIT 431 (February).

48-hour.]

[Cert. 57736. Isaac N. Hawkins, capt., 73 Ohio Vols.]

Disability, gunshot wound of right arm.
Pensioned February 10, 1866, at $17, from May 15, 1865. Dis.
Increased to $18, from June 4, 1872; May 22, 1883, to $24, from March 3, 1883.
Increase rejected: March 22, 1886; April 30, 1886.
Increased by special act to $36, from July 6, 1886.
Increased by special act February 15, 1889, to $45, from January 30, 1889.

Adjudications all right under the law, but no reason appears why the last adjudication should have been under a 48-hour order. Such order does not appear among papers in case, but it is so noted on sheet in Certificate Division.

EMPLOYÉ CASES.

EXHIBIT 433.

Forty-eight-hour employés.]

In the case of Frank A. Butts, first lieutenant Company H, Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, certificate No. 204869, the pensioner in his application for increase and re-rating, made in April, 1889, stated that he believed that he was "entitled to at least a three-fourths rating from the date of discharge." It is not probable that he underestimated the degree of disability. In the action upon which the certificate of May 3, 1889, was issued he was given a higher rating than he asked for, and far

in excess of the degree of disability set forth in the examining surgeon's certificates made prior to April 29, 1889. The re-rating is not sustained by the evidence, and was contrary to decisions of the Department, which hold that ratings long since fixed should not be disturbed except upon proof that there was a mistake in the former action. No new evidence bearing upon the degree of disability from the date of discharge was filed in the claim for re-issue. The action was in violation of the spirit and intent of section 4698½ of the Revised Statutes, which directs that except in cases of permanent specific disabilities no increase of pension shall be allowed to commence prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate establishing the same, made under a pending claim for increase.

[Certificate No. 204860. Frank A. Butts, 1st lieutenant, Co. H, 47th N. Y. Vols.]

Original declaration filed December 26, 1879, in which disability from malarial disease is alleged.

Certificate issued March 13, 1882, granting pension for disability from malarial poisoning at the rate of $7.50 from August 31, 1865.

Certificate re-issued June 28, 1882, at the rate of $8.50 from August 31, 1865.

Certificate re-issued May 5, 1885, to allow increase to $12.75 per month from March 23, 1885.

Certificate re-issued May 3, 1889, allowing the rate of $17 per month from August 31, 1865, and $30 per month from April 27, 1889.

The medical certificates on file give the following ratings:

First. Applicant was first examined June 29, 1880, by the board of surgeons at Washington, D. C. (Drs. Stanton, Reyburn, and Tyler). Applicant stated to the board that he had had attacks of chills and fever occurring at least once a year, usually in May. The surgeons state that they found no evidence of disability other than applicant's statement and gave the opinion that he was not disabled.

Second. The second examination of the applicant was by the board of surgeons at New York city on the 12th of February, 1882. They reported that applicant stated to them that he "has had from one to two attacks of malarial fever each year since 1862, lasting from three days to three weeks." They stated that they found no results of malarial fever upon which to base a rating, and gave the opinion that he was not disabled.

Third. The third medical examination in the case was made by the board of surgeons at Washington, D. C., on the 12th of June, 1882. They reported: "There is evident enlargement of the spleen with tenderness on pressure; pain on percussion over the left kidney; tongue furred; says he has had several attacks of hemorrhage from the bowels; may result from malarial poisoning." They rate the disability at one-half ($8 per month).

Fourth. The fourth medical examination of Mr. Butts was made by the board of surgeons at Washington, D. C., on the 20th of March, 1885. They rated the disability from malarial poisoning at three-fourths.

Fifth. Mr. Butts was examined on the 29th of April, 1889, by a board of surgeons of the Pension Office, consisting of Drs. Goodlove, Brandt, and Carpenter, who recommended increase of pension to second grade, and a re-rating at total from discharge, for disability from malarial poisoning and resulting disease of the heart.

Attached to face of brief is the following note: "April 29, 1889. Make special, 48-hour case. James Tanner, Commissioner."

Also the following note:

APRIL 27, 1889.

[Frank A. Butts, 1st Lieut. Co. H, 47 N. Y. Vols. Cert. No. 204369.]

"Let the claimant in the above-entitled claim be examined by office board, and action taken in the claim at once on the disabilities alleged."

48-hour case.

JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*

ACTION OF THE LEGAL REVIEWER.

"Approved for malarial poisoning. Claim for re-rating not approved in this case unless manifest injustice was done in fixing the former rating."

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for malarial poisoning and resulting disease of heart $\frac{17}{18}$ from discharge to April 27, 1889, and second grade thereafter."

GOODLOVE.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
Medical Referee.
ORMSBY GRAY, *M. E.*

MAY 2, 1889.

EXHIBIT 434 (48-hour employé).

In the case of William P. Davis, major Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, certificate No. 126969, the original certificate set forth that the pension was granted on account of deafness of the right ear only, but said certificate was issued to cover all the disability on account of which the application was made, and all the disability under which the applicant was found upon medical examination to be suffering from. The rate of pension originally allowed, which was the rate for one-fourth disability ($6.25 per month), was in accordance with the evidence contained in the certificate of medical examination. The allowance made was proportional to what was allowed in cases of disability of the same degree under the practice which then prevailed. The pensioner did not file an application for increase of pension until the 10th of April, 1884. The re-rating of the pension for the period from discharge to April 3, 1884, allowed by the several certificates, dated, respectively, December 13, 1887, May 2, 1889, and June 11, 1889, was in violation of section 4698½ of the Revised Statutes. The allowance for the whole period from discharge is greatly in excess of the rate to which the pensioner is entitled upon the evidence.

[Certificate No. 126969. William P. Davis, major 23d Indiana Volunteers.

Original application filed March 24, 1873, in which he alleged disability from loss of hearing of the right ear, from taking cold at St. Louis, Mo., in August, 1861.

Original certificate was issued March 24, 1873, granting pension at the rate of one-fourth, $6.25, from March 24, 1873, on account of deafness of right ear. Arrears allowed by certificate issued June 9, 1879, at the rate of $6.25 from August 2, 1864.

Certificate re-issued December 13, 1887, at $12.50 from August 2, 1864, and at $18.75 from November 15, 1887, for disease of right ear and resulting in total deafness of the same.

Certificate re-issued, May 2nd, 1889, at $15.62½ from August 2nd, 1864; at $18.75 from April 3rd, 1884; at $21.87½ from November 15, 1887, and at $22.50 from August 27th, 1888, for disease of right ear and resulting total deafness of same.

Certificate re-issued June 11th, 1889, at $18.75 from August 2nd, 1864; at $21.87½ from November 15, 1887, and at $25.50 from August 27th, 1888.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

The first medical examination in the case was made on the 21st of May, 1873, by Dr. W. A. Clapp, examining surgeon at New Albany, Indiana, who stated: "This applicant is quite deaf in the right ear; he can not hear the ticking of a watch unless it is held in contact with the ear. His deafness had its origin, in my opinion, in chronic external otitis and some impairment of the function of the auditory nerve. He suffers no acute pain. He is subject to otorrhea, and the lining membrane of the external ear is tumefied.

Dr. Clapp, in biennial certificates dated September 9, 1875, and September 5, 1877, gives precisely the same description of the disability and the same rating given in his certificate of May 21, 1873.

Mr. Davis was examined on the 14th of May, 1884, by the board of surgeons at Danville, Ill., who reported:

"Examination of the right ear reveals the existence of chronic otitis media of the right ear, with ulceration of the tympanum and necrosis of the mastoid. Applicant is totally deaf in the right ear; the left ear normal. * * * We rate him for total deafness of the right ear, one-fourth total."

There is no certificate in the case of a later date than May 14, 1884.

Application for increase and re-rating filed December 8, 1887. No subsequent application.

ACTION OF LEGAL DIVISION IN DECEMBER, 1889.

"Approved for increase and re-issue to change disability to disease of right ear and resulting deafness. Claim for re-rating referred to medical referee."

"A. H. DOAN,
"*Legal Reviewer.*

"December 12, 1889."

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION, DECEMBER, 1889.

"Approved for disease of right ear and resulting total deafness of same ½ to November 15, 1887, and ¼ after.

"JOHN CAMPBELL, *Medical Referee.*

"THOS. LANDERS,
"December 12, 1887."

Upon a letter of the pensioner dated May 16, 1889, to the Commissioner, appears the following indorsement: "Please have this case carefully examined with a view to re-rating if warranted. George B. Squires, Private Secretary. May 22, 1889."

Upon the face of brief upon which issue of May 27, 1889, was made is the following note:

"MAY 22, 1889.

"Hon. JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner:*

"In compliance with your request, I have carefully examined the evidence on file in this case from a medical standpoint. Claimant is shown to be entitled to the following re-rating from a medical stand-point, and if legally approved and returned to this desk will be allowed a re-rating as follows:

"For disease of right ear, $\frac{1}{2}$. For deafness of the same, total $\frac{1}{8}$, to April 3, 1884. Thereafter for disease of right ear, $\frac{1}{2}$; and deafness of the same, total $\frac{1}{4}$, to November 15, 1887. Thereafter for disease of right ear, $\frac{1}{2}$; and deafness of right ear (total) $\frac{8}{8}$, to August 27, 1888. Thereafter disease of right ear, $\frac{1}{2}$; and total deafness of right ear, $\frac{10}{30}$.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. M. GOODLOVE.

"Approved.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*

"24 May, 1889, 48-hour case."

ACTION OF LEGAL REVIEWER.

"Approved for disease of right ear and resulting total deafness of same. Approved for re-rating per direction of honorable Commissioner.

"J. L. PAINE, *Legal Reviewer.*

"MAY 25, 1889."

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for disease of right ear $\frac{1}{2}$, from discharge, and resulting total deafness of same $\frac{1}{8}$, to April 3, 1884; $\frac{1}{4}$ to November 15, 1887; $\frac{8}{8}$ to August 27, 1888, and $\frac{10}{30}$ thereafter.

"GOODLOVE.
"JOHN CAMPBELL, *Med. Ref.*

"J. A. LYDSTON, *Med. Ex.*
"MAY 25, 1889."

Upon a letter of pensioner to the Commissioner, dated June 5, 1889, appears the following indorsement: "Dr. Carpenter: Please give your opinion on this case. George B. Squires, Private Secretary."

COPY OF SLIP ATTACHED TO BRIEF.

"Mr. COMMISSIONER: I have read the appeal of Colonel Davis as to his rating for deafness of right ear and have to say that he is in error as to ratings allowed commissioned officers, as $\frac{1}{8}$ was the amount allowed for officers and soldiers up to April 3, 1884, for deafness of one ear. Colonel Davis, however, was pensioned at $\frac{1}{4}$ for deafness of right ear, and I do not see how we can refuse to give him that pension for the time he received it, though we have done so in our recent action in re-adjusting his pension, *i. e.*, we have pensioned him from discharge at $\frac{1}{8}$ for deafness and $\frac{1}{2}$ for disease of right ear, when he was formerly pensioned at $\frac{1}{4}$ for deafness alone.

"J. E. CARPENTER,
"*Acting Assistant Medical Referee.*

"JUNE 7, 1889."

"Approved. Let re-issue be made in accordance with the foregoing.

"JAMES TANNER.

"JUNE 7, 1889."

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for disease of right ear $\frac{1}{2}$ from discharge, and resulting total deafness of same, $\frac{1}{4}$ to November 15, 1887, $\frac{8}{8}$ to August 27, 1888, and $\frac{10}{30}$ thereafter.

"J. E. CARPENTER.
"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*

"JUNE 10, 1889."

EXHIBIT 435.

48-hour. E.]

In the case of James E. Smith, captain, Fourth New York Independent Battery, certificate No. 280316—

No additional evidence was filed after the certificate of December 2, 1887, was issued. No medical examination was had after July 30, 1884. No formal application for a re-rating was filed. There was not such evidence of a mistake as to have justified interference with the rates given in the original certificate. The action upon which the certificate of December 2, 1887, and the action upon which that of May 8, 1889, were based were contrary to the decisions of the Department, which hold that a rate of pension once fixed should not be disturbed except upon evidence of manifest error in the adjudication fixing such rate.

[Certificate No. 280316. James E. Smith, captain 4th New York Independent Battery].

Original application for pension was filed on the 28th of June, 1880. The applicant alleged disability from rheumatism contracted in May, 1862, in the Chickahominy Swamps, Va.

Certificate issued, November 8, 1884, at rate for three-fourths disability ($15) from April 26, 1863, and rate for total disability ($20) from January 30, 1884, deducting for the period of second service from June 27, 1863, to December 21, 1863, for disability from lumbago.

Certificate re-issued, December 2, 1887, to allow rate for total disability for the period during which the pensioner received under former certificates the rate for three-fourths disability.

Certificate re-issued May 8, 1889, to allow rate provided for inability to perform any manual labor, that is $24 per month from the 4th of June, 1872, and $30 per month from the 3rd of March, 1883. Name of disability changed from lumbago to rheumatism of spine.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Richard C. Moore, examining surgeon at Omaha, Nebr., in his certificate of August 23, 1882 (the first examination had), stated that he found no physical signs of rheumatism upon which to base a rating for pension. He gave the opinion that applicant was not disabled.

The next and last examination of the applicant was made July 30, 1884, by the board of surgeons at Omaha, Nebr. They reported that they did not find physical evidence of the existence of rheumatism. They rated the disability as total "on claimant's statements."

A number of witnesses testify that applicant has not been able to perform manual labor since his discharge.

Attached to face of brief is a note upon which is indorsed: "48-hour case. James Tanner, Commissioner. May 8, 1889."

EXHIBIT 436.

In the case of John L. Paine, sergeant Company K, Fiftieth New York Volunteers, Certificate No. 273786, the original application for pension was filed on the 24th of September, 1879. A certificate was issued on the 30th of June, 1884, to allow pension at the rate for one-fourth disability ($2 per month) from June 14, 1865, the date of discharge. The pension was increased to the rate for one-half disability ($4 per month) from November 25th, 1885, the date of a medical examination made under a claim for increase. The rate fixed in the original certificate, $2 per month, and also that in the certificate issued to grant increase to $4 per month, were in accordance with the degree of disability set forth in the examining surgeon's certificates. No objection was made by the pensioner to the rates allowed until the 22nd of May, 1889, when he filed a claim for re-rating. No additional evidence was filed in the claim for re-rating, and no medical examination was had thereunder. The applicant, during a portion of the time for which he was pensioned at $8 per month, made representation to life insurance companies that he was not suffering from disease and was, after a medical examination in each case, granted policies of insurance in said companies. The re-rating at $8 per month from the date of discharge, and at $12 per month from March 3, 1873, was not warranted by the evidence.

[Certificate No. 273786. John L. Paine, sergeant Co. K, Fiftieth New York Volunteers.]

Original application filed September 24, 1879. Original certificate was issued on the 30th of June, 1884, at the rate of $2 per month from June 14, 1865, for disability from rheumatism and functional disease of the heart.

Certificate re-issued January 27, 1886, to allow increase to $4 per month from November 25, 1885.

Certificate re-issued May 29, 1889, to allow $8 per month from June 14, 1865, $12 per month from March 3, 1873, and $17 per month from May 27, 1889.

CERTIFICATES OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The examining surgeon at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in his certificate dated June 22, 1881, rated applicant's disability from hypertrophy of heart, the probable result of rheumatism, at $\frac{3}{4}$.

The board at Auburn, N. Y., by whom the applicant was examined on the 6th of November, 1882, stated that they found no physical signs of rheumatism, and no evidence of organic change in the heart. They set forth in their certificate that if the statements of the applicant concerning his case are true he was entitled to $\frac{1}{2}$ rating.

The board of surgeons at Washington, D. C., in their certificate of April 5, 1883, state:

"There is no enlargement of the joints nor thickening of tissues or other external structural changes to indicate rheumatism; no evidence of cardiac lesion, and if he suffers from rheumatism, the history of the case must determine it."

The board of surgeons at Auburn, N. Y., in their certificate of August 7, 1883, state:

"We are unable to discover signs of rheumatism or its consequences or of disease of the heart sufficient to produce a ratable disability for manual labor."

A board of surgeons at the Pension Office (Drs. Hood, Gobrecht, and Grinstead), in their certificate of October 16, 1883, reported that they found functional disturbance of the heart but no organic disease. They rate the disability at $\frac{1}{4}$. They state that its connection with the service is doubtful.

The board of surgeons at Hillsborough, Pa., in their certificate of November 25, 1885, rated the disability, rheumatism and resulting functional disease of the heart, at $\frac{3}{4}$.

The board of surgeons at Washington, D. C., consisting of Drs. Reyburn, Balloch, and Graham, in their certificate of May 27, 1889, reported that in their opinion the pensioner was entitled to $\frac{7}{8}$ of the third grade for the disability from rheumatism and resulting disease of the heart.

In December, 1867, and July, 1868, Mr. Paine made application for life insurance in the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, and in his applications he represented that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, he was free from any disorder, infirmity, or weakness tending to impair his constitution or to shorten life. In his first application he stated that he had not been subject to rheumatism or palpitation of the heart. Copies of these applications are on file. In his application of July, 1868, he stated that he had "an attack of acute rheumatism recently." The certificate of Dr. George W. Davis, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., was presented to sustain these applications. Mr. Paine, in 1870, applied for life insurance in the National Life Insurance Co. of Syracuse, N. Y., and a policy was issued upon the certificate of examination of Dr. George W. Davis, of Seneca Falls. Mr. Paine also states that he had a small policy in the Empire Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, date of issue not given.

Dr. Elias Lester states in his affidavit of the 6th of August, 1883, before a special examiner, that he th nks he treated the applicant in 1865, but the first date of treatment shown by his books is June 23, 1868. Thinks that in 1865 he examined him and found mitral regurgitation. Affiant thinks that applicant since 1865 could not earn more than one-half wages, probably not more than one-third.

Dr. Rufus C. Denham states in his affidavit of the 6th of August, 1883, before a special examiner, that he had known claimant for twenty-three years; that in July, 1866, he prescribed for him for heart disease. From affiant's knowledge of the case he thinks that applicant has been about wholly disabled since his discharge.

James H. McDonald states in his affidavit of the 7th of August, 1883, before a special examiner, that he had known applicant for about twenty-five years. From 1879 to 1881 affiant was book-keeper in the establishment in which applicant worked. Applicant complained of rheumatism and heart trouble. He lost fully one-third of his time by reason of ill-health.

Attached to face of brief is the following:

"Dr. WOODMAN:

"Please examine this case with a view to re-rating if injustice has been done.

"GEORGE B. SQUIRES,
"*Private Secretary.*

"Forty-eight hour case. George B. Squires."

Also the following:

"Hon. JAMES TANNER,
"*Commissioner of Pensions:*

"SIR: Acting upon your instructions I have carefully reviewed all the evidence, including for special examination reports and papers, in the claim for re-rating of John L. Paine, sergeant, Co. K, 50th New York Engineers, and am of the opinion that great injustice has been done him in former ratings.

"The claimant is now on the rolls at $4 per month for rheumatism and resulting functional disease of the heart. The medical evidence from physicians whose professional standing and reputation are reported excellent, shows continuous treatment from discharge for rheumatism and organic disease of heart, while the lay evidence shows that he has constantly complained of these diseases. The first medical certificate, of June 22, 1881, shows rheumatism and hypertrophy of heart, with mitral regurgitation. This condition is borne out by the certificate of the New York Avenue (City) Board of May 27, 1889, and for which they rate him $17.

"In justice to the claimant, I recommend that he be re-rated at $8 from discharge to March 3, 1873, $12 to May 27, 1889, and $17 per month thereafter, for 'rheumatism and resulting disease of heart,' and that the claim be made a 48-hour one.

"Respectfully,

"FRANCIS J. WOODMAN,
"*Medical Examiner.*

"Approved:
"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

EXHIBIT 437 (Employé).

In the case of Joseph C. Squires, private, Company D, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, certificate No. 419356, there is not on file in the case evidence that the pensioner was entitled to the rate for total disability for the whole period since discharge. A medical certificate made in 1881 would not, in a case of disease, be evidence of the extent of disability in 1865. The witnesses, Eliza D. Crown, Jane Miller, and Richard J. Brown, whose testimony was presented by the applicant himself in December, 1888, state that he had been ½ disabled since 1865 or 1866.

[Certificate No. 419356. Joseph C. Squires, private, Company D, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers.]

Original declaration filed June 30, 1880, in which applicant alleged disability from malaria and catarrh. In a declaration filed on the 10th of February, 1885, Mr. Squires states that the disability for which he claims a pension arises from malarial poisoning and its results—catarrh and heart disease.

Original certificate was issued on the 19th of January, 1889, allowing pension at the rate of $4 per month from the 22nd of June, 1865, on account of disability from malarial poisoning.

Certificate re-issued June 16, 1889, granting pension at the rate of $8 per month from the 22nd of June, 1865, and at $16 per month from the 10th of February, 1885, for disability from malarial poisoning, naso-pharyngeal catarrh, and disease of the heart.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

There are two official certificates of medical examination on file. That made by the board of surgeons at Washington, D. C., dated November 30, 1881, set forth that said Squires was totally disabled by hypertrophy and valvular disease of the heart, and that he had no pensionable disability from catarrh. The surgeons stated that they found no evidence of malarial poisoning.

A board of surgeons at the Pension Office, in the certificate dated January 16, 1889, reported applicant's "general physical appearance fair. Skin clear; soft and elastic. Conjunctiva slightly tinged. Abdomen pendulous and distended; tympanitic resonance over ascending colon and in epigastrium, and tender over same region. Increased area of hepatic dullness extending fully three inches below margin of ribs; tenderness complained of in region of spleen, but no enlargement of this organ found. Area of cardiac dullness increased downward and to the left. Apex beat in 6th intercostal space one-half an inch without the nipple line. Action is weak and irregular and intermittent. No distinct murmur heard. We believe he suffers with irritable heart, which may be the result of malarial poisoning. Posterior and anterior nares inflamed, also the pharynx. No ulceration."

The board gave a rating of $\frac{4}{18}$ for malarial poisoning, $\frac{8}{18}$ for disease of the heart, and $\frac{4}{18}$ for catarrh.

In the case of Joseph C. Squires, private, Company D, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, the papers were referred to Dr. Carpenter, acting medical referee, by the following note:

"Dr. CARPENTER,
"*Acting Medical Referee:*

"Please give your opinion in this case, which was only partly adjudicated.

"GEO. B. SQUIRES."

Attached to the face of the brief is the following:

"JUNE 6, 1889.

"Hon. JAMES TANNER,
"*Commissioner of Pensions:*

"In compliance with your request for an opinion in the above claim, I have the honor to report that, after a careful examination of the papers on file, I am quite satisfied that from a medical standpoint the degree of disability by reason of disease of heart and catarrh has been shown in a pensionable degree and is medically established. (See evidence of William M. Palmer, p. 5 of brief, together with both medical certificates on file.)

"His prison life and exposure incident thereto, or the malarial poison for which he is pensioned, either was sufficient pathologically to establish cause; however, I am of the opinion that the disease of heart and catarrh was most probably due to the former, and if the disabilities are legally approved and the claim returned to this division a rating will be given.

"Respectfully,

"J. E. CARPENTER,
"*Acting Medical Referee.*

"Approved as recommended.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*

"June 6, 1889.
"Board of Review, June 8, 1889, 10 a. m."

EXHIBIT 438.

48-hour, employé.]

In the case of Alva H. Doan, private, Company E, Fifth Ohio Volunteers, certificate No. 44757, the pensioner was originally pensioned at the rate for three-fourths disability, $6 per month from December 20, 1864. The pension was increased March 3, 1882, to $10 per month, from February 8, 1882. His certificate was re-issued June 29, 1883, to allow the rate for total disability, $8 per month, from the date of discharge, December 21, 1864, and $10 per month from February 6, 1882.

On the 12th of June, 1889, his certificate was re-issued to allow the following rates: $8 per month from December 21, 1864; $15 per month from June 6, 1866; $18 per month from June 4, 1872; $24 per month from March 3, 1883; $30 per month from August 4, 1886.

The ratings allowed in the several adjudications of this claim prior to June, 1883, were in accord with the ratings given by the examining surgeons and boards of examining surgeons, who from time to time examined the pensioner. The certificate of June 29, 1883, increased the rate for the period from December 20, 1864, to February 8, 1882, from $6 to $8 per month. This could not be defended on the ground that the former adjudication was manifest error, much less could the re-rating allowed by the certificate issued on the 12th of June, 1889. The action re-rating the pension wasi in violation of the provision of section 4698½ of the Revised Statutes, and decisions of the Deparment on the subject.

[Certificate No. 44757.]

Alva H. Doan, private, Company E, Fifth Ohio Volunteers: was originally pensioned by certificate issued June 27, 1865, at the rate of $6 per month from December 20, 1864, on account of a gunshot wound of right arm.

Certificate was re-issued March 3, 1882, to increase the rate of pension to $10 per month from the 8th of February, 1882.

Certificate re-issued June 29, 1883, to allow $8 per month from December 21, 1864, and $10 per month from February 8, 1882.

Certificate re-issued June 12, 1889, to allow the following rates per month: $8 from December 21, 1864; $15 from June 6, 1866; $18 from June 4, 1872; $24 from March 3, 1883, and $30 from August 4, 1886, for disability from "gunshot wound of right arm and resulting neuralgia of arm and right side of head, and resulting total disability of right hand."

CERTIFICATES OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Edward Mead, examining surgeon at Cincinnati, Ohio, in his certificate of December 4, 1864, rated the disability at $\frac{8}{4}$.

Dr. W. W. Potter, general examining surgeon of the Pension Office, in his certificate dated at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 22, 1871, reported that "applicant received a gunshot wound of the right fore-arm, fracturing the olocranon process, causing complete anchylosis of right elbow-joint at nearly a right angle."*

Dr. Potter rated the disability at $\frac{8}{4}$.

In the certificates of biennial examination made by the board of surgeons at Cincinnati on the 17th of September, 1873, 4th of September, 1875, and November 19, 1878, the disability was rated at $\frac{8}{4}$.

The board of surgeons at Dayton, Ohio, in their certificate of February 8, 1882, rated the disability of the pensioner at $\frac{10}{18}$, entitling him to $10 per month. The board at Dayton, in their certificate of March 28, 1882, gave the same rating, $\frac{10}{18}$.

A board of surgeons of this city, consisting of Drs. Reyburn, Ballock, and Graham, in their certificate of June 3, 1889, rated the pensioner's disability in the hand as total for manual labor, entitling him to $30 per month.

Attached to face of brief is the following note:

"Will chiefs of Middle Division please issue an order for claimant's examination before the New York avenue board at once?"

"GEORGE B. SQUIRES,
"*Private Secretary.*

"MAY 3, 1889."

Also the following:

"CHIEF OF MIDDLE DIVISION:

"Will you have face brief attached to increase and re-issue certificate No. 44757 of Alva H. Doan, Company E, Fifth Ohio Volunteers, and have the same referred to Medical Division for early action? Certificate of examination was sent to Middle Division yesterday, June 5, 1889.

"GEORGE B. SQUIRES,
"*Private Secretary.*

"48-hour case.
"JUNE 12, 1889."

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gunshot wound of right arm and resulting neuralgia of arm, right side of head, and resulting total disability of right hand, eight-eighteenths from discharge to June 6, 1866, third grade to August 4, 1886, and $30 thereafter.

"GOODLOVE.
"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*

"F. S. WOODMAN.
"JUNE 12, 1889."

EXHIBIT 439 (employé).

In the case of Joseph Dickenson, captain and lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general U. S. Volunteers, certificate No. 117155, the original application for pension was filed on the 21st of July, 1871. Applicant alleged disability from a gunshot wound of left arm received July 3, 1863, at the battle of Gettysburgh, Pa., also a wound with buckshot and ball at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 30, 1862. It appears that the last-named wound was in left side of breast. It was received while the officer held the rank of captain. The wound of the arm was received while he was serving as lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general. The certificate issued on the 19th of April, 1888, was issued on account of both the causes of disability on account of which pension was claimed. The highest rate to which the pensioner was adjudged to be entitled by the surgeons who examined him was allowed by that certificate. The re-ratings granted by the certificates issued on the 15th of Septem-

ber, 1888, and June 3, 1889, are not sustained by the evidence and the action allowing the same is in conflict with the decisions of the Department upon the subject.

[Certificate No. 117185. Joseph Dickinson, captain, lieutenant-colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Volunteers.]

Original declaration filed on the 21st of July, 1871, alleging disability from gunshot wound of left arm, received July 3, 1863, in the battle of Gettysburgh, Pa.; also from a wound with buck and ball at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 30, 1862. In January, 1872, he waived his claim for the last-mentioned wound.

Certificate issued June 10, 1872, allowing pension at the rate of $22 per month from July 21, 1871, on account of gunshot wound of left arm. Arrears allowed in July, 1879, at the rate of $22 per month from January 27, 1864, to July 21, 1871.

Certificate re-issued February 13, 1886, to allow rate of $22.50 instead of $22 from discharge.

Certificate re-issued April 19, 1888, at $25 per month from January 27, 1864, and at $27.50 from November 7, 1887, on account of gunshot wound of left forearm and buckshot wound of left breast.

Re-issued September 15, 1888, at $27.50 per month from January 27, 1864, and at $30 per month from November 7, 1887, on account of gunshot wound of left forearm and buckshot wound of left breast affecting the heart.

Re-issued June 3, 1889, at the rate of $30 per month from January 27, 1864. Disability the same as in the certificate last issued.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

The applicant was first examined on the 4th of October, 1871, by the board of surgeons at New York City. They rated the disability from wound of left forearm at three-fourths, and that from buckshot wound of the infraclavicular region of left side at one-eighth.

The surgeons who made out the biennial certificates of 1873, 1875, and 1877, gave the opinion that for the disability from wound of left forearm entitled the pensioner to $22 per month.

A board of surgeons of the Pension Office, consisting of Drs. Brandt, Goodlove, and Coe, examined the pensioner on the 7th of November, 1887, and reported: "A missile passed through the forearm between the bones, about the junction of the middle with the lower third, leaving on inner aspect of forearm a scar the size of a silver ha f dollar, puckered and adherent to the fascia beneath. Scar opposite, size of a nickel, smooth and adherent. Muscles of forearm are slightly atrophied. Hand feels abnormally cold. There is very slight, if any, limitation of the motion, but he probably suffers with neuralgic pains in arm, as alleged, with some loss of power. Over upper part of left chest we find three small, almost imperceptible scars. On auscultation there is slight roughness of vesicular murmur over upper lobe of left lung; otherwise lungs are normal. * * * Heart's action is rapid and irregular; no valvular lesion discovered. He may suffer pain in the heart, as claimed, but we are unable to trace it to the wound of chest." They rated the disability from gunshot wound of the left arm at three-fourths. They gave no rating for wound of chest. They rated disability from irritable heart at one-fourth.

EXHIBIT 440 (Employé).

In the case of William B. Pratt, first lieutenant and adjutant, Thirty-first Missouri Volunteers, certificate No. 269829, the rate of pension allowed on the original certificate was as high as the evidence would justify. His disability not being a permanent specific one, his claim comes within the provision of section 4698½, prohibiting the allowance of increase prior to the date of an examining surgeon's certificate establishing the same made under a pending claim for increase. As one board of surgeons who examined the applicant before the issue of the original expressed the opinion that there was no disability from the wound, the view that the rate allowed (one-fourth) was error could not well be maintained.

[Cert. No. 267829. William B. Pratt, 1st lieutenant and adjutant, 31st Mo. Vols.]

Discharged September 6, 1865.
Original declaration filed December 1, 1883.
Disability, gunshot wound of right hand.
Pensioned June 7, 1884, at $4.25 per month from December 1, 1883.

Application for increase and re-rating filed May 10, 1889.
Certificate issued May 27, 1889, to allow $9 per month from December 1, 1883, and $13 per month from May 10, 1889.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

The applicant was examined on the 7th of January, 1884, by a board of surgeons at Washington, D. C. (Reyburn, Stanton, and Tyler), who reported that they found a "small linear cicatrix on the side of the proximal phalanx of the third finger next to the middle finger of the right hand, no perceptible impairment of motion, and very little if any loss of strength, and in our opinion there is no pensionable disability from this cause."

Applicant was examined on the 21st of April, 1884, by a board of surgeons of the Pension Office, consisting of Drs. Baxter, Graham, Grinstead, and Gobrecht, who reported: "Applicant claims that he was wounded in the right hand. We find a linear scar about three-fourths of an inch long, situated on the inside and running crosswise of the first phalanx of the ring finger of the right hand. The superficial common flexor of the fingers was cut. He can bring the finger to the palm, but can not flex the second phalanx. Says that the finger was broken.

"We now find it atrophied and shorter than the corresponding finger by one-fourth of an inch. Says that the hand is weakened, and it is manifest that the grasp is not as good as it ought to be. There is no doubt but that the effects of the wound would be felt if he had to follow manual labor for a living.

"We find the disability as above described to entitle him to one-fourth rating."

The pensioner was examined on the 10th of May, 1889, by Drs. Hood and Stanton, of a board at Washington, D. C. (Dr. Rosse absent), who reported as follows:

"A linear scar in the fold between the right and the middle, extending from about the middle of the proximal phalanx of ring finger to metacarpo-phalangeal articulation, marks the site of the injury. The proximal phalanx of that finger was fractured and recovered with deformity. Tendons of the deep-seated flexor were involved, so that it is impossible for him to close them nearly firmly into the palm. Atrophy of muscles of ring and little finger, evident loss of power in the hand.

"He is, in our opinion, entitled to a three-fourths rating for the disability caused by gunshot wound of right hand."

ACTION OF LEGAL REVIEWER.

"Approved for gunshot wound of right hand. Re-rating not approved unless manifest injustice has been done in former ratings.

"May 18, 1889.

"FORD, *Legal Reviewer.*
"LATHROP, *Re-reviewer.*

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gunshot wound of right hand $\frac{9}{18}$ from date of filing claim to May 10, 1889, $\frac{13}{18}$ thereafter."

J. E. C.
JOHN CAMPBELL.

Woodman.
May 18, 1889.
No order making case special on file.

EXHIBIT 441 (employé).

48-hour.]

In the case of Silas Colgrove, colonel Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, certificate No. 60860, if the pensioner believed that the reduction of his pension from March 4, 1869, was not proper, he had a remedy in the filing of an application for increase. He did not avail himself of this remedy until the 3d of June, 1889. Under his application of that date he should have been examined by a medical board, and if entitled to a total rating the pension at that rate should have commenced from the date of the medical examination. The decision of this Department is that a rate long since fixed upon the certificate of an examining surgeon should not be disturbed, except upon the production of evidence that a mistake was made in fixing the rate.

Silas Colgrove, colonel Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, was pensioned by certificate issued March 31, 1866, at the rate of $30 per month from December 30, 1864.

His pension was reduced to three-fourths ($22.50), from the 4th of March, 1869. The papers do not show that he made any protest against this reduction, or that he filed any declaration for increase or re-rating until the 3d of June, 1889. Upon his application of that date, his pension was increased to total ($30) per month from March 4, 1869, the date at which it was reduced. This action was taken without requiring the pensioner to be examined by a medical board, and without the production of any new evidence.

Attached to face of brief is the following note: "Chief of Western Division, June 4, 1889. Send papers. Geo. B. Squires. 48-hour case."

This note also is attached to face of brief:

"This officer was pensioned at $30 per month (being the total rating of his rank) from December 30, 1864, for shell wound of right arm. At some time prior to 1873 his rate was reduced, on a biennial examination, to ¾, or $22.50 per month. The evidence and the medical examinations show that a solid shot passed between the right arm and side, producing compound fracture of the elbow joint, resulting in sloughing of the tissues and partial anchylosis of elbow joint. The forearm can not be fully pronated and is slightly numb; cicatrix is large and attachments formed between the muscles. I am fully convinced that disability described in the different certificates of medical examination has been permanent in degree ever since discharge, and warrants a rating of total of his rank. A re-issue will be made, allowing a rating of total from date of discharge.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*

"JUNE 5, 1889."

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Examining surgeon at Winchester, Ind., examined applicant on the 21st of July, 1865, and reported: "On examination I find a wound produced by a shell, fracturing the humerus, radius, and ulna at the elbow joint of right arm, producing a compound comminuted fracture and complete anchylosis of said arm."

This surgeon rated the disability as total.

Examining surgeon at Winchester, Ind., in biennial certificate of 1873, reported: "Ball passed between right arm and side, producing compound fracture of elbow joint, resulting in sloughing of tissues and partial anchylosis of joint. The arm is weak, forearm can not be fully pronated. Forearm slightly numb."

This surgeon rated the disability at three-fourths.

Same surgeon, in biennial certificate, dated September 4, 1875, gives the same description as in the certificate of 1873, and adds: "Cicatrix large and attachments formed between the muscles."

He says: "In my opinion the disability from the cause aforesaid continues at ¾."

Same surgeon, in biennial certificate of September 4, 1877, gives the same description as that given in certificate of 1873, and the same rate.

The pensioner was examined on the 31st of July, 1889, by a board of surgeons at Washington, D. C. (Drs. Hood, Rosse, and Stanton), who reported: "On the right arm above the elbow is a broad attached scar indicating injury. Undoubtedly there was fracture of the condyles; neither flexion nor extension is perfect. It may be extended to about 80 degrees and flexed beyond a right angle about 10 degrees. Supination and pronation restricted somewhat, and passive pronation causes alleged pain at elbow. Use of finger and thumb intact. No atrophy of arm, fore-arm, or of hand."

They rated disability from shell wound of right arm at ¾.

EXHIBIT 442 (Employ6.)

48-eight hour.]

In the case of John E. Carpenter, first lieutenant and adjutant of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteers, certificate No. 190907, the re-rating of the pension to $24 per month from June 4, 1872, and to $30 per month from March 3, 1883, is not sustained by the evidence. The action was in violation of the principles laid down in decisions of the Department—that rates of pension long since fixed and determined should not be disturbed except upon evidence of manifest error in the original adjudication.

[Certificate No. 190907. John E. Carpenter, first lieutenant and adjutant of the One hundred and seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteers.]

Original application filed on the 4th of June, 1880, in which he claimed pension on account of "neuralgia and severe pains in the right side of the head," caused by a

shell exploding near his head at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., and subsequent exposure.

Certificate issued June 18, 1881, allowing pension at the rate of $17 per month from the 28th of June, 1865, on account of disability from "injury to right side of head and exposure and resulting neuralgia and disease of the heart."

Certificate re-issued November 26, 1888, to allow increase of pension to $24 per month from September 29, 1888, on account of disability from "injury to right side of head, and exposure and resulting neuralgia, and severe deafness of left ear and slight of right, and disease of heart."

Certificate re-issued May 16, 1889, at the rate of $17 per month from June 28, 1865, and $24 from June 4, 1872, and $30 from March 3, 1883. Disability same as set forth in certificate of November 26, 1888.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

This applicant was examined on the 2d of May, 1881, by the board at Washington, D. C., who reported: "There are no structural changes indicating injury to the head; he is strong, muscular, and well nourished, and if he suffers from neuralgia, as alleged, only the history of the case can determine it."

"Action of the heart increased and excited; a bruit over region of the mitral valves with first, and extending into second sound; increase of cardiac dullness; some hypertrophy with valvular lesion. Mucous rales over posterior surface of upper lobes of both lungs, more marked on right, probably due to engorgement." The board rated the disability from disease of the heart at $\frac{3}{4}$.

A board at the Pension Office, consisting of Dr s. Freeman, Grinstead, and Lydston, in their certificate of September 29, 1888, state: "He is, in our opinion, entitled to a third grade rating for disability from injury of right side of head and exposure and resulting neuralgia and disease of heart, specific for deafness."

The following letter is attached to face of brief:

[Certificate No. 190907.—John E. Carpenter, adjutant, 175th O. V. I.]

Hon. JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner:*

SIR: In compliance with your request I have carefully examined the evidence now on file in this claim and find that it is shown by medical evidence on file that the claimant was incapacitated for manual labor from 1867 to 1870, and this same condition is fairly shown, but not avowedly, by several other affidavits, including that of Dr. Neal F. Graham. From the nature of the disability his condition could be better shown by evidence as a fact than by a medical examination, as the symptoms are subjective rather than objective as to a part of the disability. From the evidence I think that claimant's request to be re-rated should be complied with. I would recommend a re-rating in accordance with the evidence on file at second grade from 1872, as requested by claimant, as it is probable that injustice has been done him.

If the question was submitted to those who knew him for several years in this Bureau, it could easily be shown that he has been incapacitated for the performance of manual labor in the meaning of the law, but at this time this is foreign to the question at issue.

WM. M. GOODLOVE,
Qualified Surgeon.

Let action be taken in this case as indicated in the slip at once.
Forty-eight hour case.

JAMES TANNER,
Commissioner.

ACTION OF LEGAL REVIEWER.

Approved for injury of right side of head and exposure and resulting neuralgia, severe deafness of left ear and slight of right, and disease of heart. Re-rating as per order of Hon. Commissioner in the papers made a part of brief herewith.

May 15, 1889.

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

Approved for injury to right side of head, and exposure and resulting neuralgia, and severe deafness of left ear and slight of right, and disease of heart, $\frac{1}{1}\frac{7}{8}$ from discharge to June 4, 1872, second grade thereafter.

GOODLOVE.
(Stamped) JOHN CAMPBELL,
Medical Referee.

WOODMAN, *M. E.*

EXHIBIT 443.

[Case of William J. Hilligoss, sergeant Company G, Seventy-fifth Indiana Volunteers. Certificate No. 336990.]

48 hour, E.]

The applicant was examined on the 12th of April, 1886, by the board of surgeons at Fort Wayne, Ind., who rated his disability from the causes alleged as the basis of his claim at $\frac{12}{18}$ of the third grade ($12 per month). On the 16th of September, 1886, a certificate was issued granting the rate for total disability ($8 per month) from February 5, 1886, the date of filing the application.

Upon an application for additional pension, filed April 8, 1889, a new certificate was issued on the 23d of May, 1889, allowing the rate of $12 per month from the 5th of February, 1886. This allowance was approved by the medical referee. The case was called up again, and on the 29th of May, 1889, was referred by George B. Squires to Dr. Carpenter for an opinion. Dr. Carpenter gave the following opinion:

"Mr. COMMISSIONER: The claimant is entitled to $\frac{17}{18}$ from February 5, 1886.

"J. E. CARPENTER, *Medical Reviewer.*

"MAY 29, 1889."

No evidence was filed in the case after the adjudication upon which the certificate of May 23, 1888, was issued. On the 1st of June, 1889, a certificate was issued allowing the rate of $17 per month from the 5th of February, 1886.

The rate of pension having been fixed in the certificate issued on the 23d of May, 1888, in accordance with the views of the board of surgeons who examined the applicant on the 14th of April, 1886, and, in accordance with the opinion of the medical referree, no sufficient reason appears why the rate allowed by that certificate should have been disturbed in order to allow a much higher rate than that to which the board of surgeons adjudged him to be entitled.

[Certificate No. 336990.]

William J. Hilligoss, sergeant Company G, Seventy-fifth Indiana Volunteers, filed his claim for pension on the 5th of February, 1886. Certificate was issued on the 16th of September, 1886, allowing pension at the rate of $8 on account of disability from chronic diarrhœa and resulting disease of the rectum.

Certificate re-issued May 23, 1888, increasing the rate to $12 per month from the 5th of February, 1886, the date at which the pension originally commenced.

On the 1st day of June, 1889, a certificate was issued re-rating the pension at $17 per month from the 5th of February, 1886.

The only certificate of medical examination in the case made on the 14th of April 1886, by the board of surgeons at Fort Wayne, Ind. They rated the disability from piles at $\frac{1}{4}$ ($4) and that from stricture of the rectum at total ($8).

The certificate of June 1, 1889, increases the pension and re-rating. It was issued without a medical examination of the pensioner and without the production of any new evidence.

NOTE ATTACHED TO FACE OF BRIEF.

[William J. Hilligross, 75th Indiana.]

"Mr. COMMISSIONER: The claimant is entitled to $\frac{17}{18}$ from February 5, 1886.

J. E. CARPENTER, *Med. Rev.*

"MAY 29, 1889."

Approved: James Tanner, Commissioner. Forty-eight hour case. Board of review, May 31, 1889, 12.10 p. m.

Medical division say:

"Approved for chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of the rectum, $\frac{17}{18}$, from February 5, 1886.

LANDERS,
JOHN CAMPBELL
Medical Referee.

W. S. BELL, *Medical Examiner*
MAY 31, 1889.

[EXHIBIT 444, May, 1889.]

48-hour employ6.]

[Cert. No. 327977, William M. Goodlove, Co. K, 57th Ohio Vol. Inf'ty.]

Discharged August 14, 1865.

Disability, atrophy right testicle and left varicocele, result of mumps.

Pensioned May 21, 1886, at $6, from November 6, 1883 (date of filing application).

Increased August 11, 1887, to $8, from July 25, 1887, for atrophy of right testicle, left varicocele and resulting right varicocele, results of mumps.

Application filed July 25, 1887.

Re-issue December 13, 1887, to allow additional disability. Left inguinal hernia, commencing November 6, 1883, $10 from November 6, 1883; $12 from July 25, 1887.

Case re-opened and re-issue to correct rate, April 25, 1888, $10 from November 6, 1883; $16 from July 25, 1887.

This re-issue appears to have been taken upon the statement of the medical referee, February 27, 1888, as follows:

"The condition described in certificate of the office board warrants a higher rate than that which the pensioner now receives, and if a new face is prepared and claim resubmitted increase will be allowed." ($\frac{16}{18}$)

On May 20, 1889, the pensioner addressed the following communication to the Commissioner:

"Hon. JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner of Pensions:*

"SIR: I take the liberty of calling your personal attention to my original application for pension, filed in 1883, and also as to the disability for which pensioned and rate allowed.

"I alleged hernia and the results of measles, and was finally pensioned for alleged disabilities, but did not get a rating commensurate with the disability alleged from the date of commencement on the evidence and certificates of surgeons (especially from the test examination asked). I think I am justly entitled to $\frac{17}{18}$ from 1883, the date of commencement. This I ask on the evidence now on file.

"Very truly, yours,

WM. M. GOODLOVE."

The above communication bears the following indorsement:

"FRANCIS J. WOODMAN, M. D.

"SIR: You will examine the evidence on file with these papers, and ascertain whether the allegations contained in these papers are correct, and warrant re-rating at $17 per month or a higher rate than he has received, and report to my desk.

"GEORGE B. SQUIRES, *Private Secretary.*

"Dated May 20, 1889."

To which Dr. Woodman replied as follows:

"Hon. JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner of Pensions:*

"SIR: I have carefully reviewed all the evidence and certificates of examination in the case of Dr. Wm. M. Goodlove, Company K, 57th Ohio Infantry, as directed in order of May 20, 1889, and can come to but one opinion, viz, that he was as much disabled at the date of filing his claim in 1883 as now, by reason of the disabilities for which pensioned, and as an act of justice he should be re-rated over that period as he claims.

I have known the doctor for nearly two years and have frequently heard him say that he is obliged to ride rather than walk even short distances on account of the suffering (following much walking) arising from his pensioned disabilities. I recommend the granting of his request, $\frac{17}{18}$ from the date of filing his claim, and that the certificate issue within 48 hours."

FRANCIS J. WOODMAN, *Medical Examiner.*

Dated MAY 21, 1889.

Approved: James Tanner, Commissioner.

The same day (May 21, 1889,) the order was issued by the Commissioner making it a 48-*hour case.*

On May 22, 1889, the board of review approved for re-rating, as per direction of the honorable Commissioner.

Also the same day the medical division approved for atrophy of right testicle and resulting right varicocele and left varicocele, result of mumps and left inguinal hernia (incomplete).

$\frac{17}{18}$ from date of filing claim. (Signed:) Woodman, Med. Ex. (Stamped:) John Campbell, Med. Ref.

Re-issue May 23, 1889, to correct rate accordingly; $17 from November 6, 1883, date of filing claim.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 28, 1885, by city board, pending original application, as follows:

"There is some atrophy of the right testicle. Has varicocele of the left side of medium size, and the inguinal ring is considerably relaxed, but there is no impulse on coughing, and we are not satisfied that hernia exists. Rate ½, $4 per month. Atrophy right testicle ¼, $2 per month. Varicocele left side."

As stated above, pensioner filed an application for increase on July 25, 1887. Pending this application for increase and on the same day it was filed (July 25, 1887,) an office board made an examination and reported as follows:

"Both spermatic cords are very much thickened, being as large as a man's finger. right testicle atrophied to about the size of hickory nut, and extremely tender, There is a left inguinal hernia incomplete, right inguinal ring considerably enlarged, no impulse on coughing, left ring admits three fingers. There is slight hernial protrusion which communicates a strong impulse to finger on slight exertion, rectum congested, and there is hemorrhoidal tumor found."

Rate: "Total, $8, varicocele both sides; one-half, $4, disease of testicles; one-half, $4, incomplete hernia. Total, $16.

It is evident from the history of the case that the re-issue of April 25, 1888, referred to above, is also based upon this medical examination, and from the nature and degree of the disabilities as shown to exist, such re-rating may be regarded just and adequate for all the disabilities for which pension is claimed.

The re-issue and re-rating of May 23, 1889, to $17 per month from date of filing application appears to have been based solely upon the statement of Dr. Woodman (a fellow-employé of the medical division), who expressed the opinion that the disability was as great at the date of filing the claim as now. Upon this opinion, called forth by the private secretary, without medical examination or additional evidence, the order proceeded to make it a 48-*hour case* and re-rate accordingly.

This action is deemed to be irregular, not in accordance with the provisions of section 4698½, or the well-established practice of the Department.

This pensioner, when the above official action was taken, was an employé of the Pension Bureau in the medical division as a qualified surgeon; salary, $2,000. In view of the interests of other deserving claimants no just reason can be assigned for making this a 48-*hour case.*

On June 21, 1889, the Commissioner referred this case also to a committee to report their judgment "as to what action should be taken thereon." To which the reply was made, "the rating as fixed appears to be equitable and just from the evidence on file."

Attention is called to the irregular method adopted in adjudicating the claim as follows:

The pensioner in this case, who was a reviewer in the medical division, addressed a communication to the Commissioner on May 20, 1889, claiming that he was entitled to a re-rating. Geo. B. Squires, private secretary, by endorsement, the same day, referred the letter to a medical *examiner* for his opinion as to the desired re-rating. The medical *examiner* on the following day, replied that in his opinion the pensioner is clearly entitled to a re-rating and so recommended, and also recommended that the certificate be issued within forty-eight hours.

Official action was immediately taken, and the recommendations of the medical *examiner* were literally complied with.

In the medical division as well as the legal branch of the Office, in the regular order of business, the action of an examiner, very properly, is subject to review by a reviewer, who is supposed to be an expert; and his official action approved or disapproved, as the case may be. But in this instance there appears no evidence that the action of the medical examiner was reviewed by a medical reviewer, as the face brief is approved by the same medical examiner who rendered the above opinion, with the stamp of the medical referee attached. Thus upon the opinion of a subordinate officer of the medical division, on a strictly medical question, without conclusive evidence that it was reviewed by medical experts, the claim for re-rating of a fellow-employé is allowed, and a rate granted, not justified by preceding medical examinations.

Cases of this character are not numerous, but are sufficient in number to indicate the loose practice, which to some extent prevails, as a result of a departure from well-established rules of practice.

EXHIBIT 445 (June).

48-hour.]

In the case of Philip Metzger, private Company C, Tenth New York Volunteers, certificate No. 178245, the rates given in the certificates issued on the 9th of November, 1880, and on the 8th of April, 1881, were nearly in accord with the rates given in the certificate of medical examination.

The disturbance by the certificates dated March 9, 1889, and June 7, 1889, of the previous adjudications to allow pension in addition to the amount to which the pensioner was adjudged to have been entitled by those who adjudicated the case many years before, was contrary to the spirit and intent of section 4698½ of the Revised Statutes and many decisions of the Department on the subject of re-rating.

[Certificate No. 178245. Philip Metzger, private, Co. C, 10th New York Vols.]

Discharged April 30, 1863.
Disability—injury to left hip.
Original application filed, December 5, 1864.
Pensioned, November 9, 1880, at $4 per month from May 1, 1863; and at $6 per month from June 6, 1866; and at $8 per month from November 14, 1879. Increased April 8, 1881, to $10 per month from March 24, 1881.
Application for re-rating filed February 13, 1889.
On the 9th of March, 1889, a certificate was issued to allow $8 per month from May 1, 1863; $12 per month from November 14, 1879; $17 per month from February 23, 1889.
The case was re-opened upon a letter from the pensioner, dated May 22, 1889.

Note on the letter of pensioner:

"Dr. CARPENTER:

"Please give this matter your personal attention.

"GEORGE B. SQUIRES,
"*Private Secretary.*

"MAY 24, '89."

Note on face of brief:

"Mr. COMMISSIONER:

"I have examined all the papers in this claim, and am of the opinion that claimant should have $\frac{8}{18}$ to March 3, 1873, $\frac{12}{18}$ to November 14, 1879, and $\frac{17}{18}$ thereafter.

"J. E. CARPENTER, M. D.,
"*Medical Reviewer.*

"June 1, 1889."

"Approved:

"JAMES TANNER,
"*Commissioner.*"

Board of Review, June 5, 1889, 3 p. m.

A certificate was issued June 7, 1889, to allow $8 per month from May 1, 1863; $12 per month from March 3, 1873, and $17 per month from November 14, 1879.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

The applicant was examined November 19, 1864, by Dr. Edward Mead, examining surgeon, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who rated his disability at two-thirds.

Dr. Mead says: "Applicant while drilling at Camp Hamilton, outside of Fortress Monroe, with his battery in December, 1863 (being detached to U. S. Artillery), fell on left hip. There is partial anchylosis and backward dislocation of left hip-joint. Shortening of limb."

Applicant was examined November 14, 1879, by the board of surgeons at Washington, D. C., who reported: "He alleges that he suffers from the effects of an old injury of the left hip. There is atrophy of the muscles of the left buttock and thigh with prominence of the trochanter, about one inch shortening of the limb, walks with considerable difficulty, foot somewhat inverted, loss of strength."

They rated the disability as total.

The same board, March 24, 1881, reported: "There is considerable atrophy of muscles of left buttock and left thigh, about an inch shortening of the limb, prominence of the great trochanter of femur, toes of foot inverted, loss of strength, difficulty in locomotion, and lameness." They rated the disability at ten-eighteenths.

The same board examined pensioner on the 2d of February, 1882, and reported: "There is evident thickening over left hip joint with flattening of left buttock, more than an inch shortening of the limb, some atrophy of muscles of the thigh, considerable lameness in walking, loss of strength in the limb, and its motions are much impaired."

They rated at ten-eighteenths of the third grade.

A board of surgeons at the Pension Office (Drs. Barton, Brandt, and Grinsted) examined the pensioner on the 23d of February, 1889, and reported, "There has been a dislocation of the left femur upward and backwards on the dorsum of the ilium. There is shortening of limb about one and a half inches, motion in the hip very much restricted and painful. Left buttock is flattened and left thigh measures one and a half inches less than its fellow. Walks lame. Is unable to reach his left foot to tie

his shoe. He complains of some pain in the hip extending to leg, and it is probable that he suffers as alleged. The hip joint has recently been painted with iodine. In our opinion he is entitled to a higher rating since discharge."

They rated the disability at seventeen-eighteenths.

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for injury of left hip $\frac{8}{18}$ from discharge to March 3rd, 1873, $\frac{12}{18}$ to November 14, 1879, and $\frac{17}{18}$ thereafter.

"F. J. W.
"J. U. RAYMOND, *M. E.*
"CHAS. MCMILLAN,
"*Acting Medical Referee.*"

"JUNE 6, 1889.

It appears that the action in this case was reviewed at the Pension Office in July, 1889, under an order of the Commissioner. On a slip in the case is the following:

"After a careful examination of the evidence and medical examinations we are of the opinion that the rating allowed March 9, '89, was correct and recommend a reissue to correct rate accordingly, subject to 60 days' notice.

"JULY, 31, '89.

"P. J. COLEMAN,
"R. L. FORD,
"J. K. BOUDE,
"THOS. LANDERS.

"Approved.

"JAMES TANNER, *Com.*

"AUG. 1, '89."

EXHIBIT 446 (May).

In the claim of Wallace W. Case, second lieutenant, Company C, Tenth Minnesota Volunteers, Certificate No. 88315, the question of the extent of the pensioner's disability having been frequently and carefully considered on several occasions under former administrations of the Pension Office, and a pension for total disability, which was as high a rate as the evidence on file would justify having been allowed, it was contrary to the spirit and intent of section 4698½ of the Revised Statutes to allow a rate for a disability equivalent to the loss of a hand prior to the date of an examining surgeon's certificate establishing his right to such rate, made under a pending claim for increase.

[Cert. No. 88315. Wallace W. Case, second lieutenant, Company C, Tenth Minnesota Volunteers.]

Discharged August 19, 1865.
Original declaration filed September 11, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound of right forearm and resection of part of radius.
Pensioned January 16, 1868, at $7.50, from August 19, 1865.
Increased to $15 per month from October 15, 1871.
Increased to $18 per month from June 4, 1872.
Reduced to $15 per month from September 4, 1872.
Re-issued July 12, 1880, at $15 per month from June 6, 1866; $18 per month from June 4, 1872; $15 per month from September 4, 1872.
Application for increase and re-rating filed April 29, 1889. No attorney.
Certificate issued May 29th, 1889, to allow $15 per month from August 20, 1865; $18 per month from June 4, 1872; $24 per month from March 3, 1883; $30 per month from August 4, 1886.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Dr. W. L. Lincoln, examining surgeon, Wabashaw, Minn., in certificate dated August 30, 1865, stated that applicant was in his opinion wholly disabled for manual labor.

He describes wound as follows:

"The ball passed through the middle third of the radius. Resection was performed and about two inches removed, leaving him unable to rotate the hand. The wound is not entirely sound at this date."

Same surgeon December 17, 1867, rated the disability at one-half. He describes wound as follows:

"The applicant received a Minie-ball in the middle third of right forearm, carrying away about 4 inches of the radius, resulting in want of power and motion."

Pensioner was examined on the 12th of October, 1871, by Dr. J. O. Stanton, examining surgeon at Washington, D. C., who rated his disability at total.

Description.—"Gunshot wound of right forearm at about the middle third with resection of some three inches of radius."

"There is some atrophy of the forearm and hand, with loss of power; he can only partially rotate the forearm; circulation in hand poor."

"Probably permanent, and not caused or protracted by vicious habits. He does not claim an increase of disability, but thinks that it was rated too low; and in my opinion entitled to an increase.

In a certificate made August 26, 1872, Dr. Stanton, examining surgeon of this city, rated the disability total, entitling to $15 per month.

Dr. Stanton says:

"There is some atrophy of forearm with loss of power, the hand seems to turn to the radial side, and the head of the ulna is very prominent; can only partially rotate the forearm.

"In my opinion not equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot for purposes of manual labor."

Dr. Stanton, in biennial certificate of September 8, 1873, rated disability as total.

No new fact stated in the description of wound.

Dr. Stanton, in biennial certificate of September 6, 1875, rated at total ($15). He says:

"Cicatrix large and adherent; hand turns to radial side; very difficult to rotate the forearm; loss of power in the forearm and hand."

"Should be exempt from biennial examination."

Board of surgeons at Washington, D. C., consisting of Drs. Reyburn, Balloch, and Graham, examined the pensioner on the 6th of May, 1867.

Pensioner stated to the board:

"My hand is practically useless; can not hold a tumbler. When I attempt to rotate the forearm I lose control of it."

The board gives the following description:

"On outer side of right forearm is a ragged scar, partly adherent, four inches long, and the average width of half an inch. This he says was the wound of entrance. Ball passed directly through the forearm in a diagonal direction, emerging on inner and back side of forearm four inches belong the internal condyle. Scar of exit two inches in diameter, ragged, depressed, and adherent. Loss of about three inches of radius and sinking in of the soft tissues over this bone. Great prominence of the styloid process of ulna. Pronation and supination practically gone. Has pronation for about half an inch, but beyond this he losses control over hand and it falls over like a dead weight. Grasp very weak.

Measurements:

Palm, right, 6½ inches; left, 7 inches.
Wrist, right, 5 inches; left, 5 inches.
Forearm, right, 7 inches; left, 8½ inches.

"In our opinion could not use a hammer or other mechanical tool. Can pick up light articles. Motion in joints fairly good, and can raise humerus to normal elevation. For manual labor an artificial hand would be as useful as this.

"In our opinion there is total disability of the hand for manual labor, caused by wound of forearm; rate $30. We would add that in our judgment the disability has never been less than that caused by loss of hand or foot for purposes of manual labor."

ACTION OF LEGAL REVIEWER.

Approved for gunshot wound of right fore-arm and resection of part of radius. Claim for re-rating not approved unless manifest injustice was done in fixing former rate.

"SNOW,
"*Legal Reviewer.*

"MAY 3, 1889."

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gunshot wound of right fore-arm and resection of part of radius and resulting total disability of right hand, total $\frac{5}{8}$, from discharge to June 6, 1866; 3d grade to August 4, 1886, and $30 per month thereafter.

"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*
"L. R. JOHNSON,
"*Medical Examiner.*

"MAY 20, '89."

No order found making this case special.

EXHIBIT 447 (June).

48-hour.]

In the case of Frederick Tyers, private, Company E, Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, Certificate No. 121513, the pension was, during a period of many years after discharge, fixed at as high a rate as the evidence would justify—that is, at one-half. It is true that the examining surgeon who made the biennial certificate of 1877 gave a rating of three-fourths. But the pensioner, if he believed the rate of his pension too low, did not avail himself of the remedy provided by law, by filing of an application for increase. The law contemplates that if a pensioner believes himself entitled to increase he shall file an application for such increase, and the increase shall commence from the date of the examining surgeon's certificate establishing the right to increase made under said claim. The certificate of medical examination made on the 2d of April, 1884, by the board of surgeons at Marysville, Kans., under a pending application for increase, in which the surgeons gave the opinion that the pensioner was entitled to the rate of $8 per month, might justify the allowance of that rate from the 2d of April, 1884, but the disturbance of the rate for the whole period since applicant's discharge was contrary to the spirit and intent of section 4698½ of the Revised Statutes and decisions of the Department upon the subject of re-rating.

[Certificate No. 121513. Frederick Tyers. Private, Co. E, Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteers.]

Discharged May 8, 1863.

Original application filed May 23, 1863.

Disability, gunshot wound of right leg.

Pensioned February 10, 1873, at $4 per month from May 9, 1863; increased May 18, 1885, to $6 per month from March 11, 1885; increased June 18, 1886, to $8 per month from March 11, 1885.

Application for increase and re-rating filed June 5, 1889, in which he states that he believes that his disability has ever since his discharge been equal to the loss of a hand or foot, as interpreted by the Commissioner in the claim of John Webb, certificate No. 97855.

Certificate issued June 18, 1889, to allow $8 per month from May 9, 1863, and $10 per month from June 5, 1889.

Note attached to face of brief: "48-hour case. George B. Squires, private secretary. June 5, '89."

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

Certificate of disability for discharge states that said Frederick Tyers was incapable of performing the duties of a soldier "because of gunshot wound through the right leg at the battle of Murfreesborough, producing permanent disability. Degree of disability one fourth."

Examining surgeon at Frankfort, Kans., September 7, 1872, states:

"This man received a gunshot wound in the right leg. The ball entered the back part of the leg at junction of middle and upper thirds, piercing the belly of the gastroctnemius, passing upward and forward between the bones of the leg; came out in front just below the knee. At the point where the ball entered an abscess now forms periodically and discharges an unhealthy purulent matter."

He rated the disability one-half.

Same surgeon, September 9, 1873, gives the same description and the same rate of pension, ½.

Same surgeon, May 6, 1874, gives the same description as in former certificates and adds:

"About five months ago the wound became very painful and much swollen, and discharged several pieces of necrosed bone, since which it has improved; at present there is no discharge, the wound is healed, and there is but little tenderness. I find his disability as above described to be equal to and entitling him to ⅜ total pension, $3 per month."

Same surgeon, in biennial certificate of September 4, 1875, after stating the location of wound, says:

"There is some enlargement of the leg over the seat of the wound and difficulty in walking.

"Rate of disability one-half."

Same surgeon, in biennial certificate of September 7, 1877, says:

"A ball entered the belly of the gastrocnemius muscle, and, passing upward and forward between the bones of the leg, came out in front just below the knee joint. Two pieces of bone have lately escaped from the point of entrance, and an abscess is now forming, from which another will probably escape.

"Rate of disability three-fourths."

The board of surgeons at Marysville, Kans., April 4, 1884, examined the pensioner and reported:

"A bullet entered the right leg on the outside about half way from the knee to the ankle, passing upwards and inwards; it came out below the knee, fracturing the fibula in its course, causing necrosis of the same; wound now closed. Pieces of bone have been discharged from wound since it first closed, the last being about four years ago. Adhesion at point of entrance. No atrophy. No loss of motion; weakness and pain increased by exercise constituting the disability."

* * * * * * *

"We find the disability as above described to entitle him to a total rating."

Pensioner was examined March 11, 1885, by the board of surgeons at Sabetha, Kans., who, after stating location of wound, say:

"The bullet, we think, must have passed between the fibula and tibia. There is another scar about two inches above the point of entrance, produced, as claimant states, by a subsequent removal of a sequestrum.

"The limb is slightly swollen (one-fourth inch larger than the opposite one); the veins present a varicose appearance. The other limb is normal in every respect."

They rated the disability as total.

A board of surgeons at Washington, D. C. (Drs. Stanton, Rosse, and Marmion), examined the pensioner on the 16th of August, 1886, and reported:

"Ball entered middle third of right leg outwardly, and passing obliquely upward and inward came out half an inch to the right of insertion of ligamentum patellæ. Both cicatrices are adherent. Fibula was evidently injured. Three-eighths inch atrophy of muscles of right leg. Some loss of power in limb."

They rated the disability at $\frac{3}{4}$.

Board of surgeons at Washington, D. C. (Drs. Walsh, Tyler, and Brackett), examined pensioner on the 16th of April, 1888, and reported:

"Cicatrix of entrance and exit well healed, quite large, not tender, slightly adherent. Two other cicatrices on outer surface same leg, from which he says bone was extracted, well healed, quite large, adherent, not tender. One-half inch of atrophy of leg, loss of strength. Movements of ankle and knee joints not impeded."

They rated disability at total.

Board of surgeons at Washington, D. C. (Drs. Hood, Rosse, Stanton), June 5, 1889, examined applicant and reported, after stating location of wound:

"The fibula was injured and exfoliated several pieces of bone within the last seven years; he says wounds are now healed, and existing disability is caused by injury of the tibialis anticus and peroneus longus muscles and extensor of great toe."

They rated the disability at $\frac{10}{18}$ of third grade.

ACTION OF THE LEGAL REVIEWER.

"Approved for gunshot wound of right leg.

"Claim for re-rating not approved unless manifest injustice occurred in fixing the former rating.

"FRISBIE, *Legal Reviewer.*"

9.45 a. m., June 7, 1889.

ACTION OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gunshot wound of right leg $\frac{8}{18}$ from discharge to June 5, 1889, and $\frac{10}{18}$ after that date.

"CHAS. MCMILLAN, *Acting Medical Referee.*
"J. U. RAYMOND, *M. E.*

"June 7, 1889."

EXHIBIT 448 (May).

In the case of Ashland B. Swiggett, private Company E, First Delaware Volunteers, certificate No. 16848, the weight of the evidence, as contained in the certificates of surgical examination, does not sustain a higher rating than was given by the certificate issued on the 10th of April, 1888. The action of May 25, 1889, allowing a second grade rating from June 6, 1866, was contrary to the weight of the evidence. The action was contrary to the provision of section 4698½ of the Revised Statutes, which directs that, except in cases of permanent specific disabilities, no increase of pension shall be allowed to commence prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate establishing the same made under a pending claim for increase, and contrary to the decisions of the Department upon the subject.

[Certificate No. 16848. Ashland B. Swiggett, private, Co. E, 1st Delaware Vols.]

Discharged January 9, 1863.

Disability, gunshot wound of right side of face, right ear, right shoulder, neck, left hand, right leg, both feet, and resulting nervous prostration.

Original application filed June 22, 1863.

Pensioned September 16, 1863, at $5.33, from January 9, 1863.

Increased April 16, 1867, to $8, from June 6, 1866.

Increased July 21, 1870, to $15, from June 6, 1886.

Increased September 25, 1872, to $18, from June 4, 1872.

Increased May 24, 1883, to $24, from March 3, 1883.

Certificate issued April 10, 1888, to allow $8 per month from May 10, 1863, $15 per month from June 6, 1866, $18 per month from June 4, 1872, $24 per month from March 3, 1883.

Application for increase and re-rating filed May 20, 1889.

Certificate issued May 25, 1889, to allow $8 per month from January 10, 1863, $20 per month from June 6, 1866, $24 per month from June 4, 1872, and $30 per month from March 3, 1883.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of disability for discharge sets forth that soldier was discharged on account of "paralysis of right fore-arm and loss of index finger of left hand caused by gunshot injuries received at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. Disability total."

Examining surgeon at Washington, D. C., September 14, 1863, rated applicant's disability, from wounds of both feet, right leg, left hand, neck, and shoulder, right cheek, and ear, at two-thirds.

Examining surgeon at Washington, D. C., examined the pensioner on the 12th of April, 1867, and, after describing wounds, says: "Taking these injuries conjointly, it is my opinion that the disability is equivalent to amputation of a hand or foot, or at least should entitle applicant to pension in that grade."

Examining Surgeon A. L. Lowell, of the Pension Office, examined applicant on the 13th of April, 1867, and after giving a full description of the several wounds reported: "In estimating the applicant's disability on the manual labor basis, with a view to the operation of his injuries in incapacitating him for the performance and procuring of labor, I estimate his disability at present total, but not equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot. I recommend an annual examination."

Examining Surgeon W. W. Potter, Washington, D. C., examined the pensioner on the 22d of May, 1868, and after describing the several wounds states: "In my opinion the case should be rated as equivalent to the amputation of a foot or hand. Disability permanent in its present degree."

Examining Surgeon L. J. Radcliffe, Washington, D. C., examined pensioner on the 23d of December, 1868, and rated his disabilities as total.

On this certificate is the following indorsement made by the Commissioner of Pensions:

"CHAPMAN:

"The evidence not, in my judgment, sufficient to increase the pension beyond existing rate.

"C. C. C.

"DECEMBER 26, 1868."

Examining Surgeon J. B. Bascom, Washington, D. C., in certificate of biennial examination, dated September 11, 1873, rated pensioner's disability at the third grade ($18 per month).

Examining Surgeon at Corydon, Iowa, in biennial certificate, dated September 9, 1875, rated pensioner's disability at third grade ($18 per month).

Same surgeon in biennial certificate of September 6, 1877, gives the same rate of pension ($18 per month).

Examining surgeon at Corydon, Iowa, examined the pensioner on the 21st of February, 1881, under an application for increase and gave a rating of $24 per month.

Board of surgeons at Pension Office (Drs. Baxter, Graham, and Grinsted) examined pensioner on the 13th of February, 1882. They rated the disability at third grade ($18 per month). They state, "so far as the wounds are concerned he can do some labor."

Board of surgeons at Washington, D. C. (Drs. Reyburn, Stanton, and Tyler), examined pensioner on the 21st of July, 1882. They rated his disabilities at third grade ($18 per month). They say that disability "is equivalent to loss of hand or foot."

ACTION OF THE MEDICAL DIVISION.

"Approved for gunshot wound of right side of face, right ear, right shoulder, neck, left hand, right leg, both feet, and resulting nervous prostration, $\frac{8}{18}$ from discharge to June 6, 1866, and second grade thereafter.

"J. A. LYDSTON, *Medical Examiner.*
"JOHN CAMPBELL, *Medical Referee.*

"MAY 24, 1889."

No order expediting this case found.

EXHIBIT 449 (May, 1889, employ6).

48 hour.]

[Cert. No. 272888. Samuel R. Hersey, private, C, 42 Mass. Vols.]

D scha-ged May 26, 1864.

Disability, malarial poisoning, rheumatism, and resulting disease of heart; and loss of teeth and disease of skin, result of scurvy.

This soldier, who it appears is an employé in the Pension Office at a salary of $2,000 per annum, was originally pensioned June 30, 1884, at $8 per month from March 4, 1884, for "malarial poisoning, rheumatism, and disease of skin, result of scurvy." The above was allowed under an allegation of "disease of liver, scurvy, and rheumatism."

December 17, 1884, he applied for increase, and on March 10, 1885, his claim was rejected.

Said claim was subsequently re-opened, and after further medical examination the pension was, on June 24, 1885, increased to $16 per month from March 23, 1885, the date of the last preceding medical examination.

In that adjudication disease of heart was added as a result of rheumatism, and loss of teeth as a result of scurvy, in describing the disability on account of which the increase of pension was allowed.

May 4, 1889, the pensioner again applied for increase on the ground that rheumatism had "affected his hands to a degree equivalent to total disability of the same, as construed by a recent ruling of the honorable Commissioner of Pensions."

His claim was that his disabilities were contracted while a prisoner of war, and the records of the War Department show that he was a prisoner as alleged. Increase was granted May 25, 1889, to $30 from May 13, 1889, date of last preceding medical examination.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Washington board (Reyburn, Stanton, and Tyler), March 26, 1884, rates disease of liver $\frac{1}{4}$; scurvy (including loss of teeth) $\frac{8}{8}$; heart disease, $\frac{1}{2}$; total, $8.

On this the original pension was allowed at $8.

Same board, January 5, 1885 (disease of liver $\frac{1}{4}$; loss of teeth $\frac{8}{8}$; heart disease $\frac{1}{2}$); $\frac{9}{18}$.

On this, application for increase was rejected.

Office board (Baxter, Grinstead, Graham, and Gobrecht), March 23, 1885, rate $\frac{6}{8}$.

On this, increase was allowed at $16.

City board (Reyburn, Balloch, and Graham), May 13, 1889, second grade.

Subjective:—Claimant states "my hands are swollen and almost useless; can not handle a book or water pitcher. Can't write much."

Objectively the board find claimant "thin and emaciated, skin sallow, dry and harsh; conjunctivæ normal; tongue raw and cracked; liver enlarged; spleen normal. The metacarpo phalangeal joints of left hand are swollen, hot and tender; wrist also swollen. On the right hand the middle joint of middle finger is swollen, and also the wrist over distal extremity of radius. Both feet are swollen and thickened and, he says, painful. Area of heart's dullness enlarged downward and toward sternum; apex beat 3 inches below and to inside of nipple; capillary veins prominent over chest; systolic murmur over apex obscuring second sound. Heart's action rapid and weak; chest resonant on percussion, but mucous rales heard over both sides. Ten teeth gone in upper jaw and five in lower. Those that remain are blackened and defective. Gums are shrunken. Has brownish discolorations over both tibiæ; larger joints crepitate.

"We consider claimant unfitted for performance of manual labor, and recommend a rating of second grade."

The above is full report of last medical examination, on which increase to $30 was allowed. The case was briefed May 15, 1889, passed by the reviewer May 20, by the medical division May 22, and certificate issued May 25, 1889.

The action in medical division was signed "Holt, A. M. E." "C. M. F." John Campbell (stamp), med. referee.

There are no irregularities in this case, so far as date of commencement of pension is concerned. The allowance of $30 per month was a straight increase and the increased rate was made to commence from the date of the medical examination had under the application, and was in accord with the rating given by the board which made the examination.

The chief ground for criticism lies in the fact that the case was in its adjudication expedited, taken out of its order and put through to the issuance of certificate in so short a time. The pensioner is, and was at the date of the adjudication, enjoying a good salary in the Pension Office, and no reason appears for taking his claim for increase up and acting upon it as a special case to the delay of others, which in the regular order of business were entitled to precedence. It is proper to say that nothing is found in the case in the nature of an order or direction to make the case a "forty-eight hour case" or to make it "special." Still, the dates of the several office actions show that the case was disposed of with considerable expedition.

EXHIBIT 450 (May, employé).

48-hour.]

[Cert. No. 114510. E. H. Maxwell, Co. I, 110 Ohio Infty.]

Discharged May 15, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right arm, neck, and shoulder.
Pensioned October 26, 1871, at $4 from May 16, 1865.
Increased July 26, 1879, to $6 from July 7, 1879.
Increase rejected April 4, 1882; not entitled.
Increase rejected January 26, 1887; not entitled.
Application for increase and re-rating filed May 11, 1889.

Board of Review on May 15, 1889, approve for disability, and add: "Claim for re-rating not approved unless manifest injustice was done in fixing former rating."

The Medical Division same day (May 15,1889) approve and rate "$\frac{6}{8}$ from discharge to January 6, 1887, $\frac{8}{8}$ to May 11, 1889, and $\frac{10}{8}$ thereafter.

"J. E. C.
"J. U. RAYMOND,
"*Medical Examiner.*
"JOHN CAMPBELL,
"*Medical Referee.*"

Attached to face brief is following slip:

"Capt. SMITH:
"Please have this certificate issued to-day.

"GEORGE B. SQUIRES,
"*Private Secretary.*

"May 15, 1889."

On the same day (May 15, 1889) the certificate was re-issued, as follows: $6 from May 16, 1865, date of discharge; $8 from January 6, 1887; $10 from May 11, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of discharge May 15, 1865, $2.

September 18, 1865, no rate stated; not incapacitated for performing manual labor.

October 4, 1871, board of surgeons report: "He received a gunshot wound, ball entering over junction of right clavicle and sternum, passed along clavicle, and came out over head of humerus on right shoulder. There is partial anchylosis of the shoulder joint; cicatrices are tender. He states that the wound gathers and discharges at times, and he complains of pain in arm between shoulder and elbow. The arm is, in our opinion, partially disabled. We would think him entitled to rate at one-half—$4."

Substantially the same description and the same rating were given by surgeons who examined the pensioner September 4, 1873, and September 7, 1875.

December 28, 1875, an examining surgeon reported: "The motion of the joint is not materially injured, though there appears to be a loose cartilage whose motion can be felt when the shoulder is moved, and which, as he states, sometimes works out so as to cause pain and interfere with the action of the joint." Rate $\frac{1}{2}$—$4.

October 1, 1887, substantially the same rate.

July 7, 1879, rate, supposed $6 (illegible).

March 27, 1882, board of surgeons, this city, reported no grounds for increase—$6.

January 6, 1887, another city board rate $6.

May 11, 1889, the same day on which the application for re-rating was filed, a city board, composed of T. B. Hood, J. C. Rosse, and J. O. Stanton, recommend a rating of $\frac{10}{8}$—$10 per month.

A recapitulation of ratings by medical examiners will then stand as follows: Cert. disability May 15, 1865, $2 per month; September 18, 1865, no rate stated; October 4, 1871, $4 per month; September 4, 1873, $4 per month; September 7, 1875, $4 per month; December 28, 1875, $4 per month; October 1, 1877, $4 per month; July 7, 1879, $6 per month; March 27, 1882, $6 per month; January 6, 1887, $6 per month; May 11, 1889, $10 per month.

The most prominent and objectionable features of this case are, first, the re-rating from the date of discharge at $6 per month, which is in excess of ratings fixed by the medical examiners, and second, the hasty and irregular method adopted in adjudication. Although pension is granted for a disability caused by a gunshot wound, it is not "specific" and "absolutely permanent in degree;" on the contrary the whole history of the case shows that it was progressive in character; and when an increased disability has been shown to exist, his pension has been increased accordingly. Until July 7, 1879, the medical examinations and the evidence then in the case showed that the pensioner was entitled to a rating of $4 per month, which was granted. From that date it was shown that he was entitled to an increase to $6 per month, which was granted; but when action was taken on his application for re-rating the pension was increased to $6 from discharge.

Again, on April 4, 1882, and January 26, 1887, the claim for increase was rejected by the same officers in part in the medical division who now approve for a re-rating, to cover the same time with a substantial increase, and the increase to $6 per month from July 7, 1879, the date of the medical examination, pending the application for increase, which was in accordance with law, is now made to commence May 16, 1865, about fourteen years prior to that time. And apparently, to make this appear consistent, an increase from $6 to $8 is granted from January 6, 1887, a rate in excess of that recommended by the board of medical examiners of that date.

If this method of re-rating is proper, all like cases of progressive disability should have equal benefits, and it is plain to be seen it would apply to all disease cases and a large majority of those wherein the disability is caused by gunshot wounds or injuries.

The hasty and irregular method adopted in adjudicating the claim is not consistent with a sense of justice and equity. It betokens a want of due consideration of the rights of other worthy and perhaps destitute claimants. The application was filed May 11, 1889; the medical examination was made the same day. The board of review and medical division both took official action on May 15, 1889, and on the same day a private secretary, whose authority in the adjudication of claims heretofore has not been recognized, directed that the "certificate be issued to-day," which was done.

In cases of great destitution and high degree of disability, or approaching dissolution, prompt action would be fully justified, and no reasonable claimant would complain that such an one had been taken up out of order although his claim might be delayed thereby.

From the papers in the case it appears that on June 21, 1889, over a month after the certificate had been issued, the following action was taken:

"Mr. P. W. COLEMAN, Mr. R. L. FORD, Dr. THOS. LANDERS:

"You are hereby directed to jointly examine the claim filed by Mr. E. H. Maxwell (No. 114510) on May 11, 1889, and report to me your judgment as to what action should be taken thereon on the evidence in the case.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*

"JUNE 21, 1889."

To which the following reply was made:

"Claimant was pensioned for gunshot wounds of right arm, neck, and shoulder at $4 from May 16, 1865, and increased to $6 from July 7, 1879; re-issue to correct rate and allow increase May 15, 1889; $6 from May 16, 1865; $8 from January 6, 1887; $10 from May 11, 1889."

Application filed May 11, 1889.

"The above action was taken in the usual order and in conformity with the evidence and medical examinations and appears to be correct.

"June 27, 1889.

"P. W. COLEMAN.
"R. L. FORD.
"THOS. LANDERS.

"I concur.

"J. K. BOUDE."

This claimant is understood to be a clerk in the Pension Bureau at a salary of $1,400 per annum, and was already in the receipt of a pension of $6 per month. These facts alone show the inconsistency of making the case special.

EXHIBIT 451. (April, 1889. Employ6.)

48-hour.]

[Cert. 102168. Henry A. Phillips. Co. D, 47 N. Y. Infty.]

Discharged August 28, 1864.

Disability, gunshot wound of right side of head and resulting partial loss of hearing and memory.

Pensioned November 27, 1864, $4 from August 29, 1864.

Increased October 4, 1887, to $6 from August 24, 1881.

Increase rejected December 10, 1885.

Application for increase filed October 11, 1888.

On January 15, 1889, board of review "approved for gunshot wound of head and resulting partial loss of hearing and memory."

On January 18, 1889, the medical division approved for gunshot wound of head and resulting partial loss of hearing (slight deafness of both ears) and partial loss of memory and vertigo, $\frac{8}{18}$ from April 3, 1884, to November 15, 1887, $\frac{10}{18}$ to August 27, 1888, and $\frac{17}{18}$ thereafter. (Signed) J. A. Lydston, Med. Ex. Approved, Goodlove. (Stamped) John Campbell, Med. Referee.

Re-issue January 22, 1889, to increase accordingly, $8 from April 3, 1884, $10 from November 15, 1887, $17 from August 27, 1888.

Pensioner filed another application for increase and re-rating from discharge on April 22, 1889.

On the same day (April 22, 1889) Commissioner Tanner directed as follows:

"Dr. CAMPBELL, *Medical Referee:*

"Will you please have this claimant examined by the office board on his application for re-rating and increase.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*

"APRIL 22, 1889."

Also the following:

"*Chief of Eastern Division:*

"Let this case be submitted to board of review for allowance, forty-eight-hour case.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*

"APRIL 22, 1889."

On the same day the case was briefed in the Eastern Division and submitted to the board of review, where it was approved as follows:

"For gunshot wound of head and resulting partial loss of hearing (slight deafness of both ears) and partial loss of memory, and vertigo, and for re-rating from discharge in accordance with the direction of the honorable Commissioner of Pensions." Dated April 22, 1889.

On the following day (April 23, 1889) the medical division approved for the same disability and rate:

"$\frac{8}{18}$ from discharge to June 6, 1866, and third grade thereafter.

"J. E. C.
"WM. M. GOODLOVE,
"*Acting Medical Referee.*

"FEATHERSTONHAUGH,
"*Medical Examiner.*"

Re-issue to correct rate April 23, 1889, in accordance with above, $8 from August 29, 1864, $15 from June 6, 1866, $18 from June 4, 1872, $24 from March 3, 1883.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

November 5, 1869, $8; January 18, 1870, $6; September 23, 1873, $4; September 28, 1875, $4; September 25, 1877, $4; August 20, 1879, $4; August 24, 1881, $6; September 2, 1885, $2 alleged loss of hearing, $4 injury of head; November 28, 1888, $15 both disabilities; April 22, 1889, third grade.

The last examination was by office board composed of Drs. Goodlove, Featherstonhaugh, and Woodman, and made on the same day the application was filed.

It will be observed that the re-rating and increase made January 22, 1889, was far in excess of the degree of disability as shown to exist by the nine medical examinations which had preceded.

On August 24, 1881, the pension was increased from $4 to $6 per month in accord-

ance with the rate recommended by the examining surgeon of that date, and on December 10, 1885, the application for increase was rejected presumably for the reason that the evidence and medical examinations did not justify it. And on October 11, 1888, another application for increase was filed, which, as before stated, was granted and rated at $8 from April 3, 1884, $10 from November 15, 1887, and $17 from August 27, 1868. It will be noted that this was a claim for increase of pension "on account of increased disability from gunshot wound of head, and resulting partial loss of hearing and memory."

Section 4698½, Revised Statutes, provides that "no increase of pension shall be allowed to commence prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate establishing the same, made under the pending claim for increase."

On November 28, 1888, a board of surgeons in an examination made pending the above application for increase, rates all the disabilities alleged at $15 per month. Under the law and the former practice the pensioner would then be entitled to an increase to $15 from that date; but under the application for increase the pensioner is re-rated from April 3, 1884, at $8; from November 15, 1887, at $10, and from August 27, 1888, at $17 per month. Upon what the above rates and dates are based is not apparent, as they all precede the date of the medical examination made pending such application. We find, also, that on April 22, 1889, just three months after the last re-issue, another application for increase and re-rating is filed. This claim, by order of the Commissioner, was adjudicated and certificate issued within forty-eight hours.

By this re-adjudication the pensioner is re-rated at $8 from the date of discharge to June 6, 1866, and third grade thereafter.

The above action is evidently based upon the opinion of the office board who made an examination (as before alluded to) by order of the Commissioner, on the same day the application was filed, and who stated that in their opinion the disability alleged "had been equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot since discharge."

In other words the medical opinion expressed in nine preceding examinations, extending back to the date of discharge, is set aside, and the opinion of an office board twenty-five years later is substituted.

The re-adjudication of this claim is believed to be irregular, contrary to the well-established practice of the Department, and in conflict with the spirit of the law.

The pensioner is chief of division in the Pension Bureau at a salary of $2,000. It is difficult to conceive how any reason can be assigned for making this a *forty-eight-hour case.*

On June 21, 1889, the Commissioner referred the case to a committee for an opinion, as has been done in nearly all the *office cases.* Said committee reported that above action was in conformity with the evidence.

EXHIBIT 452 (June, 1889. Employé).

[Certificate No. 230828. Benjamin F. Darling, 2d lieut. Co. A, 9th Iowa Infantry.]

Discharged, July 18, 1865.
Disability, ulcer right leg, result of typhoid fever.
Pensioned March 16, 1883, $7.50 from July 9, 1883.
Increased February 7, 1885, to $11.25, from December 9, 1884.
Re-issue to correct rate March 24, 1885, to $15, from December 9, 1884.
Application for increase filed January 18, 1889.
Increased January 29, 1889, to $24, from January 18, 1889.
On June 5, 1889, the case appears to have been re-opened, and action taken in accordance with the following opinion:

"Mr. ASPINWALL,
"*Chief Western Division:*

"Claimant is entitled to increase under act August 4, 1886, to $30 per month from date of last certificate. Please furnish case with new half-face to brief, and resubmit through Board of Review for proper medical action.

"THEO. MEAD,
"*Medical Examiner.*

"Approved.

"J. E. CARPENTER,
"*Acting Medical Referee.*"

Pursuant to above, the Board of Review and Medical Division approved by indorsement on the face-brief, and certificate was re-issued July 8, 1889, to correct rate of increase at $30 from January 18, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

January 10, 1882, $7.50; December 9, 1884, $11.25; February 27, 1885, $15, by city board; January 18, 1889, $24, by office board, as follows: "On anterior and inner aspect of right leg, about 3 inches above internal malleolus we find an ulcer 3½ by 2¾ inches, depressed nearly one-quarter of an inch. Integument is discolored and inflamed, extending entirely around leg, covering lower third. Leg is swollen, pits on pressure. Applicant says at night leg will be much more swollen than at this time (11 a. m.). Is obliged to dress the ulcer twice a day, using carbolic acid. Claimant walks lame. In our opinion the disability is equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot. Rate third grade."

In the examination made by city board, February 27, 1885, they state in conclusion: "We have no hesitation in saying that the disability is worse than anchylosis of the wrist or ankle."

The act of March 3, 1883, under which the rate of $24 appears to have been granted, provides that a claimant "who shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally or permanently disabled in the same, *or otherwise so disabled as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent* to the loss of a hand or foot, shall receive a pension of $24 per month." Applying the provisions of this act to the condition of claimant as shown to exist in the medical examinations above referred to, it is clear pensioner was entitled to the increase granted to $24 per month from the date of the medical examination.

It will be observed, however, that the first clause of the act of August 4, 1886, under which the increase to $30 was granted does not provide the "equivalent" disability, but relates solely to those "who have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension of $30 per month."

Dr. Carpenter says in his slip of June 5, 1889, that "claimant is entitled to increase under "act of August 4, 1886, to $30 per month." If so, his opinion must be based upon the theory that pensioner was "totally disabled" in his foot, which theory is not fully sustained by the medical examinations which preceded. The pensioner is greately disabled, and the disability is of such a degree that it becomes very largely a medical question to determine accurately the rate to which he is entitled.

This is not a *forty-eight-hour case* by order, but was apparently adjudicated out of its regular order. Pensioner is an employé in the Pension Bureau.

EXHIBIT 453 (June, employé).

[Cert. No. 289486. Winfield F. Works. Co. K, 10 Conn. Infty.]

Discharged June 15, 1865.

Disability, left varicocele.

Pensioned at $4 from April 22, 1884.

Application for increase filed May 25, 1889, alleging disease of the spinal cord as a result.

On June 5, 1889, in communication to Commissioner, requests a re-rating from April 4, 1886, on account of disease of spinal cord as a result of left varicocele, for which he is now pensioned.

On June 7, 1889, the following reference is made Medical Referee: "Please have this acted on at once and sent forward. Geo. B. Squires, pvt. secty."

(Indorsed): Referred to Dr. Laws for examination June 7, 1888. Chas. McMillan, actg. medical referee.

The Medical Division on the same day, June 7, 1889, approved as follows: "For varicocele and resulting neuralgia of coccyx, $\frac{8}{18}$ from April 4, 1886. (Signed) J. Laws, med. ex. J. E. Carpenter, actg. asst. med. ref. Chas. McMillan, actg. med. referee."

The certificate was re-issued on June 8, 1889, as follows: $4 from April 22, 1884, $8 from April 4, 1886.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

June 6, 1884, city board:

"Has varicocele of left side, moderately large, somewhat tender on manipulation; wears no support at present, rate ½, $4 per month.

May 25, 1889, city board, composed of Drs. Hood, Rosse, and Stanton:

"Left varicocele quite large and tender; wears no support at present.

"Dr. Hood, of this board, has had personal knowledge of this claimant's case for two years past, and hereby certifies that he is the subject at short intervals of neuralgia of coccyx. He suffers from persistent insomnia, at times to such a degree as to unfit him for any kind of labor, mental or physical. His movements in locomotion

are uncertain from the existence of an ataxic condition, and yet the patella reflex is normal as a rule, perhaps at times exaggerated.

"T. B. HOOD."

Rate, $\frac{4}{18}$ left varicocele; $\frac{14}{18}$ coccyodynia and results.

A striking feature is presented in the adjudication of this claim, which, to say the least, is irregular. As before stated, on May 25, 1889, claimant filed an application for increase on account of disease of spinal cord, connected with and a result of the pensioned cause. The only evidence filed in support of the claim for increase is a sworn statement of Dr. John Van Bibber, of Baltimore, Md., as follows: "This is to certify that I have attended Mr. W. F. Works at intervals since April, 1886, for spinal irritation. Though he has always improved under treatment, yet I find that any overwork or great fatigue will bring on a relapse, with his former suffering. The existence of left varicocele brought on by over exertion in the Army, and his weakened condition ever since his Army service, point conclusively to the fact that the exposure and fatigue endured at that time has caused the spinal weakness from which he has suffered so much.

"JOHN VAN BIBBER, *M. D.*"

Dated May 29, 1889.

This certificate is of a very general character; the doctor's acquaintance is comparatively limited, says he attended the claimant at intervals since April, 1886, does not claim that the spinal irritation is a result of disability for which pension was granted, but ventures the opinion, after a lapse of 24 years, that it is due to exposure and fatigue endured in the Army. And, admitting that the disability found by Dr. Hood, "neuralgia of coccyx," is of the same character, he does not express the opinion that it is the result of the pensioned cause. But in the face of the above facts (and there seems to be no other evidence to sustain the claim for increase), the Medical Division approve for "resulting neuralgia of coccyx," which does not appear to be sustained by the evidence or medical examinations.

But on the theory that the above action was justifiable, it is believed that there was error in fixing the date of commencement of increase at April 4, 1886; and the only reason seems to be that the claimant requested it.

The application for increase is based upon a disease resulting from the pensioned cause; the Medical Division approve for the same. Section 4698½ Revised Statutes directs when the increase shall commence in the following words:

"Except in cases of permanent specific disabilities, no increase of pension shall be allowed to commence prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate establishing the same, made under the pending claim for increase."

The medical examination made under this claim for increase was May 25, 1889; therefore, if the evidence showing increase of disability is regarded sufficient, the increased rate should be made to commence May 25, 1889.

On June 21, 1889, thirteen days after the issue of the certificate, the Commissioner referred the case to a committee, as follows:

"Mr. P. W. COLEMAN, Mr. R. L. FORD, Dr. THOMAS LANDERS:

"You are hereby directed to jointly examine the claim filed by W. F. Works (No. 289486) on May 25, 1889, and report to me your judgment as to what action should be taken thereon, on the evidence in the case.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*

"Dated June 21, 1889."

To which the following report was made June 25, 1884:

"Files application May 27, 1889, for increase and re-rating on account of varicocele of left side and resulting disease of spinal cord. Pensioned at $4, from April 22, 1884, for left varicocele.

"Re-issue to allow increase from April 4, 1886, at $8 on medical testimony on account of left varicocele and resulting neuralgia of coccyx. From the condition of this claimant, as shown by the medical examining board, and the rating given by said board, May 25, 1889, this claimant would appear to be entitled to higher rate than that allowed by the medical reviewer.

"P. W. COLEMAN.
"R. L. FORD.
"THOS. LANDERS."

J. K. Boude follows with this opinion:

"In the absence of any evidence showing the frequency and severity of the attacks of neuralgia of the coccyx, which has been admitted as a result of varicocele, I do not think that the rate allowed is insufficient for the disability shown. The disease of the spinal cord has not been admitted as a result. It does not appear that the pensioner has appealed from the rating allowed.

"J. K. BOUDE."

This pensioner is a clerk in the Pension Bureau, at a salary of $1,400. He was already in receipt of a pension, and there appears no reason why the claim should have been expedited, as it was, by the private secretary, in directing that action should be taken at once.

48-hour.] Exhibit 454 (May, 1889, employé).

[Cert. No. 92980. Jefferson H. Jennings. Co. "I," 17 Ky. Vols.]

Discharged February 7, 1864.
Disability, gunshot wound of left shoulder.
Pensioned September 8, 1868, $2.66⅔ from February 7, 1864.
Increased August 2, 1884, to $8 from May 4, 1884.
Re-issue to correct rate, September 6, 1887, as follows: $4 from February 8, 1864; $8 from May 4, 1884.
On May 16, 1889, application for increase and re-rating was filed on the ground that the former rating was inadequate.
On May 17, 1889, Dr. Goodlove makes the following report:

"Hon. JAS. TANNER,
"*Commissioner:*

"In compliance with your request I carefully reviewed the papers on file with view of increase and re-rating. From the recent examination of this date, and the other evidence on file in the case, it is evident that the claimant's disability is practically the same in degree. Therefore I would recommend a re-rating at (total) $\frac{8}{18}$ from discharge to March 3, 1873, $\frac{12}{18}$ to May 17, 1889, and $\frac{17}{18}$ thereafter."
On May 18, 1889, the Commissioner directed action as follows:
"Brief for re-issue to correct rate from discharge and allow increase.
"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

Re-issue May 20, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase: $8 from February 8, 1864; $12 from March 3, 1873; $17 from May 17, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

August 29, 1868, $\frac{1}{8}$, $2.66⅔; January 2, 1874, $\frac{1}{8}$, $2.66⅔; January 29, 1876, $\frac{1}{8}$, $2.66⅔; September 11, 1877, $\frac{1}{4}$, $4; May 4, 1884, total, $8; August 3, 1887, total, $8; May 17, 1889, $17.

The last examination was made by a city board, under special instructions from the medical referee as follows:
"There is a question of re-rating involved and you are therefore requested to make a thorough examination and express an opinion whether the present degree of disability from the wound has existed since discharge in 1864."
Upon this question the board reported:
"As to its condition now compared with that formerly existing we have no means of knowing; we are sure that $2⅔ was never a proper compensation for the wound."
The adjudication of this claim appears to have been upon the theory that the degree of disability now, and when the original pension was granted was precisely the same; that it was permanent in degree, never changing; and that the opinion of to-day is, that those who adjudicated the claim twenty years ago, under the law then existing, and in the light of the evidence then filed, were mistaken, and therefore rated this claimant far below what he was entitled to.
As before stated, there was a re-issue of the certificate September 6, 1887, for the purpose of re-rating, and the pension from the date of discharge was increased from $2.66⅔ to $4 per month; but this appears to have been unsatisfactory; for although the medical examinations indicate there has been a slight increase of disability, yet Dr. Goodlove gives his professional opinion that "claimant's disability is practically the same in degree," therefore he is entitled to $8 per month from discharge.
The increase to $8 from May 4, 1884, under an application for increase, and to commence at the date of medical examination, appears to be in due form and in accordance with law and an established practice of the office, and the rate of $4 from discharge is not excessive for the degree of disability shown to exist. The increase of pension to $8 from May 4, 1884, indicates that the fact of increase of disability was recognized, and in view of this official action the opinion of Dr. Goodlove that "the disability is practically the same in degree" should not have been regarded a sufficient basis for re-rating again on May 20, 1889. From the date of discharge to September 11, 1877, the rate recommended was $2.66⅔; on that date the examining

surgeon says he is entitled to $4 per month, and on May 4, 1884, and August 3, 1887, the examining surgeons increase the rate to $8 per month.

The re-rating in this case, on the ground that the degree of disability is practically the same as when discharged, is believed to be erroneous; it is not in harmony with the history of the case and the established practice of the Department; and the increase to $8 per month from the date of discharge instead of the date of medical examination, pending under application for increase, is regarded a violation of at least the spirit of the law as laid down in section 4698½, Revised Statutes.

On June 21, 1889, about a month after the new certificate was issued, the following reference of the case was made:

"Mr. P. W. COLEMAN, Mr. R. L. FORD, Dr. THOS. LANDERS:

"You are hereby directed to jointly examine the claim filed by Mr. J. H. Jennings (No. 92980) on May 16, 1889, and report to me your judgment as to what action "should be taken thereon on the evidence in the case.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*

"JUNE 21, 1889."

The following report was made on June 27, 1889:

"Claimant was pensioned for gunshot wound of left shoulder at $2.66⅔ from February 7, 1864. Increased to $8 from May 4, 1884. Re-issue to re-rate and allow increase, $4 from February 7, 1864, and $8 from May 4, 1884.

"Re-issue on claimant's application "for increase and re-rating filed May 16, 1889, claimant was allowed $8 from February 8, 1864, $12 from March 3, 1873, $17 from May 17, 1889, on the evidence and medical examinations in the case as indicated by the slip of the acting medical referee, acting under instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Pensions.

"While the evidence on file may warrant the rating given as viewed from a medical standpoint, we are of the opinion the ratings given are extremely liberal, to say the least.

"Very respectfully,

"P. W. COLEMAN,
"R. L. FORD,
"THOS. LANDERS.

"JUNE 27, 1889."

"The ratings allowed in the action of May 20, 1889, are, in my opinion, excessive. The action of August 30, 1887, was correct, and should have been adhered to.

"(Signed) J. K. BOUDE."

JULY 30, 1889,

Across the face of the above slips is endorsed

"Approved August, 1889.

"JAMES TANNER."

The usual haste has been indulged in adjudicating the above claim. Mr. Jennings is a clerk in the Pension Bureau, and there certainly appears no reason why the claim should have been expedited.

EXHIBIT 455. (Employé June.)

48-hour.]

[Cert. No. 44928. Caleb B. Moore, Co. A, 97 Pa. Vols.]

Discharged April 22, 1865.
Disability: Gunshot wound right thigh.
Pensioned April 23, 1867, $8 from April 19, 1867.
Increased Nov. 24, 1869, to $15 from June 6, 1866; to $18 from Oct. 4, 1872.
Increased Sept. 10, 1883, to $24 from March 3, 1883.
Application for increase, under act of August 4, 1886, rejected May 21, 1888.
Increased July 10, 1888, to $30 from April 18, 1888.

On June 6, 1889, the case was referred to the medical referee as to whether pensioner was not entitled to a rating of $36 per month under act of August 4, 1886, as construed by the Hon. Commissioner of Pensions in his ruling of April 22, 1889.

Dr. J. E. Carpenter, acting assistant medical referee, replied as follows:

"After carefully reviewing all the papers in this case I am fully satisfied that claimant is entitled to $36 from Aug. 4, 1886, for gunshot wound of right thigh, and resulting total disability of same.

"JUNE 7, 1889.

"J. E. CARPENTER,
"*Acting Asst. Med. Ref.*"

In accordance with above opinion the case was briefed the same day for admission, and the certificate issued on the day following, as follows. $36 from August 4, 1886.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

September 7, 1875, $18; September 7, 1877, $18; January 18, 1887, $24; April 18, 1888, $30.

The last medical examination was by office board, composed by Drs. Goodlove, Eddy, and Gibbs. They state "That muscles of entire limb are atrophied, especially below knee, and there is marked anæsthesia; below wound leg is cold, and claimant can not flex or extend the foot voluntarily; walks with the aid of a cane, dragging toe. * * * There is not total disability in the leg, but if applicant can furnish witnesses showing that he does not and can not perform any manual labor we would recommend a second-grade rating."

The last increase to $30 per month appears to have been based upon this medical examination and dated therefrom.

The case seems to have rested here until April 23, 1889, when it was referred to the medical referee for an opinion as to whether the pensioner was entitled to $30 per month from August 4, 1886, under the ruling of Commissioner.

Dr. Campbell, medical referee, under date of May 21, 1889, replied as follows:

"Pensioner was rated second grade ($30 per month) under the general law, for gunshot wound of right thigh, and resulting disease of heart and nervous system. But neither the leg itself nor the foot has been totally disabled for manual labor. (See last medical certificate.) Pensioner was therefore not entitled to increase under act of August 4, 1886, or the recent ruling of Commissioner."

No further action appears to have been taken until June 6, 1889; it was again referred for the personal consideration of the medical referee, as to whether he was entitled to a rating of $36 under the act of August 4, 1886, as stated above.

There are some irregularities in the method of adjudication of this claim, but it must be admitted that the increase to $30 from the date of the medical examination, April 18, 1888, pending the application for increase, was in accordance with law. This increase was made under the general law, and it was found, as above stated, that the pensioner was entitled to the second-grade rating.

A difference of opinion arises as to the degree of disability existing at the date of the last medical examination, April 18, 1888. Dr. Campbell, medical referee, May 21, 1889, says it was not such as to entitle the pensioner to the rate of $30 under the act of August 4, 1886, while Dr. Carpenter, acting assistant medical referee, under date of June 7, 1889, says "he is fully satisfied that claimant is entitled to $36 from August 4, 1886." These opinions were given on substantially the same evidence.

If the pensioner was, under the certificate of examination made April 18, 1888, entitled to $36, as provided in the act of August 4, 1886, it does not follow that that increase should commence from the passage of the act, for it is very clear from the evidence and medical examinations which preceded that at that date, August 4, 1886, he was not so disabled as to entitle him to the $36 rating. If, then, in the opinion of the medical referee, the medical examination of April 18, 1888, showed that at that time he was so disabled, the increase to $36 should be made to commence at the date of the medical examination. If the medical examination then made did not show this fact, then there could be no good ground for increase, except through another formal application and medical examination.

The act of August 4, 1886, provides a pension of $36 per month "for the loss of an arm at or above the elbow or a leg at or above the knee, or total disability in the same;" but unlike the act of March 3, 1883, it makes no provision for a disability incapacitating for the performance of any manual labor.

As stated by Dr. Campbell, May 21, 1889, the medical certificate of April 18, 1888, did not show that the leg itself nor the foot had been totally disabled. If this be so, how can the pensioner acquire the benefits of the act of August 4, 1886? It is plain to be seen it can only be through another medical examination, and if such examination shows that he is entitled, his increase, under section 4698½, must commence from the date of medical certificate.

For reasons above stated it is believed that the increase to $36 per month from August 4, 1886, was an error.

The case was adjudicated in the usual haste, which seems to characterize "employé" cases, and was referred to the medical referee for opinion June 6, 1889, opinion rendered, and case briefed for admission on the 7th, and certificate issued on the 8th.

On the 21st of June, 1889, thirteen days after the issuance of certificate, the case was referred to a committee for consideration, as follows:

"Mr. P. W. COLEMAN, Mr. R. L. FORD, Dr. THOMAS LANDERS:

"You are hereby directed to jointly examine the claim filed by Mr. C. B. Moore (No. 44929) on April 23, 1888, and report to me your judgment as to what action should be taken on the evidence in the case.

June 21, 1889.

"JAMES TANN

To which the following reply was made:

"Case re-opened on evidence filed April 23, 1888; soldier was pensioned for gunshot wound of right thigh from April 22, 1865, $6; increased to $8 from April 19, 1867; re-issue $15 from June 6, 1866; increased to $18 from October 4, 1872, increased to $24 from March 23, 1883; increased to $30 from April 18, 1888.

"Re-issue to correct rate from August 4, 1886, under ruling of Commissioner of April 22, 1889, to allow $36 per month. Action in this case appears to be correct.

(Signed) "P. W COLEMAN.
"R. L. FORD.
"THOS. LANDERS."

J. K. BOUDE.

Claimant is a clerk in the Pension Bureau at $1,400 per annum, and was already in receipt of a pension. For these reasons there seems to be no good ground for hastening the adjudication of the claim to the detriment of other claimants.

EXHIBIT 456 (Employé, May 1889).

[Cert. No. 183489. Forest W. McElroy, Co. "F," 87 Inf'ty.]

Discharged November 14, 1865.
Disability, tumor left arm, resulting in total disability of same.
Pensioned February 26, 1881, $6 from November 15, 1865, and $8 from December 3, 1877.
Increased April 30, 1883, to $16 from April 18, 1883.
Application for re-rating and increase filed May 6, 1889, which was granted as follows:
Re-issue May 31, 1889, to correct rate and allow increase, $6 from November 15, 1865; $8 from December 3, 1877; $16 from April 19, 1879; $24 from April 18, 1883; $36 from May 10, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 3, 1877, $8; April 19, 1879, $6; April 18, 1883, $16; May 10, 1889, $36.
The above re-rating of $16 per month from April 19, 1879, and $24 from April 18, 1883, is clearly in violation of the spirit and intent of the law as expressed in section 4698½, R. S.
On June 21, 1889, the Commissioner referred the case to P. W. Coleman, R. L. Ford, and Dr. Thomas Landers, with instructions to report what action in their judgment should be taken therein. They reported, after stating the case, including the re-issue of May 31, 1889, "From a careful review of the evidence and medical examinations on file, we are of the opinion a re-issue, subject to the usual 60-day notice, should be made to correct rate as follows, viz, $6 from November 15, 1865; $8 from December 3, 1879; $16 from April 18, 1883; $36 from May 10, 1889."
The above report is endorsed: Approved August 1, 1889. James Tanner.
The re-issue above suggested and approved by the Commissioner does not at this date (August 28, 1889) appear to have been made. Such re-adjucation of the claim should be made in order to comply with the requirements of the law. The rates suggested are in accord with those recommended by the examining surgeons under pending claims for increase.
The pensioner is an employé in the Pension Bureau.

EXBIBIT 457 (June, 1889. Employé).

48 hour.]

[Cert. 65436. Manual Johnson, Co. "C," 15 N. J. Vol. Infty.]

Discharged June 28, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right thigh.
Pensioned June 8, 1866, $3 from June 28, 1865.
Increased October 17, 1884, to $6 from September 12, 1884.
Increased June 4, 1889, to $10 from March 12, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

July 19, 1865, ¼, $2 per month; September 8, 1873, ⅛, $3 per month; September 11, 1875, $3 per month; September 5, 1877, $3 per month; September 12, 1884, $6 per month; March 12, 1889, $10 per month.

The last medical examination was made by an office board, and appears to have been the basis upon which the last increase to $10 was granted.

This seems to be a "straight increase" case. The increase to $6 from September 12, 1884, and to $10 from March 12, 1889, was granted in conformity with the requirements of law. In both instances the increase was made to commence from the date of the medical examinations pending the application for increase.

Attached to face brief appears a slip as follows:

"YEAGER:
"Make this case hum.

"SQUIRES.

"MAY 29, 1889."

On May 31, 1889, the Board of Review and the Medical Division endorsed their approval, and the certificate was issued June 4, 1889.

As the pensioner is an employé of the Pension Bureau, it is difficult to see why this claim should be expedited to the detriment, perhaps, of other claimants.

EXHIBIT 458 (May 21, 1889. Employé).

48 hour.]

[Cert. No. 85491. Perley B. Dickerson, 1st lieut. Co. H, 13 U. S. C. T.]

Discharged January 10, 1866.
Disability, amputation of left thigh.
Pensioned at $17 per month from January 10, 1866.
Increased to $18 per month from June 4, 1872.
Increased January 28, 1874, to $24 per month from June 4, 1872.
Increased to $30 per month from March 3, 1883.
Increased to $45 per month from August 4, 1886.

Application for re-rating was filed May 21, 1889, on the ground that disability was equal to amputation at the hip joint.

The following slip, without date, appears attached to face brief:

"Dr. CAMPBELL: "Please give me your opinion on Dickerson's matter, and oblige,
"Yours, etc., JAMES TANNER."

To which Dr. Campbell replied on May 18, 1889, giving a description of the stump of the amputated limb and reasons for its unhealthy condition, without expressing an opinion as to rates.

On May 21, 1889, the same day the application was filed, the Commissioner directed as follows:

"It is hereby ordered that a re-rating be made in this claim, in view of the certificates of examination herewith, and the pensioner be granted the benefit of the act approved March 3, 1879, the condition of the stump being worse than an amputation at the hip-joint.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

Pursuant to above and on the same day the application was filed and the order issued, the certificate was re-issued at $37.50 from March 3, 1879, and $45 from August 4, 1886.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

April 4, 1867, $17. "Was wounded by minie-ball through the left knee-joint, for which amputation of the femur was performed near the junction of the middle with the lower third."

August 6, 1873, $24. "This applicant has lost his leg by amputation of the thigh a little above the lower third. The flaps have either sloughed away or become so much atrophied that the end of the stump is only covered with cicatricial integument. It is not excessively tender, as is sometimes the case, but is too tender to admit of use from or with an artificial limb bringing the least continual pressure on the stump. In fact for several inches the bone is covered with only integument, so much have the flaps retracted, thus leaving no cushion of flesh to protect the end of the

stump from pressure, either on the ends or for some distance above the end, hence the impossibility of wearing an artificial limb."

May 16, 1889—five days before the application for re-rating was filed—by office board in which they state: "Physical condition only fair. Left leg was amputated 10 inches below the trochanter major, circular operation; the result is a bad one. The muscle does not cover the end of stump of femur, nothing but an integumentary covering, and adhered to the bone. There is a small "naeroma" apparently about the size of a hickory-nut. The stump is very tender and no doubt would be better if the limb had been amputated at hip-joint with good results."

This is one of that class of cases which have been brought under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1879, on the ground that the condition of the stump is such that the disability is equivalent to an amputation at the hip-joint.

The pensioner is a clerk in the Pension Bureau, and when his application for re-rating was filed was in receipt of a pension of $45 per month. No reason is given why his claim should have been adjudicated the day following the filing of his application, to the detriment of other worthy claimants.

EXHIBIT 459 (May, employé).

48 hour.]

[Cert. 106482. William S. Bell. Asst. Surgeon, 43 Ohio Vol. Infty.]

Discharged March 29, 1864.
Disability, rheumatism and disease of heart.
Pensioned November 2, 1870, at $8.50 from March 11, 1870.
Arrears granted at $8.50 from March 30, 1864.
Increase November 27, 1877, to $17 from October 23, 1877.
Increase rejected February 27, 1886.
Application for increase and re-rating filed May 1, 1889.
A slip attached to face brief bearing date of May 28, 1889, designates this as a *forty-eight-hour case* by order of *George B. Squires, private secretary.*

The Board of Review on the same day (May 28, 1889) "approved for rheumatism and disease of heart. Re-rating in this case approved if, in the opinion of the medical referee, manifest injustice was done in fixing former rates."

The medical division "approved re-rating rheumatism and disease of heart, ½ from discharge to October 2, 1877, then total ⅞ to January 18, 1886, then third grade to May 21, 1889, and second grade thereafter." J. E. C. John Campbell, medical referee. Ormsby Gray, medical examiner. Dated May 29, 1889.

Re-issue May 29, 1889, to increase accordingly, $24 from January 18, 1886, $30 from May 21, 1889.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 8, 1870, ¾, $12.75; September 4, 1873, ½, $8.50; September 9, 1875, ½, $8.50; September 4, 1877, ½, $8.50; October 23, 1877, $12; January 18, 1886, total, $17; May 21, 1889, $30.

Under the last re-issue of certificate it will be observed there has been no change in former rating until January 18, 1886, from which date the pension was increased from $17 to $24, and then under a formal application for increase, and medical examination following it was increased to $30 from date of such medical examination, so that the only irregularity apparent is re-rating from $17 to $24 per month from January 18, 1886, to May 21, 1889.

As stated above, on November 27, 1877, an increase was granted to $17 per month, commencing October 23, 1877; this increase was based upon an application filed September 28, 1877. In medical examination which followed, pending the application, the examining surgeon notes an increase of disability, and rates at $12 per month. The office, however, gave him a rating of $17 per month from the medical examination, which is $5 per month in excess of the rate recommended by the examining surgeon. On December 7, 1885, the claimant filed another application for increase, which was rejected February 27, 1886, for the reason evidently that the medical examination made January 18, 1886, pending the application for increase, gave him a rating of $17, the rate he was then getting.

In the period covered by the re-issue of May 29, 1889, the claim had previously been adjudicated in accordance with law, and $17 per month was found in the light of the evidence then presented to be a liberal rating. As evidence of this fact it is observed that the office declined to increase the pension February 27, 1886, a period covered by this re-issue.

In view of section 4698½, Revised Statutes, your committee is unable to see by what authority of law this re-issue was made. Surely, no injustice was done, nor was there

an error in former rating, for the reason that covering the period referred to, a higher rate had been granted in the original adjudication than the medical examinations showed the pensioner was entitled to. Re-rating in this case is believed to be erroneous and contrary to a well-established practice of the Department.

On June 21, 1889, about twenty days after the issue of the certificate, the Commissioner referred the case as follows:

"Mr. P. W. COLEMAN, R. L. FORD, Dr. THOS. LANDERS:

"You are hereby directed to jointly examine the claim filed by Mr. W. S. Bell (No. 106482) on May 1, 1889, and report to me your judgment as to what action should be taken thereon, on the evidence in the case.

"JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*

"June 21, 1889."

The above committee, after stating the case substantially as above, reported:

"This case was reconsidered upon evidence on file in the claim by the medical referee in person and claimant allowed increase upon the facts as shown by medical examination, and action appears to be correct in all particulars.

"P. W. COLEMAN.
"R. L. LORD.
"THOS. LANDERS.

"JUNE 26, 1889."

The pensioner is an employé of the Pension Bureau at $1,400 per annum. No reason appears why this should have been made a *forty-eight hour case.*

48-hour.] EXHIBIT 460. (May 29, 1889, employé.)

[Cert. No. 166321. Nathan B. Prentice. Co. E, 7 Wis. Infty.]

Discharged December 19, 1863.
Disability, gunshot wound, chest.
Application for pension filed April 30, 1878.
Rejected April 29, 1879, on the ground "No disability from gunshot wound." Dr. T. B. Hood, then medical referee, indorsed brief as follows: "Action of medical reviewer approved. It does not seem possible that this man can be in any degree disabled."
Case reopened March, 1880, and pension granted at the rate of $2 per month from December 20, 1863.
Pension increased March 31, 1882, to $4 from March 15, 1882.
On May 29, 1889, the pensioner, who is a clerk in the Pension Bureau, addressed a communication to the Commissioner, in which, after stating the history of his case, he requested a re-rating from discharge.
Attached to the above letter is a slip of the same date (May 29, 1889), as follows: "Papers to my desk for an opinion from Dr. Carpenter. (Signed) George B. Squires, private secretary."
Attached to the face brief is the following slip: "Mr. Commissioner, this claimant should have $\frac{1}{4}$ from discharge (no date). (Signed) J. E. Carpenter, M. D. Approved, James Tanner, Commissioner."
Pursuant to the above the certificate was re-issued to correct rate on June 4, 1889, as follows: $4 per month from December 20, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

December 13, 1878, $2; March 3, 1880, no disability, no rating; March 15, 1882, $4.

There has been no evidence filed since 1880 and no medical examination since March 15, 1882. As above stated, the original claim was rejected April 29, 1879, for the reason that no disability was found to exist; and the board of surgeons on March 3, 1880, found no disability from the alleged cause. The medical division, in March, 1880, gave the claimant the benefit of the doubt, and he was rated at $2 per month by Dr. Thomas Landers, approved by Dr. N. F Graham, assistant medical referee, and Dr. T. B. Hood, medical referee. The re-issue, therefore, is based solely upon the opinion of Dr. Carpenter, "that claimant should have $\frac{1}{4}$ from discharge," an opinion rendered after a lapse of nine years, without another medical examination, and upon precisely the same evidence as the case was originally adjudicated. This is not regarded a sufficient basis for re-rating, but if such practice is to be the rule, equal justice will demand that it shall be applied to all like pensioners.

As before stated, this pensioner is a clerk in the Pension Bureau, and there appears no reason why the claim should have been expedited.

EXHIBIT 461. (May employé.)

[Certificate No. 14317. Moses D. Noah. Company D, Twentieth New York Infantry.]

Discharged May 18, 1863.
Disability, gunshot wound left knee and wound left hip and resulting varix left leg.
Pensioned July 15, 1863, $4, from February 11, 1863.
Increased December 15, 1870, to $6, from September 1, 1869.
Increase rejected November 21, 1879.
Increase rejected October 21, 1884.
Re-issue August, 1887, to allow additional disability, wound left hip.
$4 from February 12, 1863; $6 from September 1, 1869; $8 from June 2, 1886. Attorney, Patrick O'Farrell, city.
Increase November 1, 1887, to $10, from October 22, 1887.
Increase August 17, 1888, to $14, from May 18, 1888.

Application for increase and re-rating filed April 27, 1889. On the same day Wm. E. McLean, first deputy commissioner, referred the case to the medical referee as follows: "Medical division will make examination of this claimant upon his application for increase, re-rating and arrears, this day herewith filed." (Signed) Wm. E. McLean, first deputy commissioner.

On May 4, 1889, the board of review "approved for gunshot wound of left knee and left hip and resulting varix of left leg. Claim for re-rating in this case is not approved unless manifest injustice has been done in fixing former rating."

May 22, 1889, the medical examiner, Dr. Woodman, "approved for gunshot wound of left knee $\frac{6}{18}$ from discharge to June 2, 1886, $\frac{8}{18}$ for same and gunshot wound of left hip and resulting varix left leg to October 22, 1887, $\frac{10}{18}$ to May 18, 1888, and $\frac{14}{18}$ thereafter."

The above appears to be approved by J. E. C. and John Campbell (stamp) medical referee.

Re-issue May 29, 1889, to correct rate accordingly. $6 from February 12, 1863, date of discharge; $8 from June 2, 1886; $10 from October 22, 1887; $14 from May 18, 1888.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 5, 1863, $4 wound knee; September 1, 1867, $6 wound knee; September 4, 1873, $6 wound knee; September 2, 1874, $6 wound knee; September 10, 1875, $6 wound knee; September 5, 1877, $6 wound knee; November 4, 1879, $8 wound knee; August 30, 1884, $6 wound knee; June 21, 1886, $4 wound knee, $2 wound hip; October 22, 1887, $10 both disabilities; May 18, 1888, $4 wound knee, $2 wound hip, $8 varicose veins; April 29, 1889, $14 both disabilities.

It will be observed the increase of pension from time to time, on account of additional disabilities and increased disabilities, as shown by the medical examinations, have been made in accordance with law, and the only effect of the re-issue of the certificate May 29, 1889, was to re-rate and increase the pension for gunshot wound of left knee, for which pension was first granted from $4 to $6 from the date of discharge.

The original claim for pension was adjudicated in July, 1863, and under the law then existing, and in the light of the evidence then filed, it was the judgment of those whose duty it was to consider the same, that a rating of $4 per month was adequate.

The disabilities have been progressive in character, and from time to time as this has been shown the pension has been increased accordingly.

To go back twenty-five years and readjudicate a claim on the same evidence, unless a palpable error has been committed, is in violation of former practice, precedents, and rulings of the Department and should not be permitted.

In this case it does not appear that injustice was done in former rating; therefore it is believed that the re-rating was unwarranted.

On the 21st of June, 1889, about twenty days after the re-issue of the certificate, the Commissioner referred the case to a committee of employés for their judgment as to what action should be taken. This committee, on June 27, reported, making a statement of the case, substantially as above, and add, "In our opinion the rating as allowed is correct."

This claimant is an employé of the Pension Bureau.

EXHIBIT 462 (employé, June, 1889).

48-hour.]

(Cert. No. 154786, Dennis T. Kirby, major 8 Mo. Vol. Inf't'y.)

Discharged July 7, 1864, and June 13, 1865.
Disability, gunshot wound right leg.

Pensioned August, 1878, $10 (as lieut. col.) from April 8, 1878.

Re-issued April 1, 1879, to correct rate, rank, and date of commencement, disability varicocele; $6.25 from July 8, 1864; $16.25 from April 8, 1878; deducting 2d service.

Arrears granted June 3, 1879, at $10 from June 14, 1865, to April 7, 1878.

Re-issued June 12, 1879, to change rate and disability, wound of right foot; $6.25 from July 8, 1864; $23.75 from June 14, 1865; $21.25 from August 11, 1865; all disabilities and in lieu of all former issues.

On or about June 1, 1889, the pensioner filed an application, through his attorney, W. W. Dudley, for increase "on account of material progression of his disability since the examination under which his present rate was fixed."

This application does not include a claim for re-rating.

In a slip attached to face brief, in the handwriting of T. D. Yeager, dated June 5, 1889, the Commissioner directed as follows:

"Inasmuch as the pensioner's disability in 1866 was not sufficiently great to bar him from being accepted as an officer in the regular Army, I will not disturb the rate of pension as fixed prior to that date, but I am fully convinced that a total rating as of the rank of lieutenant-colonel is warranted by the description of his wounds and injuries, to date from the time of his leaving the regular service. A re-issue will accordingly be made, granting an allowance of $30 per month from October 2, 1868."

Dated June 5, 1889. 48-hour case.

(Signed) JAMES TANNER,
Commissioner.

In pursuance of above order the board of review approved as per order of the Commissioner on the same day; the medical division likewise on the day following, and in accordance therewith their certificate was re-issued on June 7, 1889, at $30 from October 2, 1868.

Medical examinations as follows: June 1, 1878, ⅛, $10, wound right leg; November 27, 1878, $15, all disabilities; July 25, 1879, ⅜ wound foot, ⅜ wound leg; August 11, 1879, ¾ all disabilities (¼ wound leg, ¼ wound foot, ¼ varicocele).

The last examination was made by an office board, who stated, after describing the disabilities: "We rate his disabilities at ¾. They were never more and never less."

There was no medical examination pending the application for increase filed June 1, 1889, nor has there been one during the last ten years, or evidence filed to show whether his disability has increased or diminished during that period.

Prior to the last re-issue the rates were fixed substantially in accordance with the findings of the examining surgeons, and no evidence has apparently been filed to indicate that such rates were inadequate. Ordinarily an applicant for increase of pension would be required under the law to submit to a medical examination to determine the degree of disability. Not so, however, in this case on an application for increase, wherein no request was made for a re-rating; by arbitrary action it is directed that the pensioner shall be re-rated at $30 from October 2, 1868.

This official action is at variance with a well-established practice of the Department, and not in accordance with the spirit of the law.

This pensioner is a clerk in the Pension Bureau, at a salary of $1,400 per annum. There appears no reason for making his claim for increase a 48-hour case.

On June 21, 1889, the Commissioner referred the case for review as follows:

"Mr. P. W. COLEMAN, Mr. R. L. FORD, DR. THOS. LANDERS:

"You are hereby directed to jointly examine the claim executed by D. T. Kirby (No. 154,786) on June 1, 1889, and report to me your judgment as to what action should be taken thereon on the evidence in the case.

Dated June 21, 1889.

(Signed) JAMES TANNER, *Commissioner.*"

On June 26, 1889, said committee, after stating the official action in the case, said:

"The foregoing covers all action up to the time of filing claim for re-rating executed June 1, 1889, and accompanied by medical evidence. The reference of this case, and statements submitted for personal consideration of the honorable Commissioner, and action thereon based appear to be entirely correct.

(Signed) "P. W. COLEMAN.
"R. L. FORD.
"THOS. LANDERS."

"I concur.

"J. K. BOUDE."

EXHIBIT 463 (May, 1889. Employé).

[Cert. No. 236246. Jacob Pinick, Co. A, 32 Ohio Infty].

Discharged July 20, 1865.
Disability, disease of eyes and resulting loss of sight of right eye and impaired vision of left eye.
Pensioned April, 1883, $4 from July 21, 1865.
Increased to $6 from March 29, 1882.
Increased November 20, 1886, to $12 from October 25, 1886.
Re-issue May 15, 1889, to correct rate and date of commencement of increase. Loss of sight of right eye and impaired vision of left eye; $10 from April 3, 1884; $12 from October 25, 1886.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

March 29, 1882, $8; February 7, 1883, $8; October 25, 1886, $10.
The reissue of May 15, 1889, was based upon a statement of pensioner filed April 26, 1889, and the opinion of the medical referee April 27, 1889, as follows:

"The medical certificate of 1883 shows, practically, loss of sight of right eye and slightly impaired vision of left eye. The increase of April 3, 1884, was rejected on the technicality that absolute blindness of the right eye is not shown until 1886. The right eye, however, was on April 3, 1884, blind, as blindness is construed by this bureau, *i. e.*, the eye had not sufficient sight to be of any use. There is no objection, medically, to changing the name of the disability, as pensioner prays, to loss of sight of right eye and impaired vision of left eye, and arrears should be allowed as follows: $\frac{10}{18}$ from April 3, 1884, to October 25, 1886, and $\frac{12}{18}$ thereafter."
Under the ruling of the Commissioner of April 3, 1884 and the degree of disability as shown to exist, it is believed that the above action was fully warranted.
This is not marked 48-hour case, but was evidently taken up out of regular order.

EXHIBIT 464 (January, 1889, employé).

[Certificate No. 130744. John B. G. Baxter, surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

Discharged October 23, 1865.
Disability: malarial poisoning.
Pensioned November 2, 1874; $25, from November 2, 1874.
Arrears granted July 12, 1879, at $25 from October 24, 1865.
Application for increase filed January 23, 1889, on account of increased disability from malarial poisoning, affecting liver, stomach, bowels, heart, and nervous system causing so great general debility that for the last four years he had been entirely unable to perform manual labor.
Increase granted February 1, 1889, at $30 from January 23, 1889, for malarial poisoning and resulting disease of liver, stomach, and heart and nervous system.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

August 28, 1874, $25; September 25, 1875, $25; September 4, 1877, $25; January 23, 1889, $30 by office board, Drs. Goodlove, Woodman, Grinstead.

Straight increase claim, regular and fully warranted.

EXHIBIT No. 465.

LOSS OF ARM AND LEG.

On the 15th of July, 1889, the Commissioner of Pensions issued the following order, under which a number of cases were re-rated in the latter part of that month. The ruling is as follows:

"No. 39330. Frank Rose, Co. D, 57th New York Vols.

"Ruling No. ——.
"Disability—Amputation of left arm near shoulder and of leg near right thigh.
"Following the precedent in the Henry Schmidt case, decision of Secretary Chand-

er, the applicant is entitled to be rated in the first class, to wit: $25 per month, from June 6, 1866; $31.25 from June 4, 1872; and $50 per month from June 4, 1874, and $72 per month from June 17, 1878.

"Let certificate issue in accordance with the above. Payment to be accredited with amount applicant has already received. The above ruling will apply for loss of arm and leg, where either the arm is amputated above the elbow or the leg above the knee.

"Where the disability is loss of a hand or foot only, the rate allowed is $36 per month from February 28, 1877; $48 per month from March 3, 1883, and $60 per month from August 4, 1886.

"Any other interpretation of the statutes applicable to these cases would do violence to the ordinary rules of legal construction.

"JAMES TANNER,
"*Commissioner.*

In the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, made on the 11th of February, 1876, referred to in the foregoing ruling, which was a case of amputation of arm above the elbow and leg above the knee, the Secretary said: "Viewing the claim in all its aspects, I have reached the conclusion that although the physical condition of the pensioner may not entirely fulfill the requirements of the act of June 18, 1874, it is such as to justify the allowance to him of the pension therein provided in the absence of any provision of existing law which is commensurate with the extent of his injuries." He also expressed the opinion that there should be further legislation in regard to such cases, and refers to his intention of recommending such legislation. On the 28th of February, 1877, a law was passed providing a specific pension of $36 per month for the loss of an arm and a leg, so that the decision referred to was set aside by law.

The rates of pension allowed by this ruling are in excess of the rates provided by law for the whole period to which it refers. The pension provided by law for the loss of a hand and a foot for the period March 3, 1865, until the 4th of June, 1872, is $20 per month (Section 4697, Revised Statutes). From June 4, 1872, the pension was increased to $24 per month (Section 4698, Revised Statutes). The ruling gives to those pensioners who have lost an arm and a leg, in case either the arm is amputated above the elbow or the leg above the knee, the rate of pension provided for those who are in a condition of total permanent helplessness requiring the aid and attendance of a second person. That Congress did not intend that those who had lost an arm and a leg should have the pension provided for those pensioners who are in a state of permanent and total helplessness is evident from the fact that nearly three years after the passage of the act of June 18, 1874, granting a pension of $50 per month to those who are in a condition of total and permanent helplessness requiring the aid and attendance of a second person, Congress passed the following act:

"AN ACT to allow a pension of thirty-six dollars per month to soldiers who have lost *an arm and a leg.*

"*Be it enacted, etc.* That all persons who, while in the military or naval service of the United States and in the line of duty, shall have lost one hand and one foot or been totally and permanently disabled in both, shall be entitled to pension for each of such disabilities, and at such rate as is provided for by the provisions of existing law for each disability: *Provided,* That this act shall not be construed to reduce pensions in any case.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

The title of this act, taken in connection with the act itself, indicates that the rate provided therein for the loss of an arm and a leg, or of a hand and a foot, was to be allowed without regard to the point of amputation of either member. The act of March 3, 1865, and that of June 6, 1866, allowing the rate of $20 per month for the loss of a hand and a foot, and the act of June 8, 1872, allowing the rate of $24 per month for the loss of a hand and a foot, were administered by the Pension Office without regard to the point of amputation, and of this fact Congress was no doubt aware, so that the act of February 28, 1877, was intended merely to increase the rate of pension for the disabilities specified from $24 to $36 per month, without making any other change in the practice of the Pension Office in regard to such cases. If it was the intention of Congress that the point of amputation of either the arm or leg should be taken into consideration in executing the act of February 28, 1877, the act would not have been entitled, "An Act to allow a pension of thirty-six dollars per month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg." The intention of said act of February 28, 1877, is further shown by the fact that prior to its passage, to wit, on the 18th of June, 1874, Congress passed an act granting a pension of $24 per month to all persons entitled to pensions under laws then existing who had lost an arm at or above the elbow or a leg at or above the knee.

The existence of this law at the time of the passage of the act of February 28, 1877, allowing "a pension of thirty-six dollars per month for the loss of an arm and a leg," indicates that the rate of $36 per month was to be allowed without regard to the point at which the arm or leg was amputated. In many decisions of the Department as to the construction of the act of February 28, 1877, it has been held that there is no authority of law to allow a higher rating for the loss of an arm and leg than $36 per month. It is true that under this construction of law a soldier who has lost an arm above the elbow, or a leg above the knee, would receive under the act of August 4, 1886, the same rate of pension as that allowed under the act of February 28, 1877, to a pensioner who has lost both an arm above the elbow and a leg above the knee, but to attempt to remedy the defects of the law by construction, is the assumption on the part of the executive branch of the Government of the authority which belongs to the legislative.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior, on the 24th of November, 1888, considered the case of a pensioner who had lost an arm above the elbow and a leg above the knee, and after careful consideration of the same in the light of an opinion from the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department, held that there was no authority of law for the allowance of a higher rate of pension in the case than $36 per month, thus affirming the former position of the Department upon the subject. In that decision the Assistant Secretary said:

"The rate of pension allowed by the act of February 28, 1877, for the loss of a hand and a foot is not proportionate to the rate allowed by existing laws for other high grades of disability, but it is not in the power of this Department to correct the inequality. The condition of the pensioner on account of amputation of the arm and leg is not one of total helplessness requiring the aid and attendance of another person. He is not therefore entitled to the rate of pension provided for total and permanent helplessness."

The ruling relative to this class of cases, issued on the 15th of July, 1889, is contrary to the decisions of the Department construing the act of February 28, 1877.

The record of re-issues of certificates below 171,000, for July, 1889, shows the following cases re-rated under said order:

J. S. Fay, sergeant, Company I, Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. Certificate No. 23,111. Disability, loss of right arm below the elbow and right leg above the knee.

H. Schmidt, private, Company G, Fifty-seventh Illinois. Certificate No. 35,234. Disability, loss of right arm above the elbow and right leg above the knee and gunshot wound of shoulder.

H. A. Kircher, captain, Company A, Twelfth Missouri Volunteers. Certificate No. 36,243. Disability, loss of right arm and left leg above the knee.

F. Rose, private, Company D, Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, certificate No. 39,330. Disability, loss of right leg above the knee and left arm above the elbow.

P. Bierce, private, Company A, First Ohio Artillery, certificate No. 41,643. Disability, loss of left arm above the elbow and left leg below the knee.

Charles Lovely, private, Company F, Eleventh Vermont, certificate No. 48,810. Disability, loss of left arm above the elbow and right leg above the knee.

G. W. Clark, private, Company E, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, certificate No. 48,246. Disability, loss of right arm below elbow and right leg above knee.

C. A. Gardner, private, Company E, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, certificate No. 41,985. Disability, amputation of left forearm and right foot.

H. Smith, private, Company E, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, certificate No. 54,066. Disability, loss of left arm above the elbow and left leg below the knee.

H. Funking, private, Company D, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, certificate No. 60,472. Disability, loss of right arm above the elbow and left leg below the knee.

C. Bruce, private, Company K, Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers, certificate No. 65,589. Disability, loss of left leg above the knee and part of left hand.

LIST OF CASES RE-RATED DURING THE TWO YEARS FROM MARCH 1, 1888.

NUMBERING 3,122.

[Prepared in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, March 21, 1890.]

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
65663	Abbott, D. B.	104107	Babcock, Lyman A.
72110	Abbott, Marion.	30679	Bach, William P.
138614	Abdill, George L.	374936	Bach, J. W.
53532	Abell, A. B., jr.	56302	Bacus, John W.
338240	Abernethy, Alonzo.	390324	Bader, George.
375007	Achenback, William.	19720	Badgeley, George W.
53337	Acker, E. R.	192046	Bailey, Samuel.
171316	Acker, Henry J.	87151	Bailey, William Wirt.
156305	Ackerman, J.	59854	Bailey, George A.
162317	Ackley, Martin L.	82725	Baillie, George H.
217757	Acre, E.	94003	Bain, Peter C.
137973	Adams, Edgar E.	86238	Bainbridge, Charles.
31327	Adams, G. D.	238904	Baker, A. H.
83036	Adams, J. Q.	53345	Baker, C. W.
67464	Adams, J. R.	83699	Baker, H.
30272	Adams, Lemuel.	303680	Baker, John C.
201137	Adams, M.	202410	Baker, Joseph S. A.
179819	Adams, Martin V. B.	118727	Baker, J. G.
157895	Adams, Richard.	32094	Baker, L. A.
34701	Adelsheimer, Jacques.	76467	Baker, T. L.
82814	Agan, E. L.	27249	Baker, Virgil.
276169	Ahern, Henry.	169155	Baldwin, James M.
182216	Akard, James J.	163360	Ball, Nicholas.
20836	Albee, George W.	257056	Ballard, Joseph G.
31348	Albright, John.	115044	Ballentine, John.
126910	Alderman, E.	130152	Ballenger, Joseph.
48534	Alderman, I. N.	35850	Ballinger, James H.
92945	Alexander, C.	156268	Ballou, J. N.
95613	Alexander, Ezekiel C., deceased	275474	Balzer, Peter John.
141774	Alexander, I.	18983	Bancroft, H. L.
141585	Alexander, James D.	427203	Bancroft, William R.
108263	Alexander, Thomas.	92647	Bankson, John W.
146094	Allebach, Jacob.	19170	Barber, Alex. H.
38448	Allen, E. K.	213583	Barber, H.
374159	Allen, Heman.	136037	Barber, John H.
87700	Allen, H. C.	36443	Barclay, Henry.
329169	Allen, R. P.	163909	Bardol, H.
90608	Allen, William C.	339518	Bare, William.
10469	Allman, Eugene.	70174	Barger, Lewis.
166793	Altenberger, P.	50559	Barholt, Frederick.
24843	Althouse, C. A.	110685	Barker, W. B.
103250	Alton, Daniel.	356375	Barker, William J.
332111	Ambrose, L. F.	127626	Barlow, E. J.
125829	Ames, John.	30242	Barnard, James W.
81409	Ametrano, Ferdinando.	69370	Barnard, O. M.
160452	Ammon, John H.	364764	Barnes, J. T.
295660	Amrine, John M.	180188	Barnes, William B.
294330	Anderson, James T.	98246	Barnett, David C.
75816	Anderson, John D.	47098	Barnett, Morris.
114703	Anderson, I. N.	77146	Barnett, William M.
62660	Anderson, William.	381356	Barnhart, B. F.
105164	Anderson, W	78753	Barnum, Henry A.
40951	Andreas, W. A.	10729	Barnum, Herbert.
91484	Andrews, F. O.	279846	Barnum, Miles J.
103252	Andrews, Isaac H.	77840	Barrett, James.
86614	Andrews, John.	364759	Barrett, J. M.
104011	Andrews, J. W.	132189	Barrick, T.
191483	Aniteloppe, Nicholas.	57657	Bartlett, Elias L.
46125	Annable, Charles.	48466	Bartlett, John W.
31827	Archer, L. G.	401174	Bartlett, Simeon C.
111189	Armstrong, T. L.	73052	Bartley, James E., deceased.
371237	Arnold, H.	98453	Barton, D.
34449	Arnold, Henry.	368176	Barton, E.
36370	Artis, William.	10050	Barton, George H.
121014	Artrup, John.	300876	Barton, Joshua G.
73783	Ashmore, Edward H.	*1731	Barton, Philip H.
145268	Ashton, W.	178029	Barton, Robert H.
142339	Atwood, B. D.	359375	Basiger, John R.
330881	Atwood, F. M.	92094	Bassett, Jacob.
35988	Avery, A. J.	28574	Batchelor, F.
93667	Avery, A. J.	40824	Batchelor, T. C.
340465	Ayer, Otis.	230683	Baum, Benjamin W
86876	Babbitt, James C.	45266	Baumeyer, August.

* Navy.

List of cases re-rated during the two years from March 1, 1888—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
284573	Bay, R. B.	54265	Blaney, S. H.
304113	Bayles, John N.	345124	Blankenbeckler, Jackson M.
63850	Beach, W. P., deceased.	323406	Blanton, N.
72677	Beale, William.	396101	Bliss, Amplins.
41037	Beall, W. N.	85343	Bliss, Julius E.
29120	Beam, Joseph C.	70541	Blocker, Nicholas C.
102927	Bean, G. H.	119994	Bloss, J. M.
28363	Beaner, Andrew.	369409	Bloss, O. D.
226775	Beard, H. C.	46369	Bloyd, James W.
171162	Beardsley, Frank A.	296460	Blumberg, J. N.
214827	Beardsley, Hiram S.	399598	Boal, J.
146471	Beardsley, L. J.	10854	Boardman, Mahlon N.
36141	Beatty, Charles.	28329	Bockhorst, Herman.
103414	Beatty, Charles S.	415556	Boda, Daniel A., deceased.
12768	Beatty, Robert J.	308414	Bodenhamer, James M.
81416	Beaty, R. J.	330686	Bodenhamer, W. J.
135185	Beck, Hanson M.	18804	Boester, Frederick.
138295	Beck, M.	195589	Boget, Marvin.
146346	Becker, M. W.	49298	Boggess, William B. F.
108076	Beckman, L. H.	117801	Bohn, L.
383970	Beedle, Wilbur F.	45578	Bolander, J. E.
143443	Beegle, J. M.	289875	Boles, M. G.
24405	Beers, David A.	407168	Bolin, P.
190806	Beesley, J.	48904	Boller, Benjamin.
375235	Beever, Morgan.	31581	Bond, Benjamin W.
84080	Behymer, Freeman.	169730	Bond, B. N.
30552	Belan, August.	40779	Bond, George J.
119657	Bell, Charles L.	77724	Bonaffon, Sylvester, jr.
267143	Bell, T.	43108	Bonner, E.
106482	Bell, Wm. S.	159077	Booker, James A.
160289	Belmer, A.	45984	Bookey, Clois.
331555	Benford, Jacob W.	221218	Boone, H.
94540	Benjamin, Rudolph.	141203	Boone, John.
337263	Bennett, Aug.	73666	Booth, Jason.
375916	Bennett, A. M.	159344	Borders, John.
63906	Bennett, D. B.	88910	Boreing, V.
168205	Bennett, George.	391242	Borns, John G.
76697	Bennett, Henry H.	389048	Boultinghouse, Francis M.
309665	Bennett, James M.	9601	Bourie, B. A.
110223	Bennett, J. R.	310708	Bouton, C. H.
105552	Bennett, N.	41863	Bouton, John W.
361565	Bennett, Samuel.	234687	Bowden, D.
28389	Bennett, William J.	262920	Bowers, B. T.
284299	Benney, L. W.	23032	Bowers, C. C.
43386	Benton, O. A.	61451	Bowers, Henry C.
18009	Benway, Eli W.	380500	Bowers, John.
46305	Berbig, John.	99601	Bowers, John P.
47877	Berch, John.	397941	Bowers, J. T.
139040	Bergmann, Bernhard.	260176	Bowers, Rudolph C.
106096	Bertram, N. J.	154595	Bowling, W. M.
12972	Bessey, Seth.	43389	Bowman, J.
77748	Betterly, Gilbert W.	233590	Bowman, John K.
254299	Betts, R. H.	78539	Boyd, Fletcher C.
9569	Betts, Thomas S,	87076	Boyden, Samuel.
266797	Betzer, Asad T.	44946	Boye, Charles.
99114	Betzner, John F.	214404	Boyer, W. H.
107293	Bevard, Richard A.	33135	Boynton, C. W.
295960	Bevell, Benjamin T.	87279	Boynton, G. F.
10646	Bickford, Elbridge.	145535	Brader, Gerhard.
372193	Biddinger, G.	346836	Bradford, William T.
41643	Bierce, Philo.	16024	Bradley, Jesse D.
116098	Bigham, William B.	26126	Bradley, Joseph R.
384897	Bigley, S.	179672	Bradt, John A.
367781	Bingham, Thomas C.	43843	Brady, J., jr.
105386	Binney, Martin.	71399	Brady, N. E.
39772	Binns, Robert.	140700	Bradymeyer, C. C.
31381	Bishop, Richard.	337651	Bragg, J.
75371	Biser, James M.	14606	Bragunier, J. J.
43271	Bittinger, William.	262259	Bramer, B. W.
68120	Bixby, Jacob W.	377155	Brandeberry, E.
373746	Bixler, Arthur B.	125469	Breen, Peter.
330674	Black, G. B.	289590	Brees, A. J.
109585	Black, John.	99982	Brennan, Simon.
58935	Black, John A.	73267	Brent, Robert S.
71012	Black, William H.	16928	Bressan, Nelson.
68462	Blackburn, W. D.	12190	Briggs, J. P.
101045	Blackington, Henry A.	48957	Briggs, William S.
85254	Blades, James M.	81606	Bright, John.
118208	Blake, John A.	24413	Briley, Samuel.
41541	Blake, Nathaniel.	406331	Briner, William H.
45654	Blanchard, William H.	18593	Brisben, M. C.

List of cases re-rated during the two years from March 1, 1888—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
203704	Brisbin, Eugene.	94070	Butters, Willie R.
382672	Brockway, Newell.	204369	Butts, Frank A.
145798	Brookover, G. W., sr.	64822	Byrnes, William F.
59588	Brophy, J. C.	128243	Cady, Charles J.
150477	Browman, M.	101819	Caesar, J.
122975	Brown, A.	221099	Caldwell, J.
153459	Brown, A. C.	341284	Caldwell, Samuel.
108405	Brown, A. J.	180727	Calkins, Joel P.
84800	Brown, B.	15437	Callender, Elisha.
13186	Brown, Charles E.	101578	Cameron, W. D.
70404	Brown, C. R.	50656	Camp, George.
136563	Brown, Edward.	10887	Camp, William J.
14001	Brown, F.	280232	Campbell, A.
37915	Brown, G. L.	382261	Campbell, Edwin.
124217	Brown, H.	338937	Campbell, E., alias H. Millholland.
291215	Brown, James K.	81222	Campbell, Ira.
13833	Brown, James R.	130904	Campbell, John.
80800	Brown, John.	57272	Campbell, L.
104500	Brown, John.	406301	Campbell, S. V.
423076	Brown, John.	365158	Campbell, William W.
34365	Brown, Josiah A.	65938	Cannon, Thomas J.
78434	Brown, J. C.	26804	Cardinell, Joseph.
60858	Brown, J. L.	164199	Carhart, J. W., jr.
53349	Brown, J. M.	17248	Carkenord, Nicholas.
30148	Brown, J. W.	84802	Carlisle, Jacob.
315995	Brown, J. W.	65159	Carman, H.
105802	Brown, R. B.	210816	Carman, S.
157830	Brown, Samuel D.	21370	Carnequa, J. W.
412503	Brown, S. W.	158155	Carney, G. W.
104527	Brown, Thomas H.	138282	Carpenter, Birdsell.
268845	Brown, T. G.	117136	Carpenter, George W.
49001	Brown, William F.	190907	Carpenter, John E.
78764	Brownell, George B.	18806	Carr, E. T.
65589	Bruce, C.	14572	Carr, James A.
361061	Brummet, H.	9534	Carr, William.
211222	Brunk, Charles A.	104221	Carrillon, C.
92197	Brush, Daniel H.	26889	Carrington, Julius M.
371964	Bryan, J.	160748	Carroll, John.
103406	Bryant, C. C.	73677	Carruthers, David.
424178	Buckingham, George W.	45112	Carson, C. W.
32788	Buckingham, William D.	379979	Carter, B. F.
51965	Buhrer, Conrad.	105334	Carter, Edwin.
20169	Bullen, Edmund M.	35847	Carter, J. D.
153077	Bumcrots, John M.	33811	Carter, J. F.
72717	Bumgardner, Isaac.	150738	Carter, Joseph.
42513	Bunch, James W.	169783	Carter, M. F.
80850	Bunell, M. J.	56559	Carter, R.
193571	Bunker, Charles C.	23037	Carter, Vinson.
56156	Bunker, Hubbard W.	69149	Carver, Adelbert L.
77815	Bunnell, Amos A.	51921	Carver, Louis M.
88293	Burch, George B.	88315	Case, W. W.
47454	Burch, M.	53354	Cassalberry, William C.
56986	Burditt, William H.	410089	Cassar, Charles L.
106097	Burgeson, Martin.	102977	Cassell, Alexander B.
45720	Burgess, Charles.	88407	Casson, John R.
47104	Burgett, Harry.	223523	Castle, George H.
49575	Burgett, Hiram.	160006	Cave, T. H.
9945	Burghart, Henry.	66139	Cavener, Hugh.
32933	Burk, Joshua.	180003	Caveness, Urban C.
108400	Burke, Daniel.	67668	Cecil, Joseph M.
101800	Burke, R. J., alias Robert Jackson.	33858	Chaffee, George R.
241591	Burks, James F.	23202	Chaisell, Henry.
79738	Burley, John R.	24401	Chalfant, H. M.
118171	Burnell, Charles A.	406351	Chalfant, J. G.
*4479	Burnett, John.	82360	Chamberlain, A. C.
10610	Burns, C. P.	223796	Chamberlain, Hubert P.
106871	Burr, James H.	114484	Chamberlin, B.
15890	Burtch, Mortimore W.	105112	Chamberlin, George M.
105009	Burton, Anthony B.	52779	Chamberlin, William N.
153283	Burton, George W.	57259	Champenois, Leroy P.
77008	Burton, John P.	128119	Chandler, Alphonso.
32700	Burton, William.	159463	Chandler, Asa.
58289	Bush, L. T.	286595	Chandler, G. W.
19137	Bushnell, William.	35542	Chapin, Frank B.
20404	Bustin, W. C.	109432	Chapin, James W.
141989	Butcher, H.	42273	Chapman, Clark F.
305133	Butler, Robert.	58182	Chapman, Ezariah.
34569	Butt, Gabriel C.	39866	Chapman, H. P.
149866	Butt, J. A.	381628	Charlton, Thomas J.
146340	Butterley, P.	257501	Chase, F. A.
104698	Butters, L.	283357	Cheney, A. H.

*O. W.

List of cases re-rated during the two years from March 1, 1888—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
79983	Cheney, Perley C. J.	163468	Connour, M.
69288	Cherry, E. M.	388264	Conrad, Richard.
250066	Chenvrout, J. M.	150809	Conrad, W.
370264	Chitty, Augustus H.	54721	Coogan, Dennis E.
254747	Choat, E. S.	181801	Cook, Anthony R.
384115	Chrispell, S.	25990	Cook, Clark.
12882	Christia, Ferrier V.	184945	Cook, George W.
57864	Chuck, George,	62191	Cook, H.
229365	Church, Ira A.	147073	Cook, Jacob.
222417	Churchill, James.	198140	Cook, Samuel.
61518	Clark, Al.	75610	Cook, S. R.
76211	Clark, Brice.	164584	Cook, Watson H.
133740	Clark, Charles H.	381212	Cook, William H.
97167	Clark, C.	129531	Cooke, R.
109381	Clark, Edward M.	24217	Cookingham, Chester G.
32634	Clark, Edward T.	63056	Cool, R. W.
268183	Clarke, Edwin M.	69677	Coolbeth, R.
121421	Clark, F. M.	180121	Cooley, George S.
57364	Clark, Granville P.	42711	Cooley, Marius S.
48246	Clark, G. W.	81495	Coon, Allen W.
379842	Clark, L. B.	81230	Coons, J. W.
83261	Clark, Robert B.	112457	Cooper, Jesse A.
38321	Clark, Timothy.	106007	Cooper, Sylvester.
109224	Clark, T. J.	99412	Copp, G. E.
239190	Clarke, Uriah.	51209	Cornell, Daniel B.
383210	Clark, William W.	158988	Cornett, R.
100455	Clay, Henry C.	246746	Cornstable, Elijah.
61294	Claydon, T.	60839	Cornwell, J. L.
425676	Clayton, E. P.	83271	Corson, Nicholson A.
86230	Clayton, Lorenzo D.	317107	Corwin, J. M.
243976	Claxton, T. V,	31867	Corwin, James W.
386662	Clemens, Leroy S.	24441	Cosgrove, Edward.
20804	Clements, R., jr.	45473	Courson, George.
64733	Clemson, T. R.	413514	Covalt, C.
17858	Clickner, John B.	21779	Covell, John W.
129535	Clifford, J. F.	308675	Cover, Peter R.
241746	Cline, Emery D.	88381	Coville, J. R.
135981	Clow, C. G.	194300	Cowden, Robert.
123623	Coats, Joseph.	82887	Cox, Eli.
51189	Coatwell, W. H.	88783	Cox, Oliver.
162161	Cobb, Charles.	71870	Cox, Robert.
248223	Cobb, George W.	71870	Cox, Robert.†
398083	Cochran, J.	149003	Coy, Eli.
45945	Cochran, Robert L.	73197	Craft, Ezra.
21115	Coddington, John.	87099	Crafton, Henry.
47548	Coder, N.	119612	Crain, C. D.
93243	Coe, William.	145819	Cramer, C. W.
135919	Coen, Patrick.	319476	Cramer, W.
163611	Coffey, F. M.	276004	Cranston, Thomas A.
54495	Coit, James B.	45210	Crapo, Josiah W.
27639	Colbert, Fielding.	38332	Crawford, Andrew.
388925	Cole, Elliott A.	42064	Crawford, James.
120971	Cole, George M.	142723	Crawford, James M.
363364	Cole, Henry.	270668	Crawford, J. W.
108565	Cole, H. A.	374758	Crawford, Moses. (Insane.)
221350	Cole, Jason C.	95952	Creamer, Robert D.
140028	Cole, N. V.	159672	Creed, J. P.
164072	Cole, William C.	95099	Crockett, H. A.
184150	Coley, William D.	117861	Croft, J. N.
13835	Colgan, James.	46296	Crone, David.
60860	Colgrove, Silas.	154033	Crosmer, Jacob.
35798	Collier, Benjamin F.	279241	Cross, H. A.
59103	Collins, A.	424500	Cross, John Arnold.
209428	Collins, A.	355864	Cross, John H.
36514	Collins, C. V.	157677	Cross, William.
331100	Collins, George W.	170330	Cross, W. M.
86209	Collins. Isaiah.	189134	Crow, Ezra B.
227317	Collins, R.	47727	Crowell, P.
159972	Colville, James F.	49772	Crowley, Timothy B. (deceased).
333364	Colvin, L. W.	46595	Crum, James.
155920	Comer, J. D.	72084	Crum, William G.
20975	Comly, J. P.	344044	Crunk, William D.
119662	Compton, John E.	77226	Cummings, William A.
115943	Conant, John H.	227893	Cunning, Thomas (deceased).
*6149	Conder, Adam.	28255	Cunningham, H. C.
97492	Cone, George C.	91785	Cupp, Hiram H.
157299	Connell, J.	382800	Curry, William.
65548	Connell, John F.	298717	Curtis, A.
14032	Conner, John.	180587	Curtis, Charles T.
9732	Conners, Michael.	55161	Curtis, H. J.

*O. W.

†Second re-rating.

List of cases re-rated during the two years from March 1, 1888—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
44246	Curtis, John.	165251	Dickey, J.
220678	Curtis, Samuel R.	424571	Dickinson, G. W.
391808	Cushard, Francis H.	117185	Dickinson, Joseph.
155976	Czarnezki, L.	117185	Dickinson, Joseph.*
167004	Dales, A.	157980	Dickinson, Orman.
356398	Dalrymple, M.	85491	Dickinson, Perley B.
69969	Dalton, Thomas W.	29371	Dickinson, Peter T.
98968	Daly, William G.	196890	Dickinson, Woodbury.
71901	Dame, W. H.	142464	Dickson, S. M.
45469	Danner, G. L.	109641	Differ, John.
230828	Darling, Benj. F.	10015	Dingee, William W.
81168	Darling, J. C.	253267	Dinenny, Owen.
95108	Daugherty, Lewis L.	211862	Ditmars, R. L.
70131	Davenport, P. M.	43719	Dittemore, J. W.
58932	Davidhiser, H.	14757	Doan, Alva H.
122689	Davidson, Allen B.	121582	Doble, Roscoe.
100166	Davidson, Richard.	345246	Doble, T. L.
322170	Davidson, W. H.	362565	Dock, Calvin E.
44073	Davidson, William S.	34665	Dodge, William.
335616	Davis, Charles F.	350917	Doesburg, J. O.
234975	Davis, C. G.	90938	Doherty, T.
147845	Davis, David K.	61929	Donaldson, W.
211381	Davis, D. W.	70316	Donnelly, Arthur.
352210	Davis E.	30339	Donnelly, John.
182422	Davis, Ferdinand B.	139938	Donnelly, Joseph.
97096	Davis, Harvey R.	53265	Donohue, Thomas.
309298	Davis, Homer.	146472	Donovan, John.
318883	Davis, J. A.	343231	Doolittle, S. R.
121678	Davis, J. F. J.	175587	Doran, Albertus J.
194002	Davis, J. R.	340312	Doren, William.
94494	Davis, Joshua V.	276542	Dorin, Charles.
129657	Davis, Noah.	157859	Dorrington, F. C.
40668	Davis, Richard A.	70835	Douglass, Amos B. C.
151172	Davis, Thomas B.	245247	Douglass, Courtland H.
16991	Davis, William.	202620	Douglass, J.
126969	Davis, William P.	320972	Dougherty, James.
126969	Davis, William P.*	383217	Dougherty, Stephen.
215504	Davis, William L.	252129	Dougherty, W.
130515	Davis, Zekiel.	360244	Douthit, W. H.
382372	Davy, Ezra.	51592	Douze, Jerome.
268192	Day, D. D.	120805	Dove, B.
158592	Day, Frederick S.	396697	Dowd, Conner W.
22758	Day, Nathan S.	127298	Dowling, J. C.
118212	Day, Samuel.	162037	Downing, Joseph F.
159356	Deal, George.	140579	Downing, Richard F.
113165	Dealey, James.	43391	Downs, Patrick.
64011	Debruler, Jonathan.	57657	Downs, William R.
64011	Debruler, Jonathan.*	58792	Doyle, J. A.
270863	Deckard, Ephraim.	355143	Drake, C. F.
158399	Deckard, Hiram H.	213601	Drake, Elias P.
18080	Deer, J.	294062	Dresser, Wellington I.
75851	De Lacey, W. L.	46473	Drinkhouse, William.
50992	Delanty, James.	137979	Driskill, James W.
352019	Delap, W. M.	155827	Duffey, E.
121097	Dellinger, G. W.	149132	Duffy, G.
377974	DeLong, George A.	78515	Duffy, W.
64875	Demaree, J. H.	100984	Dunbar, Boyd.
59512	Dempsey, J.	102889	Dunbar, David.
225109	Dennis, John H., alias John H. Delong	76228	Duncan, James H.
312337	Dennis, Joseph H.	23026	Duncan, Lewis.
81281	Dennison, J.	200422	Duncan, S. V.
26380	Denny, Joseph H.	409080	Dunkelberger, Cornelius H.
198330	Denny, Lewis S.	83993	Dunlap, A.
161116	Denovan, Charles.	179245	Dunlap, Horace L.
22920	Densmore, Ransford H.	21783	Dunlap, John.
33645	Derby, W. D.	217912	Dunn, George H.
378828	Detwiler, P.	420582	Dunn, W. R.
67979	Devault, Henry F.	85939	Durfee, George W.
67979	Devault, Henry F.*	72618	Durfey, B.
332428	Devine, R.	54085	Durham, James R.
56863	Devlin, John.	291511	Durham, Silas E.
311524	DeVoe, H. A.	85816	Dutcher, Albert V.
83697	DeWandelaer, John A.	109843	Duval, I. H.
84255	Dey, I.	343648	Dwyer, Edward A.
75412	Dick, George F.	85232	Dwyer, P.
48102	Dickerman, Amos.	33273	Dyer, I. J.
87310	Dickerson, Louis.	206152	Dyer, John.
46896	Dicken, A. W.	145233	Dyer, Peter.
77454	Dickey, Hamilton D., deceased.	10956	Dysart, Samuel A.
16952	Dickey, John W.	129805	Eagan, Andrew.

* Second re-rating.

List of cases re-rated during the two years from March 1, 1888—Continued

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
41141	Eakman, Jacob B.	188800	Feeder, Benjamin.
71798	Earle, G. A.	414033	Feezer, Jacob.
82988	Earles, George.	352120	Felkins, W. W.
16824	Earll, George B	96763	Felton, Benjamin O.
99146	Early, W. H.	120440	Ferrell, W. N.
185192	Eastman, Norris.	153882	Ferrin, S. A.
17542	Easton, John A.	26751	Fetzer, G.
101870	Ebeling, George.	12114	Fielding, Isaac.
39207	Eccles, Samuel P.	76425	Figgins, G. C.
407899	Eckert, F.	38502	Fillbeck, Nicholas.
359785	Eckroate, J.	216170	Finch, Alonzo J.
36105	Edgerley, Charles E. B.	221744	Finch, C. M.
105023	Edgett, Isaac H.	123084	Finney, Charles L.
105023	Edgett, Isaac H.*	13694	Firth, H.
167451	Edmonds, D. R.	154621	Fish, S. A.
77752	Edson, John M.	211393	Fisher, E.
382694	Edson, William A. (deceased).	406071	Fisher, Jacob, 2d.
139719	Edwards, Allen, sr.	132505	Fisher, John T.
88055	Edwards, William D.	378161	Fisher, John W.
380082	Eggleston, G. C.	137540	Fisher, Uriah.
146438	Eggleston, William J.	133202	Fisher, William.
154327	Einsel, Aaron D.	150827	Fitch, A. S.
196500	Elben, Rufus.	94178	Fitzgerald, A.
42269	Eldred, Samuel.	2802	Fitzgerald, William H.†
19363	Eldridge, C. H.	204209	Fitzsimmons, Thomas.
425836	Elitharp, H. P.	20664	Fix, A.
80765	Ellingson, H.	83903	Fix, Louis Ferdinand.
98095	Ellington, Daniel.	102609	Flagg, John.
318297	Elliott, P. F.	69538	Flanagan, D.
404963	Ellis, D. V.	117952	Flanagan, G.
191316	Ellis, J. W.	67090	Flansourgh, Henry.
370378	Elmendorf, W.	189533	Fleer, Jasper.
171394	Elms, George W.	328504	Flint, G. W.
87959	Elwell, John J.	374946	Flowers, F.
114197	Emerson, Frank.	87403	Floyd, John A. C.
180018	Emerson, Joseph C.	9559	Floyd, Joseph.
70655	Emerson, Stillman M.	416494	Floyd, T. E.
373369	Emrick, Jacob.	74104	Floro, Zaccheus C.
327542	Engel, M.	381992	Fluharty, D. B.
359784	England, George.	64999	Folger, Edward C.
79852	Engle, James Edgar.	193679	Foote, John M.
80556	English, Alexander.	123607	Ford, C.
109069	English, H. L.	17287	Forehand, L. D.
93395	English, John A.	14951	Foreman, A. Jay.
120804	Enos, James A.	138549	Forman, George B.
202627	Ent, John.	103432	Forrest, Ephraim.
65579	Epler, D. L.	141108	Forsyth, Robert M.
277994	Eppey, Jacob G.	126506	Forsyth, S. K.
393141	Erexson, W. H.	135920	Fort, J. R.
319380	Erskine, Amos C.	52950	Fortier, Fabian.
185960	Erskine, Simon C.	18340	Foss, James M.
180826	Esquibel, Rafael.	40712	Fossbinder, Charles W.
181218	Esson, Collin G.	41582	Foster, Floyd W.
188390	Esbridge, Eli.	118510	Foster, James M.
191319	Evans, Anthony.	103398	Foster, M. A.
147512	Evans, H. A.	347287	Foster, R R.
118483	Evans, J.	150560	Fout, Frederick W.
82992	Everett, John.	161924	Fowler, C. C.
164346	Everhart, Philip.	43933	Fowler, H. L.
365816	Eversole, Joseph W.	147035	Fowler, M.
67046	Ewing, J.	383483	Fowler, Thompson L.
192395	Ewing, William D. H.	394901	Fox, Daniel F.
59943	Fairchild, B.	34942	Fox, E.
101180	Faith, Abraham.	318620	Fox, E. S.
60497	Falch, C. F.	27000	Fox, George S.
10636	Fanning, Wallace.	56841	Fox, Henry P.
89084	Farlow, William R.	119034	Fox, H. S.
292546	Farmer, H.	111003	Fox, John
43039	Farmer, S.	157944	Frankenberger, Samuel
98911	Farnsworth, S. W.	27366	Franklin, James S.
19248	Farr, F. H.	222554	Franklin, Squire
62601	Farrar, A. B.	54325	Frazee, F.
10585	Farrar, George H.	156110	Frazer, D.
134386	Farrar, M.	154782	Frazier, R.
60613	Farriér, G.	72928	Freeland, Alonzo.
61811	Farris, Leonard T.	37142	Freelen, James S.
114835	Faulkner, J. K.	63455	Frees, John W.
51088	Fawkes, Isaiah.	171732	Freithy, Edward A.
35936	Fay, Charles.	106253	Freligh, William H. H.
23111	Fay, John S.	207107	French, E.

* Second re-rating.

† O. W.

List of cases re-rated during the two years from March 1, 1888—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
47726	French, Frank D.	67775	Gilmore, Alexander P.
21386	French, Gabriel.	28543	Gilmore D.
146057	French, Jonathan.	398808	Gilmore, F. T.
10733	French, Richard L.	157826	Gimber, Frederick L.
70856	Freyland, Lewis.	75787	Gingerick, William.
144614	Fritts, James R.	34327	Girard, D.
51572	Frost, Francis T.	104030	Giron, H. A.
315626	Fry, J.	181853	Gitzen, Joseph.
375987	Fuchs, S.	73227	Gitt, Thomas W.
110404	Fuel, John.	141232	Giveny, Philip, deceased.
348283	Fugate, J. H.	69003	Glass, H. B.
407286	Fulcher, B. F.	320830	Glass, W. H.
100383	Fuller, Enoch.	52038	Glatts, J. H.
23536	Fuller, William S.	118029	Gleason, J.
33013	Fulmer, Hiram.	70764	Gleechner, C.
256039	Funk, Henry.	272347	Glenn, D. D.
19164	Funk, Samuel.	57458	Glidden, Barker B.
60472	Funking, Henry.	123149	Glossinger, John G.
70624	Furness, William.	361111	Gloster, James.
118447	Furrow, George W.	100719	Goddard, J. A.
321194	Fursman, H. C.	16787	Goit, Martin S.
26458	Gaebe, William.	100759	Gold, Samuel C.
105846	Gaffney, Thomas.	116591	Golden, B. F.
62244	Gahret, Jonas.	95594	Goldin, R. L.
86033	Gaines, Pleasant.	134854	Goodell, E.
55010	Gale, Otho G.	102991	Goodin, A. S.
412410	Gallup, J. H.	327977	Goodlove, William M.
277583	Gallup, Orville.	171508	Goodner, William M.
424071	Gamble, William.	145737	Goodrich, James H.
85776	Gandy, J.	128978	Goodwin, Daniel A.
67545	Gangloff, George.	54377	Goodwin, J. B.
291258	Gardelphe, Holmes.	61430	Goodyear, Ellsworth D. S.
116380	Gardner, William N.	127095	Gordon, H. E.
57431	Garies, G. A.	128582	Gordon, John.
66874	Garland, James W.	69763	Gordon, Joseph.
86471	Garringer, Joseph.	*1024	Gordon. William.
88363	Garriss, N. F.	44480	Gore, C. W.
55287	Gartin, Phelix.	102916	Gore, George E.
16247	Garvis, David.	19075	Gorman, James B.
28023	Gaskins, Hosea.	40718	Gorton, Frank.
15833	Gasser, Jacob.	71204	Gosert, Daniel.
62792	Gaston, A. D.	48398	Goss, Orville.
140463	Gates, Michael.	239725	Gondy, Joseph W.
345264	Gavin, John.	20765	Gowans, James.
120585	Gaul, Thomas.	199164	Graham, R. J.
153714	Gaumer, J. A.	145359	Granger, I. H.
45866	Gearhart, Nathaniel A.	370237	Grankey, John.
373518	Gee, George A.	133439	Graves, James W.
54330	Geiger, George E.	158948	Graves, Thomas C.
353967	Gerstmann, Simon.	276191	Graves, Uriah E.
268741	Gesford, J.	123289	Gray, D.
122034	Getz, Joseph.	226802	Gray, J.
380953	Gibson, A.	54995	Gray, W. S.
343393	Gibson, David H.	26207	Green, J.
361967	Gibson, John Williams, alias John Williams.	61023	Green, I. L.
		41661	Green, L.
110706	Gibson, Porter.	397642	Green, Samuel M.
387996	Giffen, C. E.	333550	Greenamyre, Eli.
43135	Giffin, S.	46816	Greenawalt, John G.
400523	Gigray, Joseph.	24014	Greenawalt, William R.
153918	Gilbert, J. W.	145479	Greenwood, M.
143542	Gilbert, Moses.	87965	Greney, F. J.
81953	Gilbert, Thomas.	106120	Grettenberger, George.
376497	Gilbreth, Francis A.	43342	Gribbin, T.
86344	Gilchrist, William H.	41543	Griesinger, G. W.
66392	Gilkey, C. B.	199453	Griffin, H. C.
45476	Gilkey, W.	367209	Griffin, J. B.
*3792	Gill, Ebenezer.	235115	Griffith, F. J.
99571	Gill, James E.	144261	Griffith, John.
157112	Gillett, William.	220267	Griffith, J. W.
148683	Gilley, D.	231655	Griffitt, Reuben C.
111668	Gilley, Elisha L.	323664	Grimes, J.
102167	Gillis, George H.	94218	Grissim, John.
101164	Gillmore, Michael.	114715	Grisson, M.
20661	Gillum, John.	196876	Groff, Benjamin F.
98557	Gilman, A.	170460	Grout, L. B.
181469	Gilman, B. B.	14544	Groves, H.
380207	Gilman, D. M.	369199	Grubb, Harvey.
68292	Gilman, G. W.	44361	Grubb, I. N.
28514	Gilman, William H.	94097	Gunnison, Joe.
375711	Gilman, W. H.	184184	Gustafson, Charles.

*O. W.

List of cases re-rated during the two years from March 1, 1888—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Name.
29561	Gwinn, William M.	33688	Hawley, Joel W.
104862	Gwyn James.	343424	Haws, A.
125876	Hackett, J. H.	41959	Hay, A.
99508	Hackney, William P.	131551	Hay, Edward S.
161831	Hagerty, John.	14060	Hay, W.
109504	Haggerty, B.	62690	Hayden, J.
26638	Haight, M. W.	89010	Hayes, F. B. (insane)
161927	Haines, A. S.	151722	Hayes, H
55155	Halbert, William H. H.	71019	Hayes, John A.
415552	Hale, A.	92768	Hayes, Joshua R.
75223	Hale, J.	23160	Hayes, J. P.
24333	Hale, J. W.	299256	Hayes, Thomas F.
102141	Hale, William C.	142860	Haynes, E.
38304	Haley, M.	65094	Hayton, Asher
176838	Hall, Benjamin.	100478	Hayward, Adrian J.
100425	Hall, C. F.	52443	Hayward, Eugene R.
107304	Hall, George W.	30710	Haughy, P.
19778	Hall, H. H.	110694	Hauser, R. B.
79629	Hall, Isaac N.	19234	Hazelrigg, William G.
61201	Hall, Josiah B.	103469	Hazleton, Abraham H.
15647	Halling, Augustus.	85991	Hazleton, George
77167	Halloran, Richard.	378234	Head, George A.
387416	Hallowell, Lewis M.	63847	Heady, Lewis
24806	Hamill, M.	59019	Heath, C. H.
114115	Hamilton, H. G.	252339	Heath, E. M.
22038	Hamilton, Robert.	73890	Heide, C.
225014	Hamm, John K.	79057	Heilbrunn, P.
61920	Hamm, Mansfield.	134330	Heiskell, Ferdinand.
141995	Hammer, Graves B.	421756	Heisler, G.
87280	Hammond, Alpheus W.	309717	Held, Frank
92797	Hammond, H.	21254	Heller, Nathaniel A.
55137	Hammonds, James,	169719	Helmick, A. C.
19945	Hampton, J. H.	266182	Helms, A. S.
184187	Hancock, I.	158455	Helpbringer, William H.
214200	Haney, Jacob.	278733	Helsper, W. H.
323541	Haney, W.	49014	Hemmer, Peter
168457	Hanmer, E. P.	381236	Hendershot, Ithamer.
234874	Hanscom, R. W.	205310	Henderson, F. M.
76699	Hanson, Ole.	116339	Henderson, William D.
72258	Hard, Charles W.	158147	Hendrickson, J. W.
70735	Hardesty Jesse.	44442	Hennis, William H.
76513	Hardy, John.	20740	Henry, William
14 39	Hare, James.	122286	Henry, W. W.
142233	Hare, Milton.	91058	Henson, William
81765	Hargis, Shadrack B.	335835	Herold, C. M.
107776	Harlan, Zimri.	73980	Herrald, Spencer
92441	Harlin, Edwin.	175655	Herrick, Edgar
176845	Harlon, William A.	76320	Hesler, George
78578	Harn, R. C.	186791	Heslington, Thomas C.
136148	Harper, A. F.	394910	Hessler, L. T.
76326	Harper, J. W,	176180	Hetrick, Franklin P.
45574	Harper. M.	164042	Hetzler, Joseph N.
349500	Harrigan C.	314864	Hiatt, Branson
9695	Harris, Charles N.	136072	Hiatt, J. H.
88145	Harris, H. C.	154034	Hibbard, D.
21547	Harris, Richard	14633	Hibbard, John
21775	Harrold, James	374106	Hibbs, W. B.
54046	Hart, H. P.	44542	Hickman, J.
404720	Hartman, August	197639	Hickman, R. M.
148657	Hartman, F.	179368	Hickman, William
24766	Hartman, H.	43502	Hicks, G.
312000	Hartsgrove, Elias	61975	Hicks, Robert
71394	Hartung, Charles	119714	Hiday, Jacob
134276	Harvey, Bernard	167019	Higgernell, A.
89423	Harvey, H. M	100933	Hill, Daniel
136858	Harvey, Leonard	408079	Hill, George
257262	Haskins, Charles	68102	Hill, George W.
118509	Hassings, Peter	317332	Hill, G.
82550	Hastings, T. J.	41217	Hill, John
49068	Hastler, John	77711	Hill, John M.
123551	Hatch, Albert	60982	Hill, Joseph
22519	Hatch, Chester W.	334457	Hill, Joseph C. (deceased).
108524	Hatch, Leander L.	58954	Hill, J. D.
103035	Hatten, James O., deceased	75353	Hill, William W.
231345	Haverly, Frederick	105677	Hill, W.
38792	Haverstick, Philip R.	43760	Hilliard, John L.
53216	Haviland, E. P.	336990	Hilligoss, William J.
185368	Havill, Frank	63086	Hinds, S. H.
159025	Hawes, Jesse A.	46815	Hines, Daniel
111349	Hawkins, Henry	36730	Hineman, William
411644	Hawks, R.	27034	Hinson, Norris C.

List of cases re-rated during the two years from March 1, 1888—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
393541	Hipple, H., jr.	397875	Humann, A.
364805	Hisker, Herman	369091	Hummel, Henry.
19918	Hitchcock, J. W.	56606	Hummer, Adam, sr.
160672	Hix, M.	203140	Hunsberger, Henry.
122389	Hoagland, Cornelius.	85066	Hunt, Byron.
254756	Hobbs, William T.	171093	Hunt, John.
399155	Hockenbery, William.	19048	Hunt, S. E.
74106	Hodge, Edson F.	424567	Hunter, George.
380569	Hodge, J.	26492	Huntley, C. W.
31850	Hodgins, George.	211008	Huntley, S. D.
37315	Hodgkins, J. T.	50691	Huntsberger, I. D.
161233	Hodgson, Valentine M.	136415	Huntsinger, E.
29166	Hoehn, John.	27370	Hurson, James S.
42740	Hoerr, L.	23303	Hurst, Anthony W.
99918	Hoffa, Daniel.	172701	Hurst, James B.
115922	Hoffman, Charles.	117042	Hurst, William.
406686	Hoffman, D. X.	93565	Hurt, Anguish E.
355330	Hogan, Nathan.	161008	Hutchings, R. C.
63187	Holbert, Thomas.	391701	Hutchinson, D. J.
42561	Holcomb, Leroy S.	32535	Hutchinson, Simeon P.
81815	Holeton, William H.	48998	Hutchison, Thomas S.
268346	Holland, Charles.	195824	Hutton, G. W.
211414	Hollingsworth, Thomas P.	61335	Huzzey, B. F.
43009	Holmes, D. G.	182839	Hyatt, Paul E.
67708	Holt, A. H.	187705	Hyde, Benjamin F.
13971	Holt, Ira E.	81707	Hyde, Hosea.
59121	Holly, Silas.	206180	Hyde, N.
159621	Honeywell, G. G.	73089	Hyland, M. J.
355264	Honeywell, W. B., alias W. Berthier.	49163	Hynes, Samuel.
92724	Honnold, Amos G.	16741	Imbrie, David.
83854	Hood, Hanson P.	148871	Ingram, O.
135366	Hoogland, Henry.	58913	Irish, S. G.
359434	Hook, R. N.	388692	Irvin, John C.
22960	Hook, S. T.	133155	Isaacs, G.
67248	Hoover, B.	66167	Isham, Asa B.
161495	Hoover, Richard D.	48230	Jackson, C. A.
56246	Hopkins, G.	*3677	Jackson, Granville.
82908	Hopkins, H. G.	31350	Jackson, Isom.
189988	Hopkins, Thomas S.	352040	Jackson, J. J.
87288	Hopkins, W. R.	328394	Jackson, Lyman J.
114370	Hopkins, W. V.	40614	Jackson, William J.
11849	Horn, William.	145126	Jacobs, Charles.
163306	Hornaday, S.	162005	Jacobs, Cyrus.
239889	Horrall, S. F.	112704	Jacocks, Jonathan M.
146433	Horton, J. E.	*9447	Jacox, Oliver.
133877	Hoskinson, C. W., deceased.	51813	Jalins, Henry.
69937	Hosler, Thomas.	59120	James, Jackson.
92766	Hospelhaun, George.	396352	James, John A.
55806	Hotham, William H.	399950	Jameson, H.
344924	Hotz, E.	349204	Janezeck, J. J.
214095	Hourigan, Richard.	107611	Jarvis, B.
76830	Housouer, Jacob.	116789	Jay, William.
24327	Houston, Thomas.	84445	Jaynes, William D.
77572	Hovey, Jacob T.	348484	Jeffers, Andrew.
219127	How, J. C.	92980	Jenings, Jefferson H.
78121	Howard, Edward.	84456	Jenkins, Charles W.
48032	Howard, Joseph.	279869	Jenkins, Reuben.
13308	Howard, J. S.	124023	Jenkins, William.
42187	Howard, Samuel.	45900	Jennee, Isaac M.
303732	Howe, Jonathan S.	97649	Jennings, William R.
72207	Howes, J. V.	11142	Jerome, J.
131186	Howles, George E.	46544	Jewell, E. W.
160253	Hoy, John W.	250942	Jines, Henry.
69138	Hoyt, Birney.	80105	Joannes, Mitchell.
395341	Hubbard, John.	369924	Johns, C. F., alias Johns.
36623	Hubbard, W	30078	Johnson, Andrew J.
411762	Hubbell, J. W.	133723	Johnson, David.
154041	Huckaby, C.	360611	Johnson, E.
139480	Hudelson, William F.	159483	Johnson, Frederick W.
58071	Hudson, G. M.	251406	Johnson, F. M.
72428	Huff, Francis M.	54115	Johnson, Giles N.
*4924	Huff, Jonathan.	209461	Johnson, J. C.
*2656	Huff, Peter.	159278	Johnson, N. W.
97395	Huffaker, G. C. P.	44835	Johnson, P.
60402	Huffine, M.	100157	Johnson, Samuel.
152816	Hufford, John S.	21610	Johnson, S.
*7564	Huggins, Thomas.	86639	Johnson, S. M.
205039	Hughes, H. M.	380725	Johnson, T. N.
125538	Hughes, J. C.	95920	Johnson, William J.
73913	Hull, Cyrus.	173971	Johnston, James.

* O. W

List of cases re-rated during the two years from March 1, 1888—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
41759	Johnston, Lloyd.	352868	King, J. D.
143322	Johnston, W. S.	37934	King, Moses, jr.
45697	Jones, C. A.	12934	King, Thomas.
31959	Jones, D. J.	11033	Kingsley, A.
185373	Jones, Francis B.	28628	Kinkead, Lemuel.
22641	Jones, George A.	21537	Kinman, J. S.
62446	Jones, G. R.	114411	Kinnamen, W. J.
33456	Jones, Isaac.	52438	Kinnear, J. W.
155042	Jones, John.	68779	Kinnear, R. G.
65797	Jones, John G.	64664	Kinney, George W.
11044	Jones, John M.	61829	Kinney, V.
397375	Jones, John W.	12915	Kinzi, Caleb.
89101	Jones, J. H.	154785	Kirby, D. T.
393261	Jones, J. L.	280088	Kirby, Edward T.
160806	Jones, R.	36243	Kircher, H. A.
10502	Jones, R. G.	84915	Kirk, H. C.
73720	Jones, Thomas.	57434	Kirker, F. H.
46444	Jones, Warren.	407757	Kirkwood, Thomas.
65554	Jones, William.	151224	Kirsh, John.
212892	Jones, W. A.	66533	Kirshpaugh, C. M.
346530	Jordan, James.	47124	Klee, John.
52463	Joyeux, Augustus.	67788	Kline, Joseph.
84208	Joyce, Stephen P.	26080	Klapp, Cyrus.
151593	Judd, John.	143629	Klinefeller, J. H.
159646	Judkins, O.	45502	Klinefeller, J. S.
137218	Jumper, William H.	170437	Klingman, John G.
197673	Junoux, Edward.	70168	Knapp, Charles D.
410581	Kaiser, H. F.	64787	Knapp, Charles H.
286268	Karnes, J. W.	398912	Knapp, S.
171913	Karpeles, Leopold.	84401	Knaner, E.
38229	Karr, Wilson S.	97861	Knight, B.
123670	Karst, C.	159440	Knight, E.
92727	Kaufman, C.	135833	Knight, James M.
80135	Keables, Charles F.	367390	Knight, Norman D.
47236	Keck, Aaron.	274438	Knipp, Henry.
151254	Kee, T.	40147	Knittle, F.
91048	Keef, M.	201396	Knoll, Henry.
424385	Keenan, Bernard F.	130005	Knowlton, William W.
18033	Keeney, John H.	51528	Knox, Charles.
23153	Keil, William.	56080	Koch, L.
70602	Keim, Morris.	95820	Kolda, J.
80781	Kelley, Grandison.	24587	Konigstein, Jacob
104698	Kelley, Thomas.	*24587	Konigstein, Jacob.
144071	Kelley, T.	101736	Koutts, Jacob W.
244601	Kellogg, Judson.	174518	Kraemer, John.
55861	Kelly, G. T.	395617	Krafft, George W.
420145	Kelly, James F.	165203	Kramer, Samuel.
47578	Kelly, William.	319914	Kruger, William.
145556	Kendall, William H.	198490	Kuhuel, L.
341523	Kennedy, Henry C.	117932	Kurtz, Christian H.
49020	Kennedy, J. W.	92383	Kurtz, Daniel
11775	Kennedy, Patrick.	268589	Kuykendall, John.
37879	Kennedy, Thomas.	98138	Labrake, L.
382177	Kennell, A.	18994	La Brick, P.
19071	Kenney, P.	9979	Lacey, F. N.
65173	Kent, Daniel H.	185439	Lahr, Jerome B.
44074	Kenyon, Joseph S.	27414	Laird, Samuel.
153480	Kerns, D,	251790	Lake, David.
39451	Kerr, John B.	160886	Lake, S.
97125	Kerr, Thomas B.	16425	Lally, Patrick.
231026	Kerr, William.	16805	Lamb, D.
39877	Kershner, P.	26968	Lamb, John A.
216901	Kerst, A.	28079	Land, C. W.
181060	Kessler, John.	160528	Lane, D. R.
28409	Ketcham, Jacob N.	59117	Laney, J. H.
28459	Ketchum, Hiram.	277817	Lang, A. M.
1.4174	Kidwell, J. N.	55190	Langeneck, Ernest.
84598	Kiensle, C.	57752	Langley, J.
70755	Kiesenwetter, Emil	54816	Lankford, Henry H.
367518	Kilburn, F. H.	43137	Lapoint, C. C.
72304	Killean, T., jr.	87786	Larkin, T.
246374	Kilmer, Myron.	30993	Laroze, Leon J. F.
14608	Kimberling, John.	44999	Larraway, George W.
92846	Kimble, J.	202357	Lavaley, A.
124810	Kimple, L. D.	315494	Law, Francis M.
84421	Kincade, C.	24923	Lawrence, Levi.
51136	Kinley, R. L.	28923	Lawson, William.
375546	King, Alexander	24786	Lawton, George F.
56885	King, D. L.	350770	Lay, Thomas J.
377993	King, Harvey.	229216	Layton, Enoch.

* Second re-rating.

List of cases re-rated during the two years from March 1, 1888—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
106803	Leach, S. N.	86131	Luff, William.
344322	Lehey, P.	334376	Lukenbill, Thomas B.
37800	Leamen, J. E.	258545	Lull, A. J.
134657	Learn, J.	31883	Luney, John.
115090	Learning, L.	102781	Lutz, Charles H.
45790	Leary, Cornelius.	382422	Lutz, H.
127256	Leavell, John.	29800	Lybrook, H.
193336	Lee, W. H.	225749	Lycan, David.
67962	Lee, William H.	134004	Lynch, F. M.
100343	Lefollet, Robertson.	54359	Lyon, P. H.
154787	Lehn, J.	193427	Lyon, W. C.
203976	Leighton, George N.	90611	Lyons, H.
72634	Leisenring, B. F.	86705	McAdams, John F.
319615	Leist, Eckhart.	407661	McAndrews, John (insane).
119717	Lemley, Hiram.	*4870	McAnnelly, J.
15508	Lemmon, Henry C.	352747	McArdle, John.
53646	Lemmon, J. B.	121249	McBarron, H. H.
23581	Lennen, August.	329696	McBelangea, Hiram.
413728	Leonard, Patrick.	131203	McBeth, William.
270441	Letcher, R.	113052	McBride, D.
38030	Levenight, Henry.	35504	McCabe, R.
77147	Lewcey, P.	29511	McCabe, William.
284414	Lewin, Peter.	29446	McCalvin, James.
104311	Lewis, Albert K.	15154	McCan, G.
397096	Lewis, George.	34950	McCann, J.
66698	Lewis, Horace B.	92788	McCardle, John W.
39447	Lewis, James R.	192229	McCarrick, B.
415228	Lewis, Joshua.	162156	McCartee, Charles.
118529	Lewis, J.	9599	McCartney, J.
76327	Libby, J. M.	47810	McCauley, jr.
116088	Lichel, Henry.	75609	McCaw, William.
136123	Light, I. T.	161855	McClintic, David.
74423	Lightfoot, Benjamin C.	3575	McCloskey, Cornelius K.
136447	Lilliebridge, R. L.	20708	McCloud, Elias.
384491	Linard, J.	226143	McClure, S. M.
63577	Lindersmith, G. W.	93702	McCollum, J. A.
168592	Lindley, S.	125619	McConahy, Joseph.
87169	Lindner, John.	326191	McConnaughey, A. J.
138227	Lindsey, S. S.	75381	McConnell, Asa.
154278	Lines, W. F.	53059	McConnell, John.
165509	Liemey, James H.	150679	McCord, T. J.
84268	Linton, G. W.	192590	McCormick, A. S.
358451	Liston, W. J.	19691	McCowan, R. B.
124453	Litsey, E. D.	15895	McCoy, C. D.
47846	Little, Joseph W.	15889	McCracken, F. F.
138237	Little, J. H.	83135	McCrellis, George.
358371	Little, S. M.	129009	McCullough, George.
21048	Littlepage, William K.	396496	McCullough, Silas.
133025	Livingston, William.	116742	McCutcheon, James.
146175	Livezey, T.	251012	McDaniel, D.
112775	Lloyd, Richard.	118984	McDermott, Alexander.
124237	Locke, C. E.	48580	McDevitt, Henry.
127993	Lohmar, H.	9564	McDonald, Bosiel.
380965	Loner, George A.	27051	McDonald, D. B.
12423	Long, Abraham G.	173564	McDonald, Ralph.
10349	Long, C. D.	236032	McDougal, John.
253629	Long, John T.	216542	McDowell, Austin.
83945	Long, J.	426943	McDowell, Samuel.
61591	Long, W. M.	183489	McElroy, Forest W.
29990	Longstreet, George.	30799	McElwain, John T.
164249	Loomis, P. D.	199088	McEwen, L.
419444	Lapini, John.	37918	McEwen, Thomas C.
71926	Lorman, Henry.	99690	McFarland, E. C.
53024	Losey, C.	194677	McFarland, J.
129874	Losey, F. C.	327366	McFarland, Moses.
81884	Losey, Stephen.	103131	McFarlane, S. S.
153377	Lott, Gamaliel.	149819	McFeeley, Mack.
84591	Loucks, Henry, jr.	115941	McGannon, Pleasant C.
41658	Loungely, Charles.	225503	McGean, J. H.
47738	Lovejoy, S.	73911	McGinley, John.
44810	Lovely, Charles.	211990	McGlade, George A.
331170	Lowcks, Cornelius W.	21112	McGlasson, Ira P.
46781	Lowell, S. T.	14664	McGovern, J.
87384	Lowrance, Stiars S.	106739	McGrath, Michael.
133119	Lowry, M. R.	126930	McGraw, W. H.
23221	Loy, J. C.	239438	McGuire, F.
78394	Loyd, A. J.	422834	McGuire, Peter.
340366	Lozier, Levi.	200088	McHenry, Benjamin F.
201404	Lucas, Ebenezer W.	38701	McIlwain, Oscar.
80464	Luce, Franklin W.	353896	McIntire, Hugh J.
80464	Luce, Franklin W.	10281	McIntosh, Clark C.

*Old war.

List of cases re-rated during the two years from March 1, 1888—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
144427	McIrvin, Samuel.	100879	Mathias, Jacob.
103175	McKay, Bartlett.	179262	Matlick, John W.
16219	McKee, Andrew B.	45755	Mattern, Levi.
213207	McKevitt, Charles A.	327180	Matthews, Lemuel J.
364196	McKey, Andrew C.	62014	Matthews, S.
247798	McKinney, C.	42229	May, A. D.
362271	McKinzie, George.	167104	May, Samuel.
365292	McKnight, T.	141231	Maybe, George W.
40483	McKnight, George M.	37028	Mayer, Henry P.
118079	McLane, James W.	26800	Maynard, Jesse C.
99254	McLarnan, Thomas.	45956	Mayo, Wilson M.
72571	McLaughlin, Daniel.	244607	Maxan, A. A.
89880	McLaughlin, Edward.	62815	Maxim, M. H.
335207	McLaughlin, J.	114510	Maxwell, Ezekiel H.
154547	McLaughlin, J. A.	38069	Maxwell, Walter.
20874	McLeer, James.	284188	Mead, Alfred T.
35790	McLeod, Donald.	65123	Mead, I.
120746	McLinscott, William.	381697	Mead, L.
26215	McManigal, David A.	368380	Mead, Ralph E.
376186	McMann, J.	53184	Mead, Robert A.
165775	McMaster, W. L.	36057	Meade, E.
76535	McMichael, Lemuel.	96041	Meadows, William M.
21109	McMillian, William.	373908	Mechem, Lewis C.
217961	McMurtrie, Pierce.	394459	Medlock, William H.
18116	McMurtry, Micajah W.	203653	Meek, N. C.
72635	McNeer, Daniel F.	164106	Meinhold, Abraham.
149476	McNulty, Patrick H.	16887	Meiyering, Reinder.
41929	McNulty, Robert.	252350	Melchior, L. I.
93073	McNutt, Henry.	68316	Melton, William H
402698	McPeck, James.	386470	Meltzer, Henry.
75540	Maas, Christian.	97574	Mensendike, Frederick.
110213	Mabie, Jeremiah D.	109677	Mercer, Peter P.
81288	Mackey, C. H.	16859	Merrick, G. W.
64110	Mackin, Thomas, alias J. Blanck.	189322	Merrill, Hiram.
168082	Maddocks, William.	32710	Merrill, J.
127527	Maddux, T. J.	156598	Merritt, John.
48889	Mahan, Andrew.	178245	Metzger, Philip.
86262	Mahaney, Daniel.	*178245	Metzger, Philip.
163758	Maher, D.	27953	Mevis, Daniel S.
65220	Maile, Kasper.	120661	Meyer, J.
105929	Makin, W.	414309	Michenor, S. M.
41925	Mall, Samuel.	182512	Michil, James C.
279042	Manchester, Charles G.	119407	Midlam Harvey.
47408	Manchester, Perry H.	78591	Mindes, P. M.
359828	Mann, Abraham.	47253	Mingos, E. E.
216540	Mann, S. Willard, alias S. Willard.	124442	Minser, John W.
74236	Manning, Thomas W.	66085	Millar, Walter.
304678	Mannis, George B.	29258	Miller, Anton.
16921	Mapes, W. L.	38152	Miller, B. F.
55904	Marchal, J. F.	154525	Miller, B. F.
15354	Marchand, C. F.	163265	Miller, Charles.
59319	Marheine, F.	19830	Miller, Charles E.
93370	Markel, Charles.	272383	Miller, David H.
98956	Marksbury, R.	66693	Miller, D. S.
140392	Marlow, E.	118495	Miller, Edwin.
323416	Marr, Thomas.	129306	Miller, E. H.
128295	Marsh, C. F.	184856	Miller, F. W.
40471	Marsh, George.	201568	Miller, George.
180783	Marshall, Jacob B.	139547	Miller, George C.
13896	Marston, G. W.	17590	Miller, Henry D.
40704	Martin, Alexander.	160107	Miller, John D.
98431	Martin, C. N.	111972	Miller, John M.
7404	Martin, J. M. H.	214343	Miller, J. Edwin.
48404	Martin, Levi.	158175	Miller, Lewis A.
61049	Martin, L.	226247	Miller, L. S.
126937	Martin, O. P.	321422	Miller, Minos.
141495	Martin, Templeton P.	98671	Miller, Nicholas.
42129	Martin, Thomas J.	15723	Miller, R. H.
141039	Martin, T. J.	120619	Miller, William C. T.
199508	Martin, W. H.	68988	Miles, William.
28969	Martyn, P. W.	65613	Millison, D.
280105	Mashburn, Piker.	21465	Mills, Isaac.
159331	Mason, L. G.	115107	Misner, E. M.
195491	Mason, W. C.	78727	Mitchell, Ab.
262982	Masters, Robert.	102127	Mitchell, A. F.
103927	Masters, William.	15541	Mitchell, George E.
104805	Mather, Daniel D.	269334	Mitchell, House.
119389	Mathews, Andrew J.	82249	Mix, L. W.
380736	Mathews, Benjamin F.	78317	Monahan, B. (deceased).
283222	Mathews, J.	33350	Monroe, A.

* Second re-rating.

List of cases re-rated during the two years from March 1, 1888.—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
44517	Monroe, A. D.	223077	Newcomb, Joseph A.
381151	Monroe, W. H.	83829	Newkirk, E
388749	Montgomery, F.	41927	Newton, Isaac.
130663	Montgomery, Samuel.	203541	Nice, J. W.
154489	Monticue, David.	46406	Nichall, P.
319754	Moody, Thomas W.	62077	Nichols, Edmund.
397261	Moore, Alexander.	142265	Nichols, E. J.
97549	Moore, A.	16933	Nichols, G.
37606	Moore, J. C.	65380	Nichols, T.
40756	Moore, William H.	43707	Nichols, Wilbur F.
203880	Moorman, Henry.	93448	Nickel, William.
14054	Morehouse, George W.	74253	Nickerson, Charles W.
68678	Morehouse, James B.	272400	Nickerson, H.
42924	Moreland, D. A.	137803	Nilson, Alexander.
47433	Moreland, George W	77096	Nimmo, A.
46951	Morey, A. L.	14317	Noah, Moses D.
74395	Morey, James.	150018	Noble, H. S. L.
182086	Morey, Pardon H.	35840	Noblitt, John A.
73724	Morgan, Aaron.	13785	Noe, Robert L.
283912	Morgareidge, Isaac.	348501	Noggle, C. L.
25954	Morly, Dwight.	24360	Nolan, J. C.
16249	Morrill, J.	118606	Nold, Louis.
83404	Morrill, W.	165446	Nolen, C. W.
129100	Morris, C. A.	415698	Noonan, Joseph P. (deceased).
99145	Morris, George.	338919	Norris, O. P.
50299	Morrison, F.	379178	Northrap, E. C.
35118	Morrison, G. L.	78302	Norton, A.
101704	Morrison, James.	102808	Nosler, Henry C.
395257	Morrison, John.	64193	Nugent, N.
71436	Morse, Albert J.	26046	Nunemaker, W.
68101	Morse, E.	100872	O'Brien, James.
227012	Morton, D. N.	150814	O'Brien, M.
94654	Morton, John H.	56171	O'Brien, P.
158645	Moser, C.	34831	O'Brien, Thomas.
166068	Moses, George N.	91298	O'Conner, J.
147644	Mosher, E. H.	205525	O'Connor, Michael.
49738	Moss, Lemuel.	154894	O'Donnell, J. A.
171690	Mott, Charles A.	125959	O'Halloran, John.
143212	Moulton, George.	332111	O'Hara, John.
279633	Mountain, James.	396062	O'Neill, James.
43960	Mowbray, William E.	17495	Oakes, O. S.
89600	Moyer, Reuben.	78813	Oaks, Eri.
52989	Muddel, E.	158943	Oatley, E.
83241	Mullen, Theodore.	201080	Obenshain, Leonidas.
154487	Mullin, William J.	264609	Oberlin, Frederick D.
40289	Munger, D. R.	39507	Obier, Jacob P.
9836	Munger, William H.	374383	Ockerman, D. R.
10268	Munn, J. M.	114061	Odear, John.
51390	Munroe, William.	97489	Odell, James M.
202301	Murdock, S. E.	152724	Odell, W. S.
340886	Murphy, John D.	144767	Oehling, John
158417	Murphy, Lewis.	161454	Officer, J. D.
34409	Murphy, Nathan S. (deceased).	172696	Offutt, James
251205	Murphy, Peter J.	38055	Oliver, L. V.
16410	Murray, Joseph D.	205330	Oliver, Perry.
68679	Murray, J.	187112	Oliver, Robert L.
272548	Murray, P.	270647	Olmstead, S. M.
62932	Murray, T.	309020	Ooley, Stephen H.
189424	Murray, William T.	163952	Oothoudt, Josiah.
156190	Musick, Lewis E.	337616	Orvis, James C.
283248	Musser, Robert T.	30838	Osgood, Otis S.
38383	Musson, Edwin.	74130	Osler, John H.
115753	Myer, Harmon.	45215	Otis, Orange B.
19244	Myers, D.	170432	Ourey, M. V.
68255	Myers, George W.	153833	Overpack, G.
147258	Myers, W. H.	314246	Owen, Elijah M.
50813	Nash, Charles V.	39762	Owens, Abner.
362273	Nation, R. S. H.	59323	Packard Stavy.
381015	Neal, Armistead A.	411604	Packard, W. R.
123979	Neale, Felix R.	66619	Padbury, John.
379454	Negus, Edward L.	99418	Paddock, Augustus.
92205	Neill, Foster F.	159068	Padgett, William.
85893	Nelson, H. W.	98053	Page, C. L.
44687	Nelson, W. H.	87704	Page, John J.
80986	Nester, John.	148550	Page, L. C.
62966	Nettles, Thomas.	35557	Paine, Charles H
119399	Nettleton, Daniel M.	273786	Paine, John L.
134666	Nevil, William.	88413	Paine, W.
155279	Newell, C. W.	143276	Palmer, Arthur S.
117713	Newbold, Jacob C.	182452	Palmer, David P.
19610	Newburg, Charles, alias Otto Zoeller.	158897	Palmer, D. C.

List of cases re-rated during the two years from March 1, 1888.—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
227092	Palmer, J. Dwight.	35619	Phipps, E. P.
136542	Palmer, John.	55264	Phipps, William J.
66500	Palmer, John K.	291115	Pickett, J. W.
310444	Palmer, J. M.	51428	Pickler, W. H.
317168	Palmer, Martin V. B.	161658	Pierce, A. H.
66130	Palmer, William.	117643	Pierce, John H.
139703	Parfitt, Thomas.	150111	Pierce, T. V.
393206	Parish, John C.	94799	Pinch, James W.
86873	Parker, C.	236246	Pinick, Jacob.
94398	Parker, Eben W. (deceased.)	116952	Pinkerton, John M.
108287	Parker, Harvey J.	103179	Pinkerton, V. H.
24857	Parker, S. J.	46448	Piper, Frederick A.
61063	Parkhurst, C.	228369	Piper, John W.
75211	Parkhurst, E. N.	25640	Pitcher, D. A.
174118	Perkins, Albert W.	86111	Pitman, Joel.
164948	Parkinson, Edward C.	40348	Pitwood, John.
138438	Parr, E.	98736	Plank, W.
51607	Parr, J. W.	88961	Plant, James.
20328	Parr, T.	49542	Plantz, Spencer.
60747	Parr, W. A.	113182	Plattenberry, John W.
129578	Parsons, A. A.	11543	Ploeger, Heinrich.
340941	Parsons, Charles.	22886	Plows, Joseph E.
100823	Parsons, David E.	72841	Plum, Samuel T.
156962	Partridge, W. E.	12731	Plumer, John H.
37673	Partridge, Frederick W.	48209	Plummer, J. C.
77066	Patch, Josiah.	20329	Plummer, Samuel C.
94101	Patrick, William.	373798	Poff, George.
322450	Patrose, G.	14374	Pohler, John.
119154	Patten, J. B.	8326	Pointer, Charles H.
104766	Patten, Orville H.	227526	Polk, William.
33608	Patterson, J. P.	86194	Pool, Robert.
44958	Patton, George W.	332831	Pool, W. H.
103120	Patton, H. C.	19441	Popenoe, Charles C.
122620	Patton, James F.	86218	Porcheron, Charles C.
49035	Paugh, Ezra.	29252	Porter, B. S.
394261	Pauley, Allen H.	59752	Porter, John.
74454	Pay, Byron E.	167347	Porter, J.
88648	Payne, Charles H. W.	159651	Porter, J. C.
135219	Payton, H. C.	309637	Porter, Samuel.
144677	Payton, Tillman H.	9989	Porter, William Y.
155866	Payton, W. W.	52631	Potter, Hiram.
15510	Pearce, George W.	73588	Powers, Ira F.
349887	Pearce, O. S.	104608	Prather, A. S.
150892	Pease, G. W.	141647	Prather, R. D.
37667	Pease, T. W.	89638	Pratt, N. R.
133305	Peaslee, E. J.	267829	Pratt, William B.
161680	Peck, James J.	69633	Preisler, Rudolph H.
63319	Peck, L. E.	166321	Prentice, Nathan B.
164696	Peddle, William R.	388054	Prentiss, Russell.
226606	Peeder, J. C.	65832	Prescott, T. C.
171207	Pelton, W. R.	105870	Pressey, John M.
71283	Pence, H. A.	246901	Preston, Albert G.
270120	Pendergast, L. G.	161575	Prettyman, Edward F.
323715	Pennington, J.	62026	Price, Patrick.
425171	Penrod, H. J.	44906	Price, William.
331740	Perdue, Daniel K.	53569	Priest, C. S.
218694	Perin, A. G.	141463	Priest, H. C.
397572	Perry, George W.	57465	Prince, H. L.
43661	Perry, H. F.	224258	Prince, Sanford C.
31039	Perry, James.	68491	Proctor, John.
81560	Perry, J.	25252	Propper, P. B.
9767	Perry, W. F.	130050	Prosser, Christopher H.
373005	Pershing, Joseph.	123436	Proudfoot, John.
21971	Peter, Anton.	17653	Pry, J. C.
105916	Peters, S.	70033	Pugh, M. N.
170925	Peterson, Carl.	47919	Pulpur, H. C.
64055	Peterson, Elijah.	34101	Punch, Michael.
66908	Pettit, J.	76754	Purcell, Robert.
339665	Peverill, William.	152696	Purnell, J. W.
56669	Pfaff, John W.	153330	Pusher, Eben E.
173823	Phelps, Burgess.	145870	Putnam, Sidney C.
133263	Phelps, L. A.	139394	Putnam, W. H.
262655	Phifer J.	47337	Quigley, M. J.
84186	Phillips, Andy.	64305	Raboss, J.
77336	Phillips, A. F.	92844	Raby, E.
42380	Phillips, David.	98784	Racus, John.
144878	Phillips, George W.	122844	Radanz, Charles.
102168	Phillips, Henry A.	75080	Raglin, Reuben L.
52316	Phillips, Isaac C.	79969	Railsback, D.
138098	Phillips, Moser B.	308080	Rainer, William.
76669	Phillips, Thomas J.	197589	Rakestraw, W. C.

List of cases re-rated during the two years from March 1, 1888—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
369892	Ramsey, Jeremiah.	58693	Robertson, Anthony A
127607	Ramsey, W. S.	270618	Robertson, H. H.
216565	Rand, George B.	130385	Robeson, John E.
101029	Rand, Thomas B.	105871	Robie, C. E.
18944	Rand, Ira.	170866	Robinson, D.
356199	Randall, A. F.	142673	Robinson, Elbridge.
27996	Randall, Henry.	13807	Robinson, Henry M.
228465	Randman, J.	50500	Robinson, Jason.
346409	Randolph, S. A.	382968	Robinson, J. B.
37669	Rank, George.	153914	Robinson, Nathan S.
141549	Ransom, Milo M.	24654	Robinson, S. B., Jr.
66235	Rantz, Peter.	15319	Robinson, Thomas J.
59415	Rappleye, P. W.	34202	Robinson, A. J.
44608	Ratigan, T.	74557	Rock, A. J.
292998	Raub, J. F.	35177	Rockwell, Thomas J.
83582	Reagan, Thomas.	94500	Roddy, William B.
64010	Reavis, John.	330473	Rodgers A.
134021	Redpath, William.	128559	Roe, William R. (deceased.)
106866	Reed, Benjamin W.	132080	Rogers, Cyrus.
60864	Reed, J.	66378	Rogers, E.
96223	Reed, Samuel B.	103294	Rogers, H. C.
137784	Reed, William A.	61057	Rogers, J. E.
50220	Reed, William L.	185542	Rogers, William E.
50097	Reese, Joseph.	50804	Roll, Richard E.
101210	Reese, Lowell.	105092	Rollings, Joseph.
127478	Reger, J. H.	174166	Romig, Isaac E.
96501	Reilly, P.	39330	Rose, Frank.
196802	Rembaugh, H. S.	148764	Rose, G. I.
106947	Renaud, C.	107641	Rose, James M.
114245	Renck, Andrew J.	98037	Rose, J.
329937	Renshaw, Samuel	190723	Ross, Jacob.
299639	Ressler, William A.	189251	Ross, James H.
210895	Reven, J.	84164	Ross, Jasper.
357579	Revere, George M.	41314	Ross, J. P.
163020	Reynolds, James H.	52064	Roszell, William F.
74161	Reynolds, John G.	91284	Rote, Samuel J.
331017	Reynolds, O. A.	61910	Rotrammell, Elijah
117440	Reynolds, Theo. S.	150064	Roullett, John W.
69021	Reynolds, William N.	12070	Roundy, A. J.
361160	Rhodes, Andrew J.	65998	Roush, John.
382749	Rhode, Henry.	82819	Rowan, John A.
94351	Rhodes, H. W.	81625	Rowe, David W.
63651	Rhodes, J. H.	194565	Rowe, J. F.
147477	Rhonemus, George W.	65016	Rowell, A.
393769	Rice, C. S.	89572	Roy, William.
128049	Rice, George.	132859	Roy, William G.
48723	Rice, Thomas E.	52627	Roxberry, T.
60519	Rice, W.	286183	Rubins, G H.
136138	Richards, A. D.	64906	Rubold, H.
43774	Richards, R. E.	153038	Rucks, Henry.
324206	Richards, W. L.	43604	Ruffle, George.
118194	Richards, James K.	82831	Rugg, Carlos A.
145750	Richardson, J. G.	225777	Rugg, H. P.
69945	Richardson, G. S.	374074	Rugg, Scott.
54302	Richardson, R. N.	103197	Ruleff, John.
124016	Richardson, Samuel G.	97639	Rumbaugh, Thomas H
277144	Riddel, J. A.	10091	Rush, William C
114624	Rider, Charles.	316812	Rush William.
373418	Riggin, Lewis G.	114559	Rusho, Anthony.
164642	Riggs, Isaac B.	24066	Russell, George.
119874	Rigney, W.	192530	Russell, James M. D.
48364	Riland, W. H.	11916	Russell, John.
145767	Riley, George W.	66863	Ru sell, O. P.
93339	Riley, John.	362285	Russell, Thomas G.
322883	Riley, Thomas.	90615	Rust, John E.
417931	Riley, T. M.	100223	Rutherford, Joseph C
43204	Riser, Benjamin W.	85601	Rutt, J. W.
71145	Ritchie, Andrew.	64681	Ryan, P.
75932	Ritchie, George.	324205	Ryan, Thomas L.
325161	Ritter, Andrew G.	11576	Ryan, William.
129618	Ritterhoff, Henry C.	222467	Ryerson Gustavus H
104973	Roach, George M.	92996	Ryker, W. H.
12220	Robb, Algernon.	316496	Rynex, Richard C.
22635	Robb, Lewis C.	125422	Sadler, P.
58004	Robb, Thomas J.	91821	Salen, J. A.
168861	Robbins, James W.	141963	Salmon, G. W.
59418	Robbins, Wilson.	171735	Saltzman, James D.
150787	Roberts, A. H.	237154	Sanders, James.
342231	Roberts, G.	70583	Sanders, Jesse M.
98330	Roberts, LaFayette.	91522	Sanders, John M. (deceased).
73112	Roberts, William H.	232444	Sanders, M.

List of cases re-rated during the two years from March 1, 1888—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
108888	Sanderson, George.	295383	Shepherd, Euphrates.
91801	Sands, George.	14636	Shepherd, J. N.
225410	Sanner, A.	191828	Shepherd, J. P. B.
164041	Sanson, John.	70708	Shepherd, Oliver.
284709	Sapp, Henry.	64002	Sheplar, Peter.
201922	Sapp, Joseph.	390222	Sheppard, J. E.
64852	Satterly, Lyman J.	402060	Sheridan, James.
132130	Saulsberry, George W.	393877	Sherman, David.
282133	Sautter, John C.	112674	Sherman, Isaac A.
97651	Savage, Charles M.	67274	Sherwood, Thomas C.
133902	Savage, S. D.	48008	Sherwood, Z.
61867	Saxton, W. P.	27838	Shew, William.
198793	Sayers, Jacob.	97682	Shields, E.
42555	Schaffner, George.	220391	Shiflet, Ira.
64232	Scharlott, James.	65817	Shimpff, Gustavus A.
416372	Schatzinger, John.	79685	Shiner, Henry G.
163231	Schaurte, F. W.	12736	Shingledecker, J.
134078	Scherlitz, Aug.	106604	Shipley, A.
39799	Schermerhorn, H. F.	85160	Shipley, Otho M.
82323	Schermerhorn, Riley T.	63021	Shockley, T. W.
316139	Scheuer, C. P.	225780	Shoemaker, G. W.
69133	Schildge, George.	171784	Shoemaker, Isaac K.
104342	Schildhauer, Peter.	134360	Shoemaker, I. J.
52285	Schlotzer, Lewis.	11636	Shoens, Thomas H.
35234	Schmidt, H.	133586	Shoffer, Quinby.
173742	Schmitz, John.	113386	Shollenberger, John G.
65790	Schmuck, August.	30660	Shook, D. W. S.
122555	Schneider, William.	242309	Shoop, William H.
130929	Schneider, William.	77050	Short, M.
51313	Schobey, William.	327253	Shoup, O. F.
215578	Schofield, William.	40928	Showalter, L.
42215	Schreiner, A.	91972	Shreve, William J.
269979	Schreiner, Adam.	113988	Shrode, J.
38554	Schroeder, H.	33629	Shuder, Simon B.
33687	Schuler, John.	154859	Shunk, A.
124580	Schulze, F. H.	167383	Shurd, Laben.
339500	Schware, William V.	101626	Shuttleworth, Samuel.
110646	Schwartz, Christian.	20370	Sibley, C. W.
49017	Schwartz, J.	86028	Sides, S.
142811	Schwartz, Ferdinand.	196078	Siler, J. W.
146120	Scott, H. E.	390873	Silks, Benjamin.
49016	Scott, Thomas.	169641	Simmerman, H. C.
159923	Scott, P. S.	98668	Sims, William A.
19253	Scranton, George P.	67399	Simpson, C. W.
316503	Scudder, Julius.	61019	Simpson, S.
182227	Seager, George W.	78915	Sinks, I.
23590	Searing, T.	61896	Sinsabaugh, E.
108941	Searles, J. J.	74966	Sippy, Lewis.
39019	Seebold, L.	104460	Skelton, Ralph.
22433	Seeks, George.	177724	Slater, Charles.
40159	Seely, John T.	62143	Slater, W. H.
39487	Seggell, George O.	213533	Slattery, Thomas.
140160	Seibt, Ferdinand.	379066	Slavens, R. H.
337540	Selak, Mathias.	405483	Slawson, Earl B.
77215	Seltzer, L.	47784	Slemmons, J. P.
29925	Senker, Henry.	115683	Sloan, D. P.
133992	Serjeant, J. E.	60139	Sloan, George E.
129709	Sewell, Thomas.	205890	Sloat, Ansel W.
315986	Shackelford, James.	150432	Slocum, John.
44945	Shadel, Jacob.	286846	Smith, A.
155552	Shady, L.	76659	Smith, A. R.
57948	Shafer, John.	14922	Smith, Benjamin.
336626	Shafer, T., alias J. Wylie.	44697	Smith, B. F.
44732	Shall, C.	15211	Smith, Calvin W. H.
80989	Shammo, John H.	302653	Smith, Charles.
101150	Shanks, James M.	339450	Smith, Charles N.
114978	Shannon, C. W.	82626	Smith, Charles W.
176119	Shannon, Washington C.	84637	Smith, C.
133460	Shannon, William.	134983	Smith, C. B.
357229	Sharp, J. C.	98100	Smith, C. C.
49131	Sharp, Samuel S.	18476	Smith, David B.
351470	Shatzer, William.	78146	Smith, D. H.
56283	Shaw, David E.	148126	Smith, George B.
12747	Shaw, Freeman.	169489	Smith, George H.
63150	Shaw, L.	54056	Smith, Hiram, jr.
359864	Shearer, Thomas.	65071	Smith, H. P.
423989	Shears, George W.	72153	Smith, H. P.
73577	Shears, William.	220594	Smith, Jacob.
120957	Sheffield, George.	46347	Smith, James.
220211	Sheldon, Charles.	116513	Smith, James.
112744	Shelton, L. C.	280316	Smith, James E.

List of cases re-rated during the two years from March 1, 1888—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
116694	Smith, Jeremiah H.	366623	Steele, Richard.
347055	Smith, John.	379073	Steele, Robert.
90284	Smith, John J.	220658	Steen, J.
144342	Smith, John R.	110744	Stein, Frederick.
48744	Smith, John W.	55870	Steinmetz, Henry.
73468	Smith, John W.	34953	Stephens, John H.
80116	Smith, J. S.	388344	Stephenson, Eli B.
104421	Smith, N.	97677	Stephenson, George R.
110828	Smith, Richard.	86285	Stepp, W. T.
177237	Smith, Robert H.	259225	Sterner, Jonathan.
307594	Smith, R.	145669	Stetler, B. M.
104424	Smith, R. B.	87739	Stevens, Aaron.
91518	Smith, Seth S.	145986	St vens, Adiel T.
48458	Smith, S. H.	94144	Stevens, A. F.
104450	Smith, Thomas.	164831	Stevens, A. F.
147810	Smith, T. T.	49802	Stevens, Joseph N.
213315	Smith, T. V.	203199	Stevens, O. W.
82103	Smith, William.	51078	Stevens, P. W.
61864	Smith, William H.	41265	Stevenson, John S.
184647	Smith, William H.	53979	Stevenson, T. R.
24198	Smith, W. W.	*4350	Stewart, Nathan E.
30502	Smithers, Benjamin G.	254794	Stewart, William.
40946	Smyth, Samuel.	64443	Stickney, Nelson H.
316942	Snelbaker, J.	383931	Stiles, G.
394836	Snell, James.	44337	Still, Samuel.
74808	Snider, Daniel S.	16112	Stimson, William R.
152498	Snider, Leonard N.	154005	Stine, J. H.
91969	Snodgrass, Jeremiah.	82426	Stiner, David.
76578	Snowden, James M.	135294	Stires, E.
74052	Snyder, F.	24696	Stobo, John.
318993	Snyder, Jacob M.	366614	Stockwell, John.
376597	Snyder, John.	135172	Stoddard, M. M.
69592	Snyder, John W.	118988	Stoll, Jerome.
163077	Snyder, J.	17222	Stone, Charles H.
47892	Snyder, Levi.	33854	Stone, Joseph.
106140	Snyder, William.	378427	Stone, Samuel J.
71422	Sockman, Francis M.	95550	Stone, William.
82039	Sorbargg, Peter.	83383	Stoneburner, George W.
188908	Sorochon, Michael.	76545	Stoner, E. C.
377567	Southard, William H.	65219	Stoops, J. B.
169748	Southwick, J. E.	195111	Storey, Thomas.
80372	Sowers, Charles H.	468873	Stotts, Valentine.
320606	Spangler, J.	162724	Stout, David.
408102	Sparkhawk, Benjamin F.	51978	Stout, I.
68542	Sparks, George W.	391886	Stout, John N.
425478	Sparr, W. M.	152070	Stover, H.
228554	Sparrow, Roscoe D.	62977	Stowits, George H.
313053	Spaulding, N. W.	22311	Straight, Martin A.
208716	Spaulding, O. J.	165455	Straining, John.
85852	Spear, James.	137730	Strang, Sylvanus.
58688	Speelman, Patrick.	211041	Strange, V.
387111	Spencer, J.	96922	Stratton, E. A.
89929	Spencer, William G	113481	Strawbringer, B.
66340	Spencer, W. J.	327368	Streeter, Reuben.
204560	Sperry, M.	21065	Steidley, S. R.
55791	Sperry, S. R.	231735	Strickland, Clarkson.
254140	Spicer, M.	361528	Strickler, James S.
38048	Spinner, Joseph.	47788	Strock, D.
136723	Sprecker, Cleggett D.	46270	Stroud, Bradford N.
237742	Spring, William K.	90506	Stuck, M.
214042	Springer, William J.	114584	Studt, J.
88449	Spurrier, D.	27598	Stump, M.
25253	Spry, Jonathan	353351	Stump, Robert.
46772	Stack, James.	296755	Suddeth, Rice D.
46397	Stahler, Enoch.	94975	Suits, Emsley.
43588	Staley, William H.	266441	Sullestad, Claus C. N.
44672	Stambaugh, Joseph.	95784	Sullivan, John T.
98651	Stammer, William.	179604	Sullivan, John T.
106043	Stampfly, Frederick.	124790	Sullivan, Taylor F.
16462	Stanton, John.	33799	Sullivan, William C.
230060	Stapleton, Thomas.	173068	Summers, James M
251125	Starbuck, Elisha.	75141	Summerville, William S.
68932	Stark, J. H.	41952	Surbeck, Jacob.
142445	St rkey, C.	27356	Sutliff, Ashel.
413020	Starr, A. J	357140	Sutton, David A.
379957	Starrett, E. S.	38698	Sutton, George W.
118769	Staves, Anthony.	30071	Sutton, John H.
81718	Stayton, Robert O.	306759	Sutton, J. H.
27657	Steckel, Jacob.	107405	Sutton, W. M.
72365	Steel, George.	188723	Swager, Isaac.
201924	Steele, Joseph A.	326808	Swank, James.

* Old war.

List of cases re-rated during the two years from March 1, 1888—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
18532	Sweet, Cordeau.	28830	Tinker, M. C.
52288	Sweet, Edward.	376282	Todd, Newton.
14644	Sweet, Levi G.	11830	Todd, William H.
24541	Sweeney, H.	312507	Tompkins, Haviland.
28321	Sweeney, J.	196925	Tenkinson, Peter Y.
275532	Swift, John C.	18475	Town, Homer.
87428	Swift, Lovilo.	49775	Townsend, Horace.
16848	Swiggett, Ashland B.	63893	Townsley, I. A.
57959	Swinehart, Jeremiah.	395055	Tozier, Orange L.
98856	Sykes, D. M.	18310	Tracy, Frank M.
46350	Sylvester, James.	137388	Tracy, J. H.
308724	Symons, William H.	225415	Tracy, J. P.
415133	Taber, Bluford A.	40735	Tremain, P. S.
273672	Taber, O. F.	125148	Trimble, Henry H.
216371	Tabler, Charles W.	66848	Trimmer, William.
407822	Talbert, Richard.	201928	Trinkle, John.
248955	Talbott, H. L.	82319	Tripp, J. S.
163888	Tanner, J. B.	62969	Trombly, I.
63060	Tanquary, Addison.	96936	Trotter, J.
23643	Tarbarat, F.	34760	Troy, William.
236280	Tarbell, C.	76815	True, Albert S.
118121	Tarbell, D.	123333	True, Harvey.
111746	Tate, Thomas.	151263	Trusinski, Peter.
91099	Taylor, C.W.	85956	Tubbs, Smith S.
47828	Taylor, Henry.	389410	Tucker, Masten.
134290	Taylor, James E. L.	262243	Tucker, Samuel B.
250406	Taylor, J.	36693	Tucker, Theodore M.
29367	Taylor, J. B.	36693	Tucker, Theodore M.*
29886	Taylor, Russell B.	109165	Tuckerman, J.
13798	Taylor, Thomas.	54410	Turner, E. V.
16426	Taylor, William.	10426	Turner, H. A.
73683	Teachman, John B.	134258	Turner, James T.
127261	Teal, C.	38354	Turner, Samuel W.
68541	Teeter, J. C.	98398	Turpin, Asa
204995	Telto, J.	304102	Tuthill, George W.
52505	Templeton, David R.	121513	Tyers, Frederick
147490	Templeton, William J.	85430	Tymeson, Cornelius.
311291	Tenant, Hanson P.	114979	Tyrrell, Thomas.
118141	Terpening, C.W.	164179	Udell, N.
105199	Terpening, William H.	11193	Uhler, William H.
228715	Terry, George W.	201936	Umshler, John.
210712	Terry, Kinchen L.	11770	Underhill, Samuel.
19508	Terwilliger, H. H	73756	Urich, Henry.
80375	Thacker, Henry H.	139665	Usher, L. W.
17864	Thatcher, Isaac B.	18751	Van Antwerp, William.
41857	Thayer, Merwin	50503	Van Brunt, Albert.
359871	Thicksten, Josiah.	17762	Van Dusen, John.
45583	Thistlewood, R. K.	50326	Van Horn, John.
52126	Thomas, A.	113211	Van Riper, Adrian H.
159010	Thomas, George F.	38542	Van Valkenburg, Randall T.
27069	Thomas G. P.	39564	Van Vleit, George.
126647	Thomas, H.	123908	Van Wormer, A.
50740	Thomas, James R	419818	Van Wormer, Charles J.
258678	Thomas, Jesse A.	159032	Vancleave, J. S.
141926	Thomas, John A.	92660	Vancleve, S. G.
48613	Thomas, John B.	283533	Vanderbilt, J.
16712	Thomas, M.	368784	Vanderpool, Frank J.
128308	Thomas, S. T.	105520	Vandover, James H.
69325	Thomas, Thomas.	367446	Vankirk, J. H.
223922	Thomas, William.	357767	Valentine, W. H.
28942	Thompson, Albert C.	92026	Vance, Calvin.
253445	Thompson, Charles B.	85270	Vance, L. C.
101111	Thompson, D. J.	353102	Vardaman, Benjamin W.
292887	Thompson, James C.	100428	Varner, Nicholas.
245977	Thompson, James H.	241302	Vaughan, A. C.
154180	Thompson, James L.	356632	Vaughn, B.
132922	Thompson, James W.	52268	Vaughn, Hiram A.
353688	Thompson, John.	46847	Venator, George
95907	Thompson, John A.	29027	Vickery, William H.
141538	Thompson, J. F.	31156	Villard, Lewis.
113743	Thompson, J. W.	65571	Vincent, James.
59107	Thompson, T.	85725	Vineyard, Y.
66022	Thompson, Z.	123061	Vion, Jeremiah B.
92291	Thurman, Lewis D.	135682	Vitz, G.
104491	Thurston, Nathaniel.	35702	Vliet, Joseph.
232750	Tibbits, John A.	51662	Vogel, F.
34277	Tibbits Samuel S.	27916	Vogelsang, Fred.
144309	Tiffany, George E.	399753	Volker, F.
38502	Tillbeck, Nicholas.	129027	Voorhees, John A.
34998	Timberlake, John E.	30558	Voorheis, Charles A.
17613	Timerson, Elias.	397316	Vosburg, Milford.

* Second re-rating.

List of cases re-rated during the two years from March 1, 1888—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
25869	Vunk, Edward.	141581	Wheeler, John H.
52068	Waddle, M.	97977	Wherry, William.
112470	Wade, William.	114088	Whipple, William.
225955	Wade, W. W.	95343	Whitaker, Charles H.
90644	Waffle, W.	109955	Whitaker, Joshua M.
136815	Wagner, A. H.	148186	Whitaker, J. R.
89578	Wait, Martin.	47009	Whitaker, Milton D.
320698	Wales, F.	360088	Whitaker, Thomas M.
80019	Walker, Charles S.	418826	White, Alexander H.
73826	Walker, Moses R.	19412	White, Andrew J.
162375	Walker, M.	71038	White, C. A.
75330	Walker, William Henry.	399573	White, I. C.
69487	Wallace, J. K.	84593	White, J. S.
139712	Walter, Mathias.	124406	White, Milton J.
146699	Waltinayre, John.	109691	White, O.
84963	Ward, George W.	323178	Whitefield, Royald E.
23914	Ward, John W.	90826	Whitehead, James.
78186	Ward, Joseph H.	159408	Whiteknact, John N.
21129	Ward, William J.	373023	Whitfield, John A. (deceased).
187563	Wark, Aaron.	278068	Whiting, R.
68518	Warner, A. M.	52071	Whitney, Alden.
50910	Warner, Benjamin.	35784	Whitney, Edward N.
67018	Warren, F.	212391	Whitcomb, A. L.
165640	Wartz, J.	20786	Whitten, Darius.
85766	Washburn, M. H.	150356	Wicker, Martin.
27752	Washburn, O.	311824	Wiedemann, Friedrich.
178100	Waters, James I.	104361	Wiggin, Lafayette.
62540	Watrous, J. F.	193486	Wiggins, James P.
336789	Watson, D. L.	61135	Wilbur, D. D.
108110	Watson, Enos M.	252418	Wilburn, R.
258265	Watson, Francis M.	79652	Wilckens, H.
122404	Watts, James M.	134210	Wilcox, E.
178541	Waugh, Sylvester W.	18041	Wilcox, George S.
61138	Way, John B.	49946	Wilcox, Hiram O.
217634	Weaver, D.	64992	Wilcox, John A.
388480	Weaver, George T.	96529	Wilcox, M.
104969	Weaver, S. B.	199985	Wild, John F.
10294	Webb, David J.	213403	Wilder, Andrew F.
318133	Webb, G. W.	58639	Wilkin, A.
68888	Webb, S.	134335	Wilkins, William.
119281	Webber, Alfred.	60190	Wilkinson, R. C.
104509	Webber, Howard J.	100379	Willard, John
152296	Webber, Samuel.	23135	Willard, R. P.
21699	Webster, E. S.	78243	Williams, Andrew G.
129672	Webster, George A.	216603	Williams, B. B.
29778	Webster, Lyman O.	116795	Williams, Charles.
36913	Webster, Newell.	56462	Williams, George.
163965	Weed, William.	50617	Williams, Henry.
15083	Weidner, William.	115236	Williams, George W.
171650	Weigel, William A.	143128	Williams, Harrison P.
84998	Weinberger, P.	82534	Williams, H. H.
206724	Weir, D. T.	263909	Williams, James B.
113711	Weir, George W.	31357	Williams, John.
23018	Weisman, Charles.	289709	Williams, John.
57168	Welch, Daniel T.	18064	Williams, Octavius L.
58546	Welch, George.	366659	Williams, R.
358004	Welch, R. J.	22868	Williams, Samuel W.
57538	Wellman, Charles H.	58874	Williams, Solomon.
336304	Wells, Andrew B.	82297	Williams, S. G.
412008	Wells, Charles H.	117685	Williams, Thomas Y.
92080	Wells, Henry R.	56328	Williams, William H.
333956	Wells, Thomas.	81767	Williamson, C. M.
18911	Wells, W. M.	366333	Williamson, Henry.
54073	Welton, M.	206809	Williamson, J. R.
40927	Wentz, John.	142899	Willson, Frederick.
57509	Wentz, I. C.	218907	Willson, Newlove.
22793	Wertzbaugher, John G.	143102	Wilson, Allen R.
227038	Wertz, John A.	94244	Wilson, A. C.
123136	Wescoat, John.	61134	Wilson, C. D.
70378	West, Alexander G.	112114	Wilson, George W.
46169	West, Almond T.	63010	Wilson, H. P.
88688	West, Samuel N.	171061	Wilson, James W.
134128	Westcott, S. A.	108931	Wilson, Joseph.
106178	Weston, James.	125338	Wilson, J. J.
120500	Wetmore, Ira P.	50505	Wilson, J.
328608	Whaley, J. J.	173440	Wilson, Thomas.
172414	Whalon, John.	168460	Wilson, Wesley W.
56853	Wharton, James L.	420906	Wilson, William.
13691	Wheaton, C. O.	187206	Wilson, William C.
83882	Wheeler, James T.	60240	Winchell, C. D.

List of cases re-rated during the two years from March 1, 1888—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
108800	Wingfield, J. N.	349590	Wright, C.
332950	Winkle, Jos. (dec'd).	168972	Wright, Frank.
258602	Winship, Charles J.	68382	Wright, German S.
51383	Winslow, Bradley.	114796	Wright, James R.
22789	Winslow, Charles A.	254148	Wright, J.
125417	Winston, T.	11968	Wright, Rufus C.
395226	Winter, Henry.	75044	Wright, Rufus F.
13312	Winters, Henry H.	294866	Wright, William H.
64075	Wise, Henry W.	122974	Wright, William P.
194200	Wise, J. W.	314428	Writner, J.
73504	Wiseman, Thomas.	417790	Werdeman, Ferdinand H.
158418	Wishon, P.	161691	Wyman, W. D.
99194	Witherspoon, Moses C.	22666	Yackey, N. Benton.
150915	Wires, Nathaniel.	*8434	Yager, Andrew.
115238	Witsman, E. J.	172152	Yager, Christian.
124366	Wolf, Charles T.	381030	Yates, E. D.
43538	Wolf, C. M.	141358	Yelvington, Harvey D.
210398	Wolf, D. G.	51843	Yetter, Joseph.
62354	Wolfe, M.	335362	York, O. M.
20788	Wolston, John R.	77153	Young, A.
115840	Wonder, George W.	140266	Young, H.
108450	Wood, B. C.	275658	Young, H.
295807	Wood, Edgar.	73306	Young, Rudolph.
373719	Wood, Edwin H.	234811	Young, Samuel.
93450	Wood, John T. C.	26461	Young, William.
230945	Wood, J. D.	317733	Young, William M.
58165	Wood, Robert,	215667	Youngerman, Conrad W.
363188	Woodard, Pennell P.	319346	Yount, Joseph.
72239	Woods, D. W.	51810	Zartman, Henry.
23096	Woodward, S. M.	19422	Zeck, E. A.
64960	Woodward, Silas W.	230081	Zeiger, James W.
54550	Wooley, G. C.	328822	Zeigler, John.
268289	Worden, W. D.	57857	Zeigler, William.
69950	Worford, Lemuel.	101335	Zeiher, P.
289486	Works, Winfield F.	109134	Zerly, John H.
116641	Worth J.	149561	Zoll, C.
64081	Wray, William J.	90989	Zwahlen, Henry.

* Old war.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 361.

THE PENSION SYSTEM.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives passed March 18, 1890, information in regard to pensions.

MAY 1, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 25, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives passed March 18, 1890, requesting certain information concerning pensions, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement, giving, as far as practicable, the information desired.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

HON. THOMAS B. REED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Question 1 (subdivision 1). What is the total number of original pension claims which have been filed for disabilities received or contracted during the late war, up to the 1st day of January, 1890, and how many of such claims have been allowed up to said date?

Answer. Between July 1, 1861, and January 1, 1890, 766,776 invalid claims were filed on account of disabilities incurred in the war of 1861. Between July 1, 1861, and January 1, 1890, 460,744 invalid claims were allowed on account of disabilities incurred during the war of 1861.

Question 1 (subdivision 2). What is the total number of claims that have been filed for increase up to the 1st day of January, 1890, and in how many cases has an increase been granted?

Answer. Up to the year 1874 there was no complete record kept of the number of applications filed. Since that year the number of such applications has been as follows:

Invalid	962,431
Widows	8,958
Total	971,389

Number of increase claims allowed from 1861 to 1890 are as follows:

Invalid	431,227
Widows	149,704
Total	580,931

Question 1 (subdivision 3). How many late war claims have been filed for re-rating up to the 1st day of January, 1890, and in how many cases have such claims for re-rating been allowed or granted?

Answer. There has been no record kept in the Pension Bureau of re-rating cases as distinguished from increase cases, but all have been included under the head of "Increase." On March 12, 1890, however, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives was furnished with a report showing the number of re-rated cases allowed for a period of one year. This report showed that from September 1, 1888, to August 31, 1889, 2,514 pension cases had been re-rated. The Bureau is now preparing a report to extend this period six months further backward, and this information can be given in a very short time.

Question 1 (subdivision 4). How many late war claims have been filed by widows, by minor children, and by dependent parents between July 1, 1861, and January 1, 1890?

Answer. The total number of pensions filed between July 1, 1861, and January 1, 1890, to widows, minors, and dependent parents was 414,862. It is not practicable to state separately the number of each of said classes, as no separate record thereof has been kept by this Bureau.

Question 1 (subdivision 5). How many late war pensions have been granted to widows, to minors, and to dependent parents between July 1, 1861, and January 1, 1890?

Answer. It is not practicable to state separately the number of pensions which have been granted since 1861 to each of the classes described as widows, minors, and dependent parents. No efforts appear ever to have been made in this Bureau to separate these classes. The combined number of pensions allowed to widows, minors, and dependents between July 1, 1861, and June 30, 1889, inclusive, was 263,392. Between June 30, 1889, and January 1, 1890, 5,258 cases were allowed. This makes a total allowance to widows, minors, and dependents of the late war, since July 1, 1861, of 268,650 cases.

Question 1 (subdivision 6). How many pensioners were on the pension roll on January 1, 1890, of each class for service, etc., arising out of the late war?

Answer: Pensioners on rolls January 1, 1890:

Invalids	373,102
Widows	64,412
Minor children	2,942
Mothers	28,317
Fathers	6,184
Brothers and sisters	34
Total late war	474,991

Question 1 (subdivision 7). What is the total amount of money which has been paid out for pensions for claims arising out of the late war? How much has been paid to meet such claims during the last fiscal year? And how much will probably be required to meet the payment of such claims during the present fiscal year?

Answer. Up to a comparatively recent date, the amount disbursed for pensions and the cost of such disbursement was not separated in the reports made on this subject, so that it is difficult to determine the exact amount paid to pensioners as distinguished from the total amount expended out of the different pension appropriations. Up to June 30, 1889, it appears that $1,052,218,413.17 were expended from the pension appropriations from 1861 up to that date. Between July 1, 1889, and January 1, 1890, $53,063,130.73 were expended in payment of all classes of pensions. Both of these, however, included the disbursements to pensioners of the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico, $38,459,593.39 having been paid between 1871 and January 1, 1890, to the war of 1812 pensioners, and $6,217,833.42 to Mexican war pensioners from January, 1887, to January 1, 1890. Eliminating the sum of these two factors, or $44,677,426.81, from the grand total of expenditures up to January 1, 1890, it will be found that as nearly as can now be determined there has been expended since July 1, 1861, for late war pensions, $1,060,604,117.09.

The amount expended during the fiscal year 1889 for pensions to all classes was $88,275,113.28. This amount, however, included $1,450,287.36 paid to survivors and widows of the war of 1812, as well as $2,490,471.75 paid to survivors and widows of the war with Mexico, a total of $3,940,759.11. This amount, when deducted from the total amount expended for pensions during said year, leaves the sum of $84,334,354.17 as the amount paid to pensioners of the late war during the fiscal year 1889. The amount which will probably be required during the present fiscal year to pay pensions arising out of the late war will approximate $100,000,000.

Question 1 (subdivision 8). What amount has been paid out in pensions for arrearages under the act of 1879, and the probable amount still required to meet such payments under said act; what was the amount paid out to meet such arrearages during the last fiscal year; what amount will probably be required to pay arrearages upon

original claims filed since July 1, 1880, or which will be hereafter filed; in other words about how much would it probably take to meet arrearages in case the limitation of the act of 1879 should be repealed?

Answer. Under date of January 25, 1886, in a communication addressed to Hon. Samuel J. Randall, House of Representatives, General J. C. Black, then Commissioner of Pensions, estimated that the said arrears act had up to June 30, 1885, cost the Government $179,405,872.

This estimate appears to have been based upon two distinct classes of cases; the first was that class affected by said acts which were upon the rolls of the pension agencies at the time of the passage of said laws, and in which pension had been previously allowed from some date later than that on which the right to pension had accrued. For the payment of this class Congress made two distinct appropriations—one March 3, 1879, of $25,000,000; and one May 31, 1880, of $500,000.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, of the said amount ($25,500,000) there remained in the Treasury $423,804.99. On the same date there was in the hands of the pension agents $84,180.91 of said appropriation, or a total unexpended of $507,985.90. Therefore, to pay the pensioners favorably affected by said laws who were on the rolls at the date of the passage of the same, it has cost the Government $24,992,014.10.

The second class affected by said legislation were all those cases allowed subsequent to the passage of the acts of January 25, and March 3, 1879, which were filed prior to July 1, 1880. It was estimated in 1886 by General Black, then Commissioner of Pensions, that on the 30th of June, 1885, there remained still pending in this bureau, of cases filed prior to July 1, 1880, a total of 100,071. To form any intelligent estimate of the cost to date of said act, it is absolutely necessary to know how many of said number of cases have received favorable consideration since June 30, 1885. I have consulted every source of information accessible in this bureau, and I find that without an examination of each case there is absolutely no data whatever showing how many cases are pending at this date, or were pending at the close of the fiscal year 1889, which were filed in this bureau prior to July 1, 1880, and which, therefore, if allowed, would receive arrears of pension under the acts of 1879.

Of course, the amounts paid to this class of pensioners are included in the disbursements as given in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Pensions in the total amount due on first payments, but no effort seems heretofore to have been made to separate this class of cases from the payments in cases against which the limitation imposed in the arrears acts of 1879 ran.

In estimating the probable cost of the repeal of the limitation contained in the acts of January 25 and March 3, 1879, in so far as invalid cases are concerned, July 1, 1865, is accepted as the average date of discharge from the service, and the average annual value of each pension is fixed at $100.

The repeal of the limitation will of course only affect cases which have been filed in this bureau since June 30, 1880. In each case already allowed which was filed in 1881 the probable amount of arrears would be $1,600; in each case which has been allowed which was filed in 1882 the arrears would be $1,700; and so on until each case which has been allowed which was filed in 1889 would cost the Government in arrears $2,400. The following table will show the results of these computations:

Table showing the number of Army invalid claims filed since June 30, 1880, the number of such claims allowed, the estimated amount required to pay arrears in these cases, and the number of such claims pending which were filed since June 30, 1880.

Year.	Applications filed.	Certificates issued on claims filed.	Estimated amounts required to pay arrears in cases filed and allowed.
1881	18,455	9,848	$15,756,800
1882	29,004	14,932	25,384,400
1883	35,039	16,955	30,519,000
1884	28,962	13,376	25,414,400
1885	27,959	12,888	25,776,000
1886	35,202	15,997	33,593,700
1887	36,484	13,206	29,653,200
1888	47,505	11,733	26,985,900
1889	52,152	1,557	3,736,800
Total	310,762	110,492	216,220,200

On the 30th of June, 1889, as will appear from the foregoing table, there must have been pending 200,270 cases which were filed in this bureau after June 30, 1880, this number being the difference between the whole number of such cases filed since said date and the whole number of such cases allowed since said date. As about 60 per cent. of all cases filed in this bureau have received favorable consideration, it is fair to assume that 60 per cent. of these pending cases will also be admitted. The following table will show the number of such cases as were pending June 30, 1889, the probable number thereof which will be admitted, and the cost which would be chargeable to any law repealing the limitation contained in the arrears acts of 1879.

Table showing the number of claims still pending filed since June 30, 1880, *the probable number* (60 *per cent.*) *thereof which will be allowed, and the probable cost on account thereof should the limitation contained in arrears acts of* 1879 *be repealed.*

Fiscal year.	Claims.		Cost of arrears.
	No. pending.	No. (60 per cent.) to be allowed.	
1881	8,607	5,164	$8,262,400
1882	14,072	8,443	14,353,100
1883	18,084	10,852	19,533,600
1884	15,586	9,351	17,766,900
1885	15,071	9,042	18,084,000
1886	19,205	11,523	24,198,300
1887	23,278	13,966	30,725,200
1888	35,772	21,463	49,364,900
1889	50,595	30,357	72,856,800
Total	200,270	120,161	255,145,200

RECAPITULATION.

Cost to pay—	
Army invalids now on the rolls	$216,220,200
Arrears in cases still pending	255,145,200
Total	471,365,400

It is believed that the amount above estimated would not be materially changed by reason of the death from time to time of pensioners and soldier claimants because of the fact that under the law the pension would be payable to widows, orphans, and legal representatives.

No estimate is practicable to show the cost of the repeal of the limitation in Navy invalid cases. Since June 30, 1880, 7,421 claims of this class have been filed, and since that date 3,689 have been allowed. It does not appear, however, that any effort has ever been made to determine what years these 3,689 cases were filed. Of the pending Navy invalid cases there were June 30, 1889, 7,992, but it is not practicable, within any period, to make the information valuable, to determine in what years these claims were filed, and, consequently, what would be the cost if they should be allowed.

Question 2.—How does the present rate of pensions compare with rates granted for similar disabilities received or contracted in former wars in which our country has been engaged; how do the rates now fixed by law for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents compare with the rates fixed for such classes of pensioners in former wars?

Rate of pension—Service prior to March 4, 1861.

Invalids.—For highest disability of officers half the monthly pay at date of incurrence -not to exceed, in case of Army service, pay of lieutenant-colonel; for enlisted men, $5; proportionately for inferior disabilities. Lieutenant-colonels and higher officers of artillery and cavalry under this rule were entitled to $37.50 for the highest disability instead of $30, as provided by section 4695, Revised Statutes

Since the passage of the act of April 24, 1816, first, second, and third lieutenants, ensigns, and privates have been rated at $17, $15, $14, $13, and $8, respectively. Prior to that date the half-pay varied with the pay, which was for those officers, $26.66⅔ to $33.33⅓, $25 to $33.33⅓, $23 to $30, and $20 to $26.66⅔, respectively. (Pension of privates prior to April 24, 1816, see third line, first paragraph.)

Rate of other officers in the Army was subject to variation on account of longevity pay, and the circumstance of their being in command or serving under a brevet rank. Captain in the Navy, the highest rank for pay up to July 16, 1862, $50, instead of $30 now. Rates of surgeons varied from $25 to $40, instead of $25 or $30; of passed

assistant surgeons, from $17.50 to $22.50, instead of $25. Assistant surgeons, from $15 to $17.50, on account of service on shore or at sea and longevity pay. Professors of mathematics, $12.50, instead of $20. Colonels commandant in the Marine Corps were rated at $35.50, instead of $30; first and second lieutenants at $15 and $12.50, respectively, instead of $17 and $15.

Widows and children under 16.—No other dependent relatives pensioned on account of service prior to March 4, 1861. Rate, half the monthly pay at the date of death or discharge, if in the Army; at the date of death, if in the Navy. In the Navy no pension provided if death occurred out of service. Rate for widows and children of volunteers and militia during Harrison's campaign in 1811, half-pay at date of death or incurrence; and of volunteers, militia, rangers, and sea fencibles dying in consequence of a wound received after April 20, 1818, half the monthly pay "at the time of his death or receiving such wound."

Rates in the regular Army being half the pay at date of death or discharge, and in the Navy at date of death, were generally higher than the rates of invalids. Pensions were allowed only according to rank, the various grades of disability being rated in proportion to the pay of officer or man, with no higher rates for extreme disability or helplessness. The highest rate, that in case of a captain in the Navy, was thus much lower than the highest rates for specific disabilities under present laws, but much higher than the present rate for same rank, and there is no doubt that the average rate of all, cases of officers and men taken together, either for invalids or for widows, was much, very much, lower than now. Yet the rate in case of officers, both for invalids and widows, taken by rank alone, particularly in case of the higher officers, would average somewhat higher than now. In cases where the service was rendered by private soldiers, marines, and seamen, the rate, owing to the fact that it could not for widows exceed one-half the pay of the rank, was for the Florida and Mexican wars $3.50 per month, while by the table it may have gone lower in cases of widows of ordinary seamen and landsmen. These rates continued to July 25, 1866. It is proper to remark that widows of private soldiers of the regular Army were not pensioned when death was due to disabilities contracted in time of peace. It has been found impracticable to give the rates for the different wars.

Below will be found tables showing the rates allowed for disabilities contracted prior to March 4, 1861, in the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps, respectively, which were subject to variation in some cases, as suggested above. The concluding tables show the present rates allowed for rank on account of service in the Army and in the Navy and Marine Corps.

Army pensions under acts previous to July 14, 1862.

Lieutenant-colonel and higher grades	$30.00
Major	25.00
Captain	20.00
First lieutenant	17.00
Second lieutenant	15.00
Third lieutenant	14.00
Ensign	13.00
Surgeon	30.00
Surgeon's mate	22.00
Assistant surgeon (in service 5 years and over)	25.00
Assistant surgeon (in service less than 5 years)	17.00
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates	8.00

Navy pensions previous to act July 11, 1862.

Captain	30.00
Master, commandant, lieutenant commanding, or commander	30.00
Lieutenant	25.00
Surgeon:	
Under 5 years on shore	25.00
Under 5 years at sea	30.00
Over 5 years at sea	32.50
Over 5 years on shore	27.50
Over 10 years on shore	30.00
Over 10 years at sea	35.00
Over 20 years at sea	40.00
Over 20 years on shore	35.00
Passed assistant surgeon:	
Over 5 years on shore	17.50
Over 5 years at sea	20.00
Over 10 years at sea	22.50
Over 10 years on shore	20.00

Assistant surgeon:	
Under 5 years on shore	$15.00
Over 2 years at sea	17.50
Purser, chaplain, and sailing-master, or master	20.00
Chief engineer	25.00
First assistant engineer	15.00
Second and third assistant engineer	10.00
Professor of mathematics, teacher, and school-master, passed midshipman, captain's or purser's clerk	12.50
Boatswain, gunner, master's mate, sail-maker, and carpenter	10.00
Leader or master of the band, coxswain, master-at-arms, armorer, all stewards, all cooks, and cooper	9.00
Midshipman, sail-maker's mate, boatswain's mate, gunner's mate, and carpenter's mate	9.50
Quartermaster	8.00
Quarter-gunner, yeoman, and armorer's mate	
First captain forecastle, foretop, and maintop	
Second captain forecastle, foretop, and maintop	7.50
Captain mizzentop and ship's corporal	7.00
First-class musician, captain of after guard, captain of the hold, painter, fireman, coal-heaver, and seaman	6.00
Second-class musician and ordinary seaman	5.00
Landsman and first-class boys or apprentices	4.00
Second-class boys or apprentices	3.00

Marine Corps previous to act of July 14, 1862.

Colonel commandant	37.50
Lieutenant-colonel commandant	30.00
Major	25.00
Captain	20.00
First lieutenant	15.00
Second lieutenant	12.50
Drum-major	8.00
Fife major	8.00
First orderly sergeant	8.00
Sergeant	6.50
Corporal	4.50
Musicians	4.00
Privates	3.50

Rates fixed by law for total disability.

ARMY.

Lieutenant-colonel, and all officers of higher rank	30.00
Major, surgeon, and paymaster	25.00
Captain, provost-marshal, and chaplain	20.00
First lieutenant, assistant surgeon, deputy provost-marshal, and quartermaster	20.00
Second lieutenant and enrolling officer	15.00
All enlisted men	8.00

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

Captain and all officers of higher rank; commander, lieutenant commanding and master commanding, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, ranking with commander by law; lieutenant-colonel and all higher rank in Marine Corps	30.00
Lieutenant, passed assistant surgeon, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer ranking with lieutenant by law, and major in Marine Corps	25.00
Master, professor of mathematics, assistant surgeon, paymaster, and chaplain, and captain in Marine Corps	20.00
First lieutenant in Marine Corps	17.00
First assistant engineer, ensign, and pilot, and second lieutenant in Marine Corps	15.00
Cadet midshipman, passed midshipman, midshipmen, clerks of admirals, paymasters, and officers commanding vessels, second and third assistant engineers, master's mate, and warrant officers	10.00
All enlisted men except warrant officers	8.00

The two tables next above comprise the rates by rank, now prescribed by law. They went into effect in all old war claims by reason of service in the Army and Marine Corps from July 25, 1866, and in all old war Navy claims allowed subsequent to that date.

Since March 19, 1886, the rate allowed to widows and children embraced by question 2 has been $12 per month.

Question 3. How do the rates of pension now fixed by law for pensioners of the late war campare with the rates for similar disabilities in England, France, and Germany?

Answer. In answer to this question, attention is respectfully called to the following extracts from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal year 1887, which is all the data the Pension Office contains upon this subject:

[Extracts from report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal year 1887.]

With this statement as to the methods of work in the bureau I add statements (see page 22) showing the extent of that work, saying further only that the exhibit is deeply gratifying.

FOREIGN PENSION SYSTEMS.

On the 18th day of March, 1887, I mailed requests through the Department of State to our various ministers and consuls-general accredited to the courts of Great Britain, France, the German Empire, Russia, Turkey, Italy, China, and Spain, requesting that they obtain and forward to me the fullest possible statements relating to the pension laws and administration thereof of the various countries to which they were accredited.

The most courteous consideration has been paid to the requests in every instance, save in the one addressed to the minister at the court of St. James, and I am enabled to report to you a synopsis and statement of the pension laws of the various countries above enumerated, which are of value for purposes of comparison with our own and as establishing the general judgment of civilized Governments in regard to pensions.

I have had translations made of the essential parts of the pension codes of the European powers. I have prepared briefs of portions of these translations and publish them herewith. It will appear that two bases have been recognized out of which a claim for pension might rightfully arise in the case of almost every civilized power. The first is the mere fact of service of the state in a military capacity, and the second is disablement in that service. The service to be the basis of pension must generally have been of a very great length—rarely less than ten and oftener of twenty-five and thirty years. A noticeable feature in all of these pension systems is that they were manifestly prepared only for regular service troops, although no discrimination is made between the regular service troops and the war levies; but the system which was prepared for the regular army was at once extended over and applied to the volunteers and the levies. Very much of the systems relating to service are wholly inoperative for any but the regular troops. In every system which I have examined, a length of time of service, whether greater or smaller being established as a unit of time, determining the right to a service pension—he who fell short of that length of time is barred from claiming the benefits of a service pension and must solely rely upon the disability pension; he who exceeds that unit of time by honorable service is entitled to additional pension privileges and payment; he who greatly distinguished himself becomes thereby, in some instances, entitled for illustrious conduct in behalf of the state to be specially pensioned, or to add to the rate of pension allowed him for service. No instance can be found where pension is allowed for services dishonorably terminated or marked by a disreputable record.

The pension has been held up as the secure establishment in age of the veteran soldier, and all others than the veterans have been taught by the system that inasmuch as every man owes his life to the state the mere tender of that allegiance does not give a right to a pension. A patriotic state can not afford to have it believed by its citizens that for every performance of duty there shall be more than such payment as may be agreed upon at the time for the service actually rendered; and indeed the logic of the situation is that if the state shall clothe, arm, feed, and transport its troops, it may upon emergency demand their services without other compensation than the public safety. Such seem to be the teaching and ideas of the foreign pension codes.

The foreign pension codes are based upon this idea of the duty owed to the state, and that the same is to be rendered without regard to pension save in case of disability or long service, and of the right of the state to demand the services of every man capable of bearing arms without regard to any other than a disability pension, and that the pension itself is a mark of extreme honor, reward of long service, or dis-

tinguished ability. Generals, lieutenant-generals—every grade of military officer and private alike—are borne upon the pension rolls of the countries whereto they are entitled either by reason of disablement or as a reward for faithful and long-continued services—wherein the vigor of the man has been exhausted and old age has found the soldier worn out in the service of the state.

The pension systems are part of the military systems, and establishments; are outgrowths and prolongations thereof.

I add here the briefs above referred to, which, while incomplete, are the best I have been enabled to present within reasonable space.

THE FRENCH SYSTEM.

In France there are two classes of pensions. The first for service and the second for disability. The minimum service pension is due upon having served, if a commissioned officer, thirty, and if an enlisted man, twenty-five years, coupled with honorable record and discharge.

There are hundreds of modifications of the rules and rates; but the service pension furnishes the standard by which all others are measured in the French system.

The second or disability pension is based upon serious and incurable wounds resulting from events of war or incurred in the service and in line of duty; or upon serious and incurable disabilities recognized to be from fatigue and danger, incident to the service.

The classifications of these disabilities are primarially six.

The first and greatest is for total loss of vision; second, amputation of two limbs; third, amputation of one limb; fourth, complete loss of the use of two limbs or a disability equivalent thereto; fifth, complete loss of the use of one limb or disability equivalent thereto; sixth, all lesser disabilities.

The disabilities named in the first five classes give immediate right to a pension equivalent to the military service pension. Those of the sixth class give title under the following conditions:

(1) To commissioned officers and others of a relative rank if they are rendered permanently unfit for active service; and

(2) To persons below the rank of commissioned officers if they are rendered unfit for active service and unable to earn their subsistence.

These disability pensions are given without regard to length of service, and merely upon the incurrence of the disability itself. They resemble our own closely, except in the amounts allowed, and in the very important fact, that if in a given case it is shown that causes not incident to the service are a factor in producing the disability, the right to pension is thereby defeated. Our laws enable the Commissioner o Pensions in any case where he can determine the origin of the disability to do so, and to allow the claim for what may be due to the service, rejecting it for what may be due to other causes.

The lowest service pension allowed to drummers, trumpeters, buglers, and all others who rank as private soldiers, is 600 francs as a minimum and 750 as a maximum per annum.

The next, "equivalent in rank to a corporal," is, minimum 700 francs, maximum 900; that of sergeant and equivalents, minimum 800, maximum 1,100; that of sergeant-major and equivalents, including drum and fife-major, chief armorer, first-class musician, etc., is, minimum 900, maximum 1200.

The various adjutants are, minimum 1,000 francs, maximum 1,300; the various veterinaries, minimum 1,400, maximum 5,000; the various military employés of the Ordnance Department, minimum 1,400, maximum 5,000; interpreters, minimum 1,400, maximum 5,000; medical staff, minimum 1,500, maximum 10,500; quartermasters and commissary staff, minimum 2,300, maximum 10,500; comptroller-general and staff, minimum 3,100, maximum 10,600.

Field and line officers in detail as follows: Major-general, minimum 7,000 francs, maximum 10,500; brigadier-general, minimum 6,000, maximum 8,000; colonel, minimum 4,500, maximum 6,000; lieutenant-colonel, minimum 3,700, maximum 5,000; major, minimum 3,000, maximum 4,000; captain, minimum 2,300, maximum 3,300; first lieutenant, minimum 1,700, maximum 2,500; second lieutenant, minimum 1,500, maximum 2,300.

The pension in the various grades in the service of the navy is as in the military service of assimilated ranks. The length of service required is twenty-five years. This peculiarity is noticeable. Officers and men alike of the naval service of France may be detailed for duty on ships of the merchant marine without loss of right to pension because of such detail, when, as the translator has it—

"All sailors serving in the navy of the Government may be detailed under proper orders in the merchant service. In that case they are considered as serving the state until their return to France, and their services are counted the same as if they had not left the vessel from which they were so detailed."

As before stated every pension for each grade, rank, or office, has what is called a maximum and minimum figure. For instance, that of a private soldier has a minimum of 600 and a maximum of 750 francs. The minimum pension is gained by the length of service above stated, and for each additional year of service the pensioner is entitled to an additon of one-twentieth of the difference between the minimum and maximum until the maximum is attained. An applicant who is entitled to less than the maximum service pension is allowed an addition for active campaign service, graded according to the nature of his service in the campaigns in which he served.

The service pension is an absolute right, forfeited only for crime of infamous degree, desertion, or dismissal on a competent order of a judicial character.

Widows or orphans are entitled to pension under all the circumstances which would entitle the so dier or marine if living.

The rate of pension for an officer's widow is one-third of the maximum rate of military service pension; and of privates one-half of the maximum; but if the husband was killed in battle or died while with the army from injuries received in battle, or from causes due to events of war, the rate is one-half of such maximum for an officer's widow and three-fourths of the maximum for the widow of an enlisted man.

A widow may enjoy the pensions of more than one husband until a limit of six thousand francs is reached.

If there be children of the soldier, they shall be entitled to receive the pension due the widow on her death until they shall severally arrive at the age of twenty-one years, the younger receiving the pension of the older as they successively pass the minority limit, the youngest receiving at last the full pension. If there be children of the soldier by a former marriage the pension to the minors is equally divided between the representatives of the two marriages without regard to the numbers of each issue.

If the soldier or marine left minor children but no widow, the children in such case are entitled to the amount of pension the widow would have been entitled to receive.

The right to pension is determined by a military tribunal thereto organized at the time the soldier quits the service.

THE GERMAN SYSTEM OF PENSIONS.

The German system of pensions has been embodied in the law enacted June 27, 1871, and promulgated by the decree of the Emperor in the name of the German Empire, Federal Council, and Imperial Parliament consenting.

It is embodied in 117 paragraphs, presenting apparently a complete code for the settlement of every pension question.

Paragraph 2 declares the basis of a claim for pension as follows:

"Every officer and military surgeon holding the rank of officer who draws his pay from the army appropriations, receives a life pension if, after a period of service of at least ten years, he has become incapacitated for active military service, and is discharged for that reason.

"If the incapacity is caused by a wound or other injury received in the service, without the fault of the person thus injured, he will be entitled to a pension even after a shorter term of service than ten years."

Paragraph 3 declares:

"The following are considered as injuries received in service:

"(*a*) An external injury received in active military service in war or peace.

"(*b*) Other permanent injuries to health which can be proved to have been caused by the peculiar character of the military service, by epidemic or endemic diseases prevailing in the place where the service is performed, especially by contagious diseases of the eye, if thereby (*a* and *b*) the person becomes incapacitated for military service in the field or for garrison duty."

Paragraph 4 states:

"If the term of service has been less than ten years (Par. 2) the claim for a pension is provisionally limited to one year or a few years, as the incapacity for military service can not with any degree of certainty be considered as permanent.

"With restoration to entire capacity for military service the right to claim a pension ceases.

"If, however, the disability is caused by a wound or external injury received in front of the enemy, the pension is invariably granted for life."

Paragraph 5 is as follows:

"If in any case, other than that mentioned in paragraph 2, an officer or military surgeon holding the rank of officer becomes disabled before the completion of the tenth year of service, and is discharged for that reason, he may, in case of need, be granted a pension either for a certain time or for life."

Paragraph 6 provides:

"The amount of pension is determined by the time of service and the pay subject to pension (Par. 10) of the rank held for at least one year of service."

The service pension is twenty-eightieths of the pay of the rank of the officer, or one-eightieth for each additional year of service, not exceeding three-fourths of full pay.

Paragraph 12 is quoted in the following

CLAIMS FOR INCREASE OF PENSION, AND AMOUNT OF THE INCREASE.

Every officer or military surgeon holding the rank of officer who has become disabled through the war, and has become incapacitated for further military service, which facts must be fully and satisfactorily proved, is granted an increase of pension, as follows:

(*a*) If the amount of pension is 500 thalers, or less, an increase of 200 thalers per annum is granted.

(*b*) If the amount of pension is between 550 and 600 thalers it is increased to 800 thalers per annum.

(*c*) If the amount of pension is between 600 and 800 thalers an increase of 200 thalers per annum is granted.

(*d*) If the amount of pension is between 800 and 900 thalers it is increased to 1,000 thalers per annum.

(*e*) If the amount of pension is 900 thalers, or more, an increase of 100 thalers per annum is granted.

The time spent in the military service of the Empire or one of the states constituting the Empire is counted in determining the length of service.

Participation in any campaign of the imperial army or navy is counted as adding one year to the term of service.

Throughout this code previous obligations of the states constituting the German Empire are recognized as binding upon the Empire in the matter of pensions.

Ques ions of rank, title, and service are determined as follows, as specified in paragraph 26:

The highest military administrative authorities of the part of the army in which the officer has served will determine the amount of the pension, and attend to all the formalities connected with it.

Paragraph 27 provides, that officers less than sixty years of age are obliged to prove disability, but at sixty years of age they need not furnish any proof when making an application to be retired with pension.

In both the French and German systems admission to invalid soldiers' homes forfeits the right to pension.

In both the French and German systems no increase of pension can be allowed for disability later than five years after the right to pension has arisen on account of increased disability.

The granting of pensions to widows is designated as "special." They accrue to those whose husbands have fallen in the war or who have died from wounds either during the war or later, or who have become ill of an injury received during the war and have died in consequence "within one year of the conclusion of peace, for the whole term of widowhood and one year after remarriage." Widows of general officers are allowed 500 thalers; of staff officers, 400; of captains and lower grades, 300. An educational grant of 50 thalers is allowed if a child has lost its mother, and 75 thalers is paid for every child of an officer or military surgeon holding the rank of an officer until the completion of 17 years of age. The surviving father or grandfather and the surviving mother or grandmother will be paid an annual sum of 50 thalers in case the deceased was the only support, and as long as they are in actual need of such assistance.

In both the French and German systems special reference is made to the consequences of the circumstances connected with the war resulting in extraordinary trials and privations, exposures, and dangers to life and health, malarial influences, etc.

Similar provisions to those above enacted are made for the rank of the navy and their widows and survivors.

Paragraph 58 is as follows:

"Persons classed as non-commissioned officers and privates of the army can claim an invalid pension if they have become disabled through an injury received in the service, or after the term of service of at least eight years.

"After having been in the active service eighteen years, or a longer period, it is not necessary for them to prove disability for claiming a pension."

Paragraph 61 specifies those who are half invalids.

Paragraph 63 specifies those who are invalids.

Paragraph 64 is as follows:

"The following are considered as provisions for invalids: A pension, an increase of pension, a certificate for appointment in the civil service, admission to a soldiers' home, an employment in the garrison service."

Paragraph 65 is as follows:

"The invalid pensions granted to non-commissioned officers and privates entitled to a pension are divided into five classes for every grade. The amounts paid per month are as follows:

	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Fifth class.
	Thalers.	*Thalers.*	*Thalers.*	*Thalers.*	*Thalers.*
First sergeant	14	11	9	7	5
Second sergeant	12	9	7	5	4
Other non-commissioned officers	11	8	6	4	3
Privates	10	7	5	3	2

These pensions, graded according to the different ranks, are granted in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 6.

Paragraph 66. The invalid pension of the first class is granted—

"(*a*) After a term of service of thirty-six years without any necessity for the person to prove that he is an invalid.

"(*b*) To entire invalids who (1) after a term of twenty-five years, or (2) through injuries received in the service, have become entirely unable to earn a living and who need constant care and attendance."

Paragraph 67. The invalid pension of the second class is granted—

"(*a*) After a term of service of thirty years, without any proof of being an invalid.

"(*b*) To entire invalids who (1) have become entirely unable to earn a living after a term of service of twenty years, or (2) through injuries received in the service."

Paragraph 68. The invalid pension of the third class is granted—

"(*a*) After a term of service of twenty-four years without any proof of being an invalid.

"(*b*) To entire invalids who (1) have almost entirely become unable to earn a living after a term of service of fifteen years, (2) or through an injury received in the service."

Paragraph 69. The invalid pension of the fourth class is granted—

"(*a*) After a term of service of eighteen years without proof of being an invalid.

"(*b*) To entire invalids who (1) have partly become unable to earn a living after a term of service of twelve years, or (2) through some injury received in the service."

Paragraph 70. The invalid pension of the fifth class is granted—

"(*a*) To entire invalids who (1) have become incapacitated for any military service after a term of service of eight years, or (2) through an injury received in the service mentioned in paragraph 59 under *a*, *b*, and *d*.

"(*b*) To half invalids, who (1) have become incapacitated for service in the field or at sea after a term of service of twelve years, or (2) through an injury received in the service, mentioned in paragraph 59 under *a*, *b*, and *d*."

Paragraph 71. Non-commissioned officers and privates who have become probably invalids through the war receive an increase of pension of 2 thalers per month in addition to their pension.

Paragraph 72. Non-commissioned officers and privates who probably by injuries received in the service, either in peace or in war, have lost some limb, have become blind, or have been seriously and incurably injured, receive, in addition to their pension and their increase of pension, an additional amount for such loss or injury. This additional amount is 6 thalers per month:

"(*a*) For the loss of a hand, a foot, an eye, if the person has not the full use of the other eye. (Blindness in one eye is considered equal to the loss of the same.)

"(*b*) For the loss of speech—

"(*c*) For the loss of power to move a hand, arm, or foot to such a degree as to make it equal to the loss of a limb."

This additional amount may likewise be granted:

"(*d*) For serious injury to other important external or internal parts of the body, which in their consequences as to the ability to earn a living must be considered equal to a loss of a limb."

The additional amounts mentioned under *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* can only exceed the sum of 12 thalers per month in case the person has become an invalid by a wound or external injury (paragraph 59, *a* and *b*) received in the service.

The above limitation does not apply to the additional amount of 6 or 12 thalers per month paid for blindness in one or both eyes.

Paragraph 73. Invalids who have lost one limb are considered entirely unable to earn a living, and those who have lost both limbs or both arms and can not exist without some one to take care of them.

Paragraph 74. Non-commissioned officers, from the first sergeant downward, are, after a term of eighteen years of service, granted an increase of pension of half a

thaler per month for every additional year of service if it can be proved that they have become entire invalids.

The pension which is increased in this way must not, aside from the additional amounts mentioned in paragraphs 71 and 72, exceed the entire pay of the place which the invalid occupied in the army.

Paragraph 94 grants pensions to widows of those who died in the service or in consequence thereof within one year thereafter, until one year after remarriage, or through life if they remain unmarried.

Widows of first sergeants shall receive 9 thalers per month; widows of sergeants and non-commissioned officers, 7 thalers per month; widows of privates, 5 thalers per month.

Unenumerated classes have the rates of pension based upon pay, the rules being numerous and complex, and the rates corresponding in number.

Paragraph 96 is as follows:

"For every child of the persons mentioned in paragraph 94 the amount of 3½ thalers per month is paid, to aid in its education, till the completion of the fifteenth year; and if the child has lost its mother, or loses her during that period, 5 thalers per month is paid.

"A surviving father or grandfather and the surviving mother or grandmother receive 3½ thalers per month in case the deceased was their sole support and as long as they are in actual need."

It will be observed that in the German as in the French system there are two bases, upon either one of which a claim for pension may be established. The first is length of service, and the second is disability in the service. The basis of calculation of the rate to be paid is in every instance almost that of the rank held by the officer or non-commissioned officer at the time that his right to pension accrues, which in nearly every instance that can be conceived of under the French and German systems is the time of discharge, the soldier thus getting the benefit of all promotions made during his term of service.

THE SPANISH SYSTEM.

The Spanish system of pension laws presents some peculiar features. Under date of June 9, 1868, a royal order issued from the ministry of war that to prevent suffering or privations on the part of applicants for pensions on account of wounds received in active service, such applicant shall be borne upon the rolls and receive pay until his application has been passed upon.

Royal order of July 6, 1865, was issued in order to put a stop to the practice of wounded or disabled soldiers begging in the public streets, wherein it was provided, first, that the applications from generals, officers, and soldiers on account of disabilities incurred in battle, or by reason of hardships of service shall be given preference and expedited as much as possible in the military bureaus; second, the military authorities are carefully to inform of their rights all soldiers leaving the army on account of disability incurred in the service, whether from wounds received or from sickness.

Paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 provide for rations and pay to be given disabled soldiers at their homes pending decision upon their applications for pensions, either through the civil or military authorities, as may be most convenient. They are to report once a month to the civil and military authorities, as the case may be, at their place of residence. Soldiers found begging are to be arrested and investigated; but if their destitution is caused by negligence on the part of a superior officer the latter is to be suspended, and if the mendicant is not in need, or is an impostor, he is to be prosecuted.

In the Spanish law the pension of a widow ceases during the period of her remarriage, and is resumed in case she again becomes a widow.

Some of the rates of pension paid under the law of Spain are here annexed.

If by reason of wound or other accident of war a soldier loses his sight or the entire use of a limb he recieves—if colonel, 32,000 reals ($1,600); if lieutenant-colonel, 25,000 ($1,250); if a major, 22,000 ($1,100); if a captain, 15,000 ($750); if a lieutenant, 8,000 ($400); if a sublieutenant, 6,000 ($300).

The real in our money is worth about 5 cents.

After twenty years of service a sergeant receives per month $6; after twenty-five years of service, $7.50; after thirty years of service, $8. A sergeant entirely disabled by accidental injuries received in the service shall receive the regular retired rate of pension per month, from $2.25 to $6.75; corporals and privates of all branches of the service receive as service pensions after twenty years of service, or in cases of total disability, from $2.25 to $7.50 per month. In case of wounds received in battle, or in the operations of war, these amounts are slightly added to. In case of decorations additional pensions are given.

In the Spanish system also, both service and disability are recognized as furnishing a basis for pensions.

THE RUSSIAN SYSTEM.

In the Russian system retirement to all officers is allowed after twenty-five years of faithful service, on half pay, and after thirty-five years, on full pay. An officer retired on account of permanent ill-health is entitled to a pension of one-third of his salary after ten years of service, and to two-thirds of his salary after twenty years, and to the full amount after thirty years.

Any officer or employé having contracted an incurable disease, such as paralysis, insanity, or blindness, is entitled on retirement to one-third of his salary after five years of service, to two-thirds after ten years of service, and to the full amount after twenty years of service.

The pension of a retired officer ceases, first, when he re enters the Government service; second, when he enters without permission the service of a foreign Government; and third, if he remain abroad for over five years without special permission.

Pensions are granted to widows and children of deceased officers. Widow's pension terminates by death, remarriage, entering a monastery, or by judgment of a court of law. The widow's rate is one-half of that of her deceased husband, and one-half of the remaining one-third to each child of a pensionable age up, to the total amount. The pensionable age ceases with girls at eighteen and with boys at twenty-one. Children under these ages are entitled to pension if not supported in educational institutions, provided the girl does not marry. The proportion of pension to each minor is one-fourth of that of the father, or the total amount among the entire family.

In cases of an incurable disease rendering children unable to support themselves they retain their pension until death.

Three grand divisions of wounded officers are made, the first and second classes of which receive as pension the full amount of pay without regard to length of service. To carefully look after these wounded men, there is appointed by the Empire a special permanent committee to better provide for wounded officers, for their families, and their interests. This committee extends its care to all commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the army and navy who have received wounds or injuries in battle, or, in general, in carrying out the different duties connected with the service, and also to the surviving families or children of officers, provided such officers have not adequate means of subsistence. A general is regarded as having adequate means if he have 30,000 rubles, or the equivalent thereof. Any other officer if he has one-half this amount.

The amount of pensions paid to commissioned officers ranges in the first rank from 300 to 1,716 rubles, the first being for an ensign or coronet, and the last being for an officer of the rank of general. Their families receive for the same grades from 128 to 1,143 rubles. The widow of an officer killed in war is entitled to the full amount of her husband's pension; and in case of her death, the children. The wounded soldiers' committee, in default of both widow and children, may grant the pension to the deceased officer's parents, or to his brothers and sisters as long as they are minors.

Non-commissioned officers and privates, wounded in the war or in time of peace in the fulfillment of the duties of the service, are entitled, to pension from the invalid fund in various sums ranging from 14.28 to 57.15 rubles.

The pension system in Russia seems to be rather in the nature of a mutual insurance company operation. The fund was established in 1859 by a donation from the imperial treasury of 7,500,000 rubles. All the beneficiaries legal and possible of this fund were from henceforth assessed 6 per cent. per annum on the amounts of their salaries until the date of the first payment of pension, which began about the year 1865. The fund had then increased to 18,000,000 rubles. In 1880 the principal of the fund reached the sum of 68,000,000 of rubles. The number of beneficiaries it will be seen is very small.

Statistics and facts are lacking as to the other branch of the Russian pension system. It consists of grants made probably at the will of the Czar from the military treasury, which can not be calculated and which are not tabulated.

There seems to be no other pension system in operation in Russia.

THE ITALIAN AND TURKISH SYSTEMS.

There are no striking features in the Italian and Turkish systems. Their main features are largely like those of other continental nations, and are based upon the same considerations; first, of service, and second, of disability.

THE CHINESE SYSTEM.

The most complicated and minutely detailed system for the granting of pensions is that of the Empire of China, which still retains in force orders, regulations, and statutes dating from the first part of the seventeenth century, with amendments as late as the first quarter of the nineteenth century. As in the case of other nations,

the pension is for both services and disability. The service age is fixed at sixty years. The amount of pension depends not only upon the service, but upon the quality of the service and the character and degree of peril to which exposed during service. If a man was in the army and disabled, but not in active campaigning, in many instances he would be entitled simply to the preservation of the rank that he may have attained, but would not be granted pay or a pension. In some instances if a man has sons or a son in the imperial service his support devolves upon them and pension is not allowed. Divisions are made of wounded soldiers into classes according to the length of time assigned for recovery. Five such classes have been created: Wounds are known as first-class, second-class, third-class, etc. For a considerable time differences were made in the amount of pensions to be allowed for wounds made by spent cannon-balls. Gratuities were given on account of wounds suffered in the service by the regular attendants of the members of the Banner Corps, so called. Sacrifices and the sacred rites of reli ion were to be performed at the graves of militia men leaving no heirs. A difference was made in losses to marines and soldiers of the Coast Guard exposed to peril in the outer and in the inner seas, the frontier service being regarded as more honorable. Under certain circumstances provisions are made for the widow and for the son of a soldier killed in the service. Those who served and were killed or disabled in the front ranks are regarded with distinguished consideration. Those who suffered disablement in what may be called the "subordinate services," such as guard duty, or train-guard duty, who were in the rear of an army, and in positions less exposed to the actual dangers of war, receive correspondingly less, and the pension system is made a prolongation and continuance of the rewards offered for valor and honorable service in battle.

The military forces of the empire are composed, first, of the Eighth and Manchu Banner Corps; second, the Army of the Green Standard or Chinese provincial forces; and, third, the irregulars, or Braves.

All descendants of the Mongolian and Chinese soldiery of the conquest are enrolled in the Eighth and Manchu Banner Corps.

The Army of the Green Standard is employed to garrison strategical points throughout the provinces, to act as custodians of the treasury, granaries, gaols, to escort prisoners of war, to convoy treasures, and to perform other miscellaneous duties. The pensions given vary according to which of these great corps the applicant may have rendered service in. The regulations themselves for the granting of pensions seem originally to have sprung from the arbitrary exercise of the imperial power, which, during two and a half centuries of time, have gradually been molded into a system whose rules in full can not be reproduced, but the spirit of which I have endeavored to indicate. As illustrative of the spirit of the code it may be stated that the word "gratuity," employed where we would use the word "pension," means literally "a mark of compassionate distinction," and is conferred by the emperor, and by him alone, and must not be considered as acquired under a specified condition of age and service alone. This is the gratuity pension which still exists, nor can any officer or soldier claim it as a right, the granting of it being entirely optional with the sovereign.

Question 4 (subdivision 1). How many years elapsed after the close of the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the Mexican war before a service pension was granted, and were such service pensions based upon the length of service or at a fixed amount for all of equal rank?

Service pensions—Revolutionary war.

Survivors.—Thirty-five years to March 18, 1818. Pension to continental establishment of Army and to the Navy, based on indigence and nine months' service. Rate for life, $20 per month for commissioned officers and $8 for enlisted men.

Forty-five years to May 15, 1828. Pension to commissioned officers in service October 21, 1780, serving to end of war or till supernumerary, and to enlisted men who enlisted for the war and served to its termination. Rate for life full pay, not to exceed full pay of captain of said line. Captain's monthly pay $40 to $50, private's 8\frac{1}{3}$. To begin March 3, 1826.

Forty-nine years to June 7, 1832. General law pensioning survivors of every class of service at the same rate for life as in the act of May 15, 1828, to all who had served two years in the war, and proportionately for any shorter period of service not less than six months. To begin March 4, 1821, for two years' service; for less, to begin March 4, 1832.

War-Widows.—Fifty-three years to July 4, 1836. Same pension during widowhood, granted soldier under act of June 7, 1832, on condition that marriage to soldier or sailor took place before the close of his last service.

Fifty-five years to July 7, 1838. Benefits of act of 1832 for five years, on condition that marriage took place before January 1, 1794. To cease on re-marriage. Beginning March 4, 1836. Renewed for one and four years, respectively, by acts March 3, 1843, and June 17, 1844, and continued for life by act February 2, 1848.

Sixty-five years to July 29, 1848. Pension to which husband would have been entitled, if living, during widowhood, to commence March 4, 1848; on condition that marriage took place before January 1, 1800.

Seventy years to February 3, 1853. Granting pension under same provisions as acts of 1836 and 1848, where marriage took place after January 1, 1800.

Service Pensions—1812.

Fifty-six years to February 14, 1871. Pension for life for service of sixty days, or less if personally named in a resolution of Congress for a specific service. To widows, on same conditions if married before treaty of peace. Loyalty required. To cease on re-marriage.

Sixty-three years to March 9, 1878. Pension to soldier or widow. Service fourteen days or in battle. To cease on re-marriage.

Service Pension—Mexican War.

Thirty-nine years to January 29, 1887. Pension to soldier or widow for service of sixty days or in battle, or personal mention for specific service, in Mexico on the coast or frontier thereof or en route thereto, if sixty-two years of age, or disabled or dependent.

Question 4 (subdivision 2). What would be the probable amount required annually to meet the payment of $8 per month to each honorably discharged soldier as a service pension, and to the widows of those deceased.

Answer—

872,987 survivors of the late war not now on the pension-rolls at $8 per month, or $96 per year	$83,806,752.00
150,836 survivors of the late war now on pension-rolls who would be entitled to an increase of $3.67 per month, or $44.04 per year	6,642,817.44
Total	$90,449,569.44

There is no data in the Pension Office for which an answer to the last clause of this question can be given, as it is not known how many widows of survivors are now living.

On January 1, 1890, however, there were 38,660 rejected widows' claims in the Pension Office, which at $96 per year would amount to $2,651,360; and on the same date there were 74,223 widows' claims pending, which at $96 per year would amount to $7,125,408, making a total of $9,776,768, expenditure necessary to pay $8 per month to all applicants having widows' claims in the Pension Office.

RECAPITULATION.

Survivors	$90,449,569.44
Widows	9,776,768.00
Total	100,236,337.44

Question 5. How many appealed cases were pending before the Assistant Secretary on January 1, 1890, and how long will it probably take to dispose of such appealed cases?

Answer. The following is the report of claims pending in the Board of Pension Appeals January 1, 1890:

Original	3,614
Widows	515
Fee	110
Total	4,239

Appeal cases are determined at the rate of about thirty-five cases a week, twice as many being received each week.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 362.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

CALLING

The attention of the Committee on Appropriations to certain estimates in relation to expenses of the United States courts which may be misunderstood.

MAY 1, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1890.

SIR: In explanation of Department letters to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 15, 1890, February 18, 1890, and April 15 and 16, 1890, in connection with pages 37 and 38 of deficiencies submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury on January 30, 1890, it is proper to state that the estimates on said pages headed "Expenses of United States courts" for fiscal years 1888, and 1889, are superseded by Department letter of April 17, 1890, and are therefore not expected to be considered by the Committee on Appropriations of the House.

The items for fees of witnesses in Department letter of February 18, 1890, for the fiscal years 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, and 1881, are in addition to the estimates submitted in the letter dated January 15, 1890, for fiscal years 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, and 1883; so that the sums desired for these years are to be ascertained by adding together the estimates of both letters for fees of witnesses.

The following corrections are made in the letter of April 15, 1890:

Fees of clerks:	
1888	$9,195
1889	47,337
Pay of bailiffs, 1889	3,347
Expenses of Territorial courts, Utah	9,500

The estimates submitted in Department letters of January 15, 1890, and April 16, 1890, of accounts for compensation of district attorneys

and pay of special assistant attorneys, are supplementary of each other, the accounts submitted on January 15, 1890, being those that were in a condition to be acted upon at that date, and the accounts submitted in the letter of April 16, 1890, were accounts that were in a condition to be acted upon subsequently to January 15, 1890, and therefore the two letters do not clash with each other.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT,
Acting Attorney-General.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 363.

AMENDMENTS TO LAWS TAXING MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (with inclosures) recommending certain amendments to existing laws taxing manufacturers of cigars.

MAY 2, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (with inclosures), dated the 30th ultimo, recommending certain amendments to existing laws taxing manufacturers of cigars.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. THOMAS B. REED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith certain modifications, amendments, etc., to existing laws, with reference to taxation on manufacturers of cigars, which, after a careful investigation of the subject in all its bearings, I unhesitatingly recommend be submitted to Congress for adoption.

That section 3387 be amended as follows: The word "one" be substituted in lieu of "five" before hundred dollars, and the words following, viz, "with an additional one hundred dollars for each person proposed to be employed by him in making cigars," be stricken out from said section.

My reasons therefor are first, such a modification would be popular in accord with the petitioned request of numerous poor persons who wish to engage in the manufacture of cigars with a very limited capital and acquaintance and to whom the present law is practically prohibitory.

The penal sum of the bond required of manufacturers of cigars was fixed at a time when the rates of tax on the interest involved were much greater than they now are under the present law. I am, therefore, clearly of the opinion that even the minimum sum of bond may be diminished to $100 as recommended and then be ample to protect the interests of the Government. No harm would result to Government interests as the discretion of the collector is exercised in each case, and it is only the minimum amount of bond that is proposed for amendment.

There does not exist any good reason for bonding the employer for the workmen employed. It is not done with distillers or brewers, or manufacturers of oleomargarine, and no advantage has yet resulted therefrom.

The intent of the law requiring a bond of $100 for each maker of cigars was to furnish the collector with some average data as to the probable output of the factory and the quantum of business proposed to be done, but the general introduction and utilization of machines in the making of cigars, the evident tendency to generally displace handwork by the use of perfected machines, the formation of unions, frequent strikes by workmen, etc., renders the existing statute of no practicable benefit, and its abrogation would be eminently proper.

Based upon the almost universal demand, as evidenced by the numerous requests and petitions on file in this office (samples herewith), I have the honor to recommend and urge amendment to section 3392, Revised Statutes, so as to provide for packing cigars in boxes to contain twelve or thirteen each. (See accompanying paper marked A.)

My reasons for recommending this amendment are an almost universal demand by manufacturers of cigars who state that under existing laws they are compelled to pack cigars in boxes to contain twenty-five. This results in furnishing gratis samples of twenty-five, when twelve or thirteen will accomplish the same result. Their agents are forced to provide space in their trunks for double layers, etc., and put to additional expense therefor both in space and transit charges.

Many manufacturers now put up sample boxes of twelve or thirteen cigars, covered by a 25-stamp, at a great pecuniary loss to themselves and a doubling of rate of taxation.

This office has prohibited the continuance of any and all such practices, and has notified manufacturers of its sympathy and intended co-

operation in securing an amendment to existing laws, whereby they may be authorized to pack in quantities of twelve or thirteen.

I also recommend that section 3,394 be amended, providing for a uniform rate of taxation, as nearly approximating present rate of $3 per thousand (see paper marked B), viz, a strip stamp of 4 cents for boxes to contain twelve or thirteen cigars each, leaving to the manufacturer in his discretion to pack twelve or thirteen in a box for sample purposes.

I respectfully suggest that you will take such action in accordance with the foregoing recommendations, as will secure a prompt amendment of the sections referred to.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN W. MASON,
Commissioner.

Hon. WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A.

Section 3392, *as amended by section* 16, *act of March*, 1879. (20 *Stat.*, 327.)

All cigars shall be packed in boxes not before used for that purpose, containing respectively twenty-five, fifty, one hundred, two hundred, two hundred and fifty, or five hundred cigars each, [*provided however, that manufacturers of cigars shall be permitted to pack in boxes not before used for that purpose, cigars not to exceed thirteen nor less than twelve in number, to be used as sample boxes*]; and every person who sells, or offers for sale, or delivers, or offers to deliver, any cigars in any other form than in new boxes as above described, or who packs in any box any cigars in excess of [*or less than*] the number provided by law.

(MEM.—The words in brackets, and commencing "provided" and ending "boxes," and the words "or less than" are the additions contemplated.)

B.

Section 3394, *as amended by section* 2, *act March* 3, 1875. (18 *Stat.* 339), *and section* 4, *act of March* 3, 1883. (22 *Stat.*, 488.)

Upon cigars which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof:

On cigars of all description made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, three dollars per thousand, [*except upon sample boxes containing twelve or thirteen cigars each, upon which the uniform tax shall be four cents*]; on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, *fifty* cents per thousand; on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, *three* dollars per thousand.

(MEM.—The words in brackets and underlined in red ink commencing, "except" and ending "cents," are the additions contemplated.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1890.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter of March 29 last, stating demand for sample boxes containing twelve cigars each, and inquiring as to what means you should pursue in stamping these boxes (of twelve each) "so as to save unnecessary expense for stamps, the smallest denomination now being twenty-five cigars," and further you state 'we are aware that we can not do otherwise than use the twenty-five stamp under the present internal revenue laws," you are informed that there does not now, nor has there ever existed any authority of law for the boxing or packing of cigars in sample boxes containing twelve each, though covered by a twenty-five cigar stamp.

Section 3392, R. S., specifically states how cigars are to be packed, and no mention is made or authorized for any box to contain *less* than twenty-five cigars.

Section 3395, R. S., gives Commissioner Internal Revenue authority to cause to be prepared "suitable stamps" under said law a strip stamp for boxes to *contain* twenty-five, fifty, etc., is provided for use, none for twelves.

Section 3397, Revised Statutes, forfeits to the United States cigars removed * * * without being packed in boxes as required (twenty-five, fifty, etc., each), and provides severe penalties for any one removing from the place of manufacture any cigars not properly boxed and stamped as required by law.

It is evident that said laws interdict and prohibit the packing of the sample boxes you refer to, even though not intended for sale, as they are the instruments used in the sale and made the basis for a sale.

This Bureau must insist upon a more rigid compliance with the law, and packages or boxes not in conformity with those prescribed by law are not protected from seizure.

This office has been made aware that manufacturers have packed cigars in less numbers in boxes, but fully covered by proper stamps and at a pecuniary loss to themselves and a gain to the United States, but the law is mandatory on the subject, leaving no discretion to any official or manufacturer.

A circular letter on the subject will soon be issued by this bureau, prohibiting such practices thereafter.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN W. MASON,
Commissioner.

Messrs. S. HERNSHEIM BROS. & CO.,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, *April* 11, 1890.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of your letter B. H. C., 4th instant, H. C. R., and in reply thereto would state that we will conform to the instructions contained therein.

We would now request you, if it will be consistent with your position, to endeavor to have the internal revenue act so amended by Congress as to permit cigars to be packed in boxes of twelve, and stamps for that denomination authorized.

This will be a very great accommodation to cigar manufacturers for reasons set forth in our respects to you of the 29th of March, and as we presume it to be the object and desire of Congress to give all proper facilities to commerce as long as they do not reduce the revenue of the country, we think that through your influence, combined with that of the Congressmen of our State who we will request to confer with you, this amendment to the internal-revenue act can be accomplished.

Yours, truly,

S. HERNSHEIM, BROS. & CO.

Hon. JOHN W. MASON,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

To the Hon. J. W. MASON,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

The petition of the undersigned cigar manufacturers respectfully represents: That the use of sample boxes of cigars, that is to say, boxes each containing twelve cigars, has grown to be a necessity under the existing methods of selling cigars at wholesale throughout the United States by means of samples. That, inasmuch as there is no provision of law directly authorizing the use of packages of cigars containing a number of cigars less than twenty-five in each box, it has been the custom in the cigar trade to affix a "Fortieth" stamp, that is, a stamp for twenty-five cigars, on the sample box containing but twelve cigars, thus occasioning an additional expense of 3¾ cents for each sample box used, and double the regular tax rate of $3 per thousand. In order to assist the manufacturers in the proper transaction of their business, without this additional loss, it is, therefore, respectfully submitted that the Government can, by providing the manufacturers with stamps for one-eightieth boxes, or boxes containing twelve cigars, enable them to pay the proper tax on their sample boxes of cigars, the Government receiving, at the same time, the full amount of tax as prescribed by law on such cigars.

Your petitioners most respectfully ask your needed assistance, therefore, in the premises, that you recommend such legislation to Congress as may be necessary to clothe you with the legal power to issue stamps of the stated denomination, and legalizing the packages or boxes containing twelve cigars.

And your petitioners will ever, as in duty bound, pray, etc.

Dated April 10, 1890.

THURBER WHYLAND & CO.,
Petitioners, Factory No. 75, Third District, State of New York.

Here follows other petitions similar to the above and signed as follows:

Guedalia Co., petitioners, factory No. 170, third district, State of New York; S. Ottenberg & Bros., petitioners, factory No. 1065, third district, State of New York; Jno. W. Love, petitioner, factory, No. 26, third district, State of New York; Charles C. Davis & Co., petitioners, factory No. 1888, third district, State of New York; Kerbs, Westheim & Schiff., petitioners, factory No. 1116, third district, State of New York; Lichtenstein Brothers Company, R. Lindheim, president, petitioners, factory No. 50, third district, State of New York; Julius M. Cohen, petitioner, factory No. 57, third district, State of New York; Powell, Smith & Co., petitioners, factory No. 39, third district, State of New York; A. Lichtenstein, Son & Co., petitioners, factory No. 5, third district, State of New York; Reynolds, Rogers & Co., petitioners, factory No. 547, twenty-first district, State of New York; Julius Ellinger & Co., petitioners, factory No. 19, second district, State of New York; H. Haworth, petitioner, factory No. 279, fifth district, State of New Jersey; Geo. Moebs & Co., petitioners, factory No. 421, first district, State of Michigan; Batchelor Bros., petitioners, factory No. 1, first district, State of Pennsylvania; Vetterleint Bros., petitioners, factory No. 3518, first district, State of Pennsylvania; Glaser, Frame, & Co., petitioners, factory No. 456, first district, State of Pennsylvania; H. Ellis & Co., petitioners, factory No. 593, ——— district, State of Maryland; Baron & Co., petitioners, factory No. 11, ——— district, State of Maryland; Boston Co-operative Association, petitioners, factory No. 757, third district, State of Massachusetts; Sanchy & Haga, petitioners, factory No. 1, ——— district, State of Florida; R. Monné & Bros., petitioners, factory No. 277, ——— district, State of Florida; F. Suarez & Son, petitioners, factory No. 389, first district, State of Louisiana; L. B. Martinez, agent, factory No. 80.

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51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 364.

STORING ARCHIVES OF THE PARIS CONSULATE-GENERAL.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Secretary of State with, its accompanying papers, in relation to certain expenses incurred by the late George Walker, consul-general at Paris, for storage of archives of the consulate-general, said expenses having been authorized by the Department of State but disallowed by the First Comptroller.

MAY 3, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 2, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a communication from the Secretary of State of the 19th ultimo, together with its accompanying papers, in relation to certain expenses incurred by the late George Walker, consul-general at Paris, for storage of archives of the consulate-general, said expenses having been authorized by the Department of State, but disallowed by the First Comptroller.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 19, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of letters, dated, respectively, March 10 and April 17, 1890, from Mr. George Bliss, in relation to certain expenses incurred by the late George Walker while consul-general at Paris, and which were disallowed by the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

I also transmit copies of the telegrams from and to Mr. Walker, dated, respectively, March 18 and 20, 1884, from which you will see that

an expenditure of $800 for storage of the archives of the consulate-general was authorized by this Department.

You will also perceive from the inclosed copy of the letter of May 29, 1885, to Mr. Walker from the First Comptroller, that the sum of $400 was expended in said storage and was disallowed.

I therefore hope that you will deem it proper to submit this claim to the present Congress in order that it may have an opportunity to re-imburse the estate of Mr. Walker to the extent of that sum, which was expended by him in good faith and with the sanction of this Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BLISS & SCHLEY, COUNSELORS AT LAW,
160 *Broadway, New York, March* 10, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I am informed that certain expenses incurred by my brother-in-law, the late George Walker, while consul-general at Paris, France, have been disallowed by the First Comptroller of the Treasury Department. These expenditures were incurred under the authority of the Department of State for the care and storage of the archives of the consulate-general and were necessary for the public service. The amount I can not now state, as I do not have the Comptroller's statement.

On behalf of Mr. Walker's estate I now request the State Department to recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury that he include in the next report of claims to be submitted to the present Congress for the necessary appropriations for deficiencies the amount thus expended by late Consul-General Walker, explaining to the Secretary of the Treasury the necessity of the expenditure made under the instructions of the Department of State, and that the accounting officers refused to allow him credit therefor in his accounts on the ground that it was in excess of the limit of allowance for rent, and that the allowance if appropriated and credited to his account will involve the payment of no money from the Treasury.

I am informed that a similar account of General Merritt, late consul-general at London, was disallowed for the same reason, and that he had made a similar request of the Department.

I trust that both requests may be granted. I shall be pleased to be informed of the action of the Department in the premises.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BLISS.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

BLISS & SCHLEY, COUNSELORS AT LAW,
160 *Broadway, New York, April* 17, 1890.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of March 21 with reference to the accounts of the late George Walker, consul-general at Paris, I beg to inclose you copies of two letters from the First Comptroller of the Treasury, dated, respectively, May 29, 1885, and September 28, 1886, which will furnish the information you desire, I think.

I may say in addition to this that, as I understand it, the files of your Department will show that directions were given to Mr. Walker to incur the expense which the Treasury Department has disallowed. If so, I presume there should be no doubt that it is a proper case in which the accounting officer should, on the application of the State Department, be directed to make the allowance. In passing Mr. Walker's accounts, such allowance involves no payment from the Treasury, but merely a book-keeping credit.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BLISS.

Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistaut Secretary.

[Telegram received.]

PARIS, *March* 18, 1884.

DAVIS,
State Department, Washington:

Will Department allow two thousand yearly, or what smaller sum for rent, heat, light, and care consular premises and archives, if double rent and public responsibility after one year avoided?

I regard change very important for health, occupants, and public convenience.

Must be made now or evils endured four years longer.

WALKER.

[Cablegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 20, 1884.

WALKER,
Consul-General, Paris:

May expend $800 for storage.

Archives under conditions mentioned in your telegram of the 18th instant.

DAVIS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1885.

SIR: Your account of contingent expenses from July 1, 1884, to December 31, 1884, has been adjusted, per report No. 106566, and a balance found due to you from the United States of $2,794.20.

Balance claimed by you per your accounts, viz:

For quarter ended—	
September 30, 1884	$1,840.37
December 31, 1884	1,353.83
Total	3,194.20
Difference	400.00

Thus accounted for: Amount charged by you for rent of additional rooms for storage of consular archives, "not credited in this adjustment, to wit:

For quarter ended—	
September 30, 1884	$200.00
December 31, 1884	200.00
Difference explained	400.00

The above disallowance of $400 is made in this adjustment since it does not appear to the accounting officers of the Treasury that they can lawfully authorize the allowance you as "office rent" to 20 per centum of your salary, and you have charged and been allowed in this adjustment the full amount to which you are entitled, viz, $300 for each quarter ($600). It is considered that the intent and purpose of this provision of law (section 1706, Revised Statutes) is to limit the actual expenses of rent for all purposes at consulates of the United States to an amount not exceeding 20 per centum of the salary of the office.

If by reason of some particular circumstance or exigency an increased amount for rent, in excess of that provided for by law, is required at any particular consulate, the necessary provision for its payment must be made by Congress.

Notwithstanding this additional charge for rent, amounting, as above stated, to $400, has been approved at the Department of State, the accounting officers of the Treasury are constrained to the opinion that for the reasons above set forth, they are without authority to allow it, unless Congress should make provision therefor. The balance, or sum of $2,794.20 found due you on this adjustment, will be carried to your credit on account of "consular fees," 1885.

I am, very respectfully,

M. J. DURHAM,
First Comptroller.
J. R. GARRISON,
Deputy First Comptroller.

GEORGE WALKER, esq.,
United States Consul-General, Paris, France.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1886.

SIR: Your account of contingent expenses from January 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885, has been adjusted per report No. 107958, and a balance found due to you from the United States of $2,111.22, which you will now please charge in your account of salary and fees for the current quarter, Congress having authorized the allowance of the amount by the deficiency appropriation act of August 4, 1886.

Balance claimed by your account	$2,511.22
Balance found due you	2,111.22
Difference	400.00

Being overcharge for rent for the first and second quarters, 1885.
Be pleased to credit said difference of $400 to the United States in your next account of salary and fees.

I am, very respectfully,

M. J. DURHAM,
First Comptroller.
J. R. GARRISON,
Deputy First Comptroller.

GEORGE WALKER, esq.,
United States Consul-General, Paris, France.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 365.

PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy, making an estimate of a deficiency in the appropriation for provisions and clothing for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

MAY 3, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 2, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy of the 1st instant, submitting an estimate of deficiency, $28,100.55, in the appropriation for provisions and clothing for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 1, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for transmission to Congress, estimates of appropriations required by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, $28,100.55.

Very respectfully,

F. M. RAMSAY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. WM. WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
Provisions, Navy, 1889:		
To pay Jacob Levi, jr., San Francisco, Cal., vouchers for 10 per cent. reservation from deliveries under contract of May 14, 1889 (March 2, 1889)	$161.04	$1,055,000
To pay Charles F. Matlage, New York, vouchers for 10 per cent. reservation from deliveries under contract of April 1, 1889 (March 2, 1889)	139.18	
Total	300.22	
Clothing fund:		
Loss of clothing by wreck of the U. S. S. *Trenton*	8,754.53	
Loss of clothing by wreck of the U. S. S. *Vandalia* at Samoa, March 15, 1889	5,237.01	
Issues of clothing to the officers, crew and marines, of the U. S. S. *Vandalia*, by Paymaster Frank H. Arms, U. S. N. (accounts unsettled by accounting officers), from January 1 to March 15, 1889	1,015.80	(*)
Clothing issued to Lieut. Commander, W. H. Emery, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. *Thetis*, for gratuitous distribution to distressed seamen, in first quarter of 1889	250.63	
Clothing bounty issued to apprentices from March 2 to December 31, 1889 (March 2, 1889)	8,317.65	
Total	23,575.62	
Small stores fund:		
Loss of small stores by wreck of the U. S. S. *Trenton*	2,823.35	(*)
Loss of small stores by wreck of the U. S. S. *Vandalia* at Samoa, March 15, 1889	1,166.92	
Issues of small stores to the officers, crew, and marines of the U. S. S. *Vandalia*, by Paymaster Frank H. Arms, U. S. N. (accounts unsettled), from January 1 to March 15, 1889	234.44	
Total	4,224.71	

* Continuous fund.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 366.

GEORGE H. OWEN.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, in relation to a bill to credit George H. Owen, late United States consul at Messina, with a certain sum expended by him for clerk hire, etc., by authority of the State Department, but not heretofore allowed in his accounts.

MAY 5, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 3, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a communication from the Secretary of State of the 10th ultimo, and its accompanying papers, in relation to a bill to credit George H. Owen, late United States consul at Messina, on the books of the Treasury with the sum of $1,098.63 expended by him for clerk hire, printing, and postage, under the authority of the Department of State, while in charge of the United States consulate at Messina, and not heretofore allowed in his accounts.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 10, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. George H. Owen, late consul of the United States at Messina, requesting that the Department bring to the attention of Congress, with a request for its favorable action, a bill to credit him on the books of the Treasury with the sum of $1,098.63 expended by him for clerk hire and printing and postage, under the authority of this Department, while in charge of the United States consulate at Messina, and not heretofore allowed in his accounts.

The bill passed the House of Representatives in the last Congress, but failed to be reached in the Senate.

Pursuant to the provisions of law (Forty-eighth Congress, first session, chapter 334) I have the honor to request that you will bring the claim of Mr. Owen to the attention of the proper committee of Congress, with this Department's recommendation for early and favorable action.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., February 19, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the bill for my relief in regard to certain amounts expended while consul at Messina.

The bill failed to be reached during the last session of the Senate, it having passed the House. I should be greatly obliged if the Department would deem it advisable to again report the same favorably to Congress.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. OWEN,
Late United States Consul at Messina, Italy.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

[House Report No. 4029, Forty-ninth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9612) for the relief of George H. Owen, have considered the same and recommend its passage.

The reasons which induce the committee to recommend the passage of the bill rest upon the statement of the facts herewith submitted.

In 1875 George H. Owen was appointed United States consul at Messina and assumed charge of the consulate in September of that year. He found that an allowance of $500 a year for clerk hire had been made by the Secretary of State in August, 1874, and continued the practice until October, 1878, when the State Department, in view of the increasing business necessities at that port, authorized Mr. Owen to expend $800 per annum for such service, and the sum of $200 was duly passed to his credit until the 26th of March, 1881, when he received a letter from Comptroller Lawrence advising him that clerk hire allowance could not by law be chargeable at that port, and disallowing $200 expended during the last quarter of 1880. At the date of the receipt of this letter Mr. Owen had, in fact, paid the sum of $200 on the first quarter of 1881, making an aggregate of $400 paid on account of clerk hire before the receipt of notice of objection from the Comptroller. On the very day such notice reached him he sent a dispatch to the State Department, inclosing a copy of the Comptroller's letter, and asking immediate advice as to his course in the premises. To this letter no reply was made, nor was the dispatch of October, 1878, authorizing such expenditure, revoked. He therefore continued to pay clerk hire and forwarded the vouchers to the Department.

On the 5th day of September following he received a second letter from the Comptroller reiterating his former ruling and withdrawing the further payments made on account of clerk hire, a copy of which dispatch was on the same day transmitted to the State Department, with further reiterated request for instructions. To this letter he received reply on the 13th November, instructing him to discontinue clerk hire, which order met instant compliance. He had continued, however, to pay clerk hire to that date, and had expended $895.65.

In the dispatch last referred to, under date October 24, 1881, the Secretary says:

"The Department, recognizing the absolute necessity of the services of a clerk at that port, authorized an allowance for the purpose to be paid from the contingent expenses of the consulate. The allowance was made in good faith, but it having been decided by the Comptroller, etc."

The dispatch concludes:

"It is understood, however, that the suspended account for clerk hire up to June 30, 1881, will be provided for in the deficiency bill at the next meeting of Congress."

It is to be noticed that the amount expended after the 30th of June, and between that date and the date of revocation of the order by the State Department, on the

13th of November, seem to stand upon the same ground; that is, the whole sum was expended under an unrevoked order from the chief of his Department, and while, after prompt notice on his part, he was awaiting instructions which came so tardily. Upon the facts thus detailed the committee are of the opinion that the sum so expended should be returned to Owen.

The other item ($202.98) in Mr. Owen's claim requires brief notice. During a period of six years he furnished blanks and postage for the consular agency at Catania. These items did not appear in his regular official returns to the Department during that period, for the reason that he did not settle with the agent until the end of that period; but the fact that such necessary expenditures were made, vouchers for which are on file in the State Department, sufficiently appears, and the committee are of opinion that the Government should re-imburse Mr. Owen for this item.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 14, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your committee, dated the 5th instant, requesting a statement of the facts in regard to the claim of Mr. George H. Owen, consul at Messina, for certain expenditures, for which he now claims re-imbursement, and in reply to inform you as follows, viz:

Mr. Owen's claims for re-imbursement cover several different accounts, and a statement will be made of each separately.

Clerk hire.—For some years previous to 1881 Mr. Owen was allowed to expend the sum of $800 per annum for clerk hire at Messina, the charge being paid from the appropriation for the contingent expenses of consulates. On the 26th of March, 1881, he received a letter from the Comptroller, stating that by a recent decision of his the same was not a proper charge against the said appropriation, and that the $200 expended during the December quarter of 1880 should be refunded. Mr. Owen at once wrote to this Department, advising us of the receipt of the Comptroller's letter, and stating that, as his authority to make the expenditure came from us, he desired instructions in the matter. This dispatch was not answered, and Mr. Owen continued to charge the amount until, in August following, the Comptroller wrote to him again, expressing surprise that he should have persisted in charging the same after receiving notice of his decision, and requesting him to deposit the sum of $600 already expended. Mr. Owen then wrote again to the Department on the subject, and in his accounts for the September quarter gave the Government credit for the amount mentioned.

In reply he was told that, owing to the Comptroller's decision, he would have to omit the charge. It was also stated that the amount expended and disallowed by the Comptroller would be placed in the deficiency bill. Mr. Owen states that he did not receive our instruction until the 13th of November, 1881, and that to that date he had expended $895.65.

It is understood that this claim has not been included in the several deficiency bills that have been presented to Congress since the occurrence, on the ground that it is not a deficiency in appropriation, but an improper expenditure.

Unofficial fees.—Mr. Owen states that when he entered upon his duties as consul at Messina he found that it had been the custom of his predecessors to credit the Government with all fees received for copies of invoices, affidavits, and other services of an unofficial character. He continued the practice until September, 1883, when the Comptroller authorized him to credit himself with the fees received for such services during the June quarter of 1883. He claims that the amount turned into the Treasury in this shape before receiving the Comptroller's letter should be returned to him.

Blank forms, etc., for the agent at Catania.—Under the above head Mr. Owen makes claim for $202.98, stating that the said expenses cover a period of six years. Vouchers, signed by the consular agent, are furnished in support of the claim.

Extra clerk hire.—Mr. Owen also claims re-imbursement to the amount of $650 for extra clerk hire expended by him during his incumbency of the consulate at Messina, and files a voucher, signed by Letterio Perrone, in support of the same. The expenditure, he states, was made after the discontinuance of the allowance paid from the contingent fund, and was made necessary by the impossibility of conducting the office without clerical aid.

I return herewith Mr. Owen's statement to your committee.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Statement of claims preferred against the Government of the United States by George H. Owen, United States consul at Messina, for expenses incurred in their behalf.

CLAIM THE FIRST.

When I assumed charge of the consulate at Messina in September, 1875, I found that an allowance had been made for clerk hire at the rate of $500 per year, per Department dispatch No. 59, dated August 12, 1874. I continued to expend the said amount until the 24th October, 1878, when the Department, per dispatch No. 24, authorized me to expend the sum of $800 for such service and the amount of $200 per quarter was duly passed to my credit until the 26th March, 1881, when I was advised by the Comptroller that by a recent decision of his the said sum was not chargeable by law, and that the sum of $200 expended in the previous quarter had been disallowed. I at once inclosed a copy of his letter to the Department and asked instructions, as none were received revoking those contained in dispatch No. 24 above mentioned. I continued to expend the sum of $200 per quarter, and duly forwarded the vouchers for the same to the Department. On the 18th August, 1881, the Comptroller requested me to deposit the sum of $600, the amount expended at the end of the fiscal year, as he was at a loss to understand why I persisted in the charge. On the 5th September, 1881, with dispatch No. 84, I inclosed his letter to the Department and again asked instructions, and on the same date wrote the Comptroller informing him that the amount specified had been expended under direct instructions from the State Department, and until said instructions had been revoked I considered it my duty to continue the expenditure; that I had inclosed his several letters to the Department and was waiting orders. At the same time, in order that confusion might not arise in the settlement of my accounts, by my holding such a sum of money unaccounted for, I gave the Government credit for $600 in my next account of salary and fees. . On the 13th November, 1881, I received dispatch No. 41, instructing me to discontinue clerk hire and informing me that efforts would be made to have the amount of $600 placed in the deficiency bill, to be presented at the next Congress. Up to that date, however, there had been expended the amount of $895.65, viz, $800 to the end of the September quarter and $95.65 for the fractional quarter ending the 13th November, 1881, when the instructions to discontinue the charge were received. On reporting said facts to the Department, and inclosing the voucher for the expenditure, I was informed, per dispatch No. 44, that no relief could be afforded me unless the Treasury saw fit to include the said sum in the deficiency bill, concerning which I have up to this date no advice. In the summer of 1883 I called upon the deputy and then Acting Comptroller, the Comptroller being absent for the time, Mr. J. Thomson, and was assured by him that I need not give myself any anxiety in regard to the matter in question as it would be arranged during the coming session of Congress. Nothing, however, has been done and I am obliged to deposit said sum with the Treasury unless relief is granted me.

CLAIM THE SECOND.

After the allowance for clerk hire had been discontinued, and while awaiting an appropriation for that purpose, I was obliged to expend, from time to time, the amount of $650 for necessary clerical assistance. The voucher for said amount is on file in the Department. This sum I paid from my own funds, and was absolutely required in order that the Government's interests should be protected. It will be borne in mind that Messina is one of the largest fruit exporting centers in Europe; that during a greater portion of the time during which the said sum was expended oranges and lemons paid an ad valorem duty in the United States, and great care was necessary to prevent undervaluation; that the number of boxes shipped in the busy season would average over 100,000 in number, and that there was, in consequence, a large number of invoices to certify, record, and forward; add to this the many demands a consul has upon his time outside of his daily duties, and the great inconvenience that would result to merchants in not issuing and forwarding their invoices promptly, and it will be seen that the expenditure was required. The salary of the consul at Messina is $1,500 per year.

CLAIM THE THIRD.

At the former agency of Catania, then under my charge, there was expended the amount of $202.98 for blank forms, and postage from 1878 to 1883, when the agency was raised to a consulate. This account, with printer's vouchers to the amount of $90.24, are on file at the Department.

The several claims, viz, $895.65 for clerk hire paid under instructions, $650 for clerical aid absolutely required, and $202.98 for expenses at the consular agency at Catania, in all $1,748.63, I beg leave to present to the honorable committee for their consideration and approval.

GEO. H. OWEN,
United States Consul at Messina.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
City of Washington, ss:

Personally appeared before me, a notary public for the District of Columbia, George H. Owen, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the above statement is correct and true.

[SEAL.]

THOMAS W. SORAN,
Notary Public.

A BILL for the relief of George H. Owen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, in the settlement of the accounts of George H. Owen, late consul at Messina, to credit him with the sum of one thousand and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-three cents, expended by him for clerk-hire and printing and postage, under the authority of the Department of State, while in charge of the United States consulate at Messina, and not heretofore allowed in his accounts.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 367.

CLAIM OF UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHAL WYATT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Attorney-General, suomitting an estimate of appropriation to pay the claim of Daniel F. Wyatt, deputy United States marshal, for services in connection with the opening of Oklahoma.

MAY 7, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 6, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a communication from the Attorney-General, of the 2d instant, submitting an estimate of appropriation to pay the claim of Daniel F. Wyatt, deputy United States marshal, for services in connection with the opening of Oklahoma, amounting to $198.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., May 2, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with the request of United States Senator P. B. Plumb, I transmit herewith copies of letters of the 4th and 15th ultimo from W. C. Jones, late United States marshal for Kansas, addressed to the Senator, respecting the claim of Daniel F. Wyatt, deputy United States marshal, for sixty-six days' services at Kingfisher, Ind. T., under Marshal Jones, at $3 per day, amounting to $198. Mr. Jones makes the following statement:

On the opening of Oklahoma, Indian Territory, April 22, 1889, he, as Deputy United States marshal, was assigned for duty at Kingfisher, in attending on and at the United States land office and officers at the United States post-office, and in performing such other duties as might be required of him as deputy United States marshal, and in preserving the peace and protecting the rights and property of the United States.

Mr. Jones states that, in accordance with instructions from himself, Mr. Wyatt faithfully and satisfactorily performed his duties as deputy marshal until June, 1889, for which he never received compensation in any manner, and there is now due him and unpaid the amount stated, $198.

There is no appropriation under the control of this Department out of which compensation can be made. You are, therefore, respectfully requested to forward the claim to Congress for an appropriation in connection with a similar claim forwarded in the name of Temp Elliott, of February 18, 1890, found in Executive Document 224, Fifty-first Congress, first session, House of Representatives, the services of which deputy being similar and performed solely for the purpose of protecting the public peace and property.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT,
Acting Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

IOTA, KANS., *April* 4, 1890.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your favor of the 2d will say, there is a balance of $54 due D. F. Wyatt, late deputy United States marshal, provided his account is not cut in the Department, which he will receive as soon as the Department forwards draft for the amount due me, which is about $5,000, regarding which I have written you before; there is over $1,600 of this amount due my deputies, and am anxiously awaiting the passage of a deficiency bill so I can settle with them. Wyatt's case is one of them. I have advanced considerable money to many of my old deputies, expecting that soon the amount which the Department acknowledge due me will be paid. As soon as I receive the draft for the amount the deputies will be paid, for many of them are badly in want of their money.

So far as the service of deputy United States marshals during the opening of Oklahoma Territory in keeping the peace and protecting life and property, for this service they can receive no pay, unless by special legislation, for in order for a marshal to receive pay he must base his accounts upon a warrant issued by some United States commissioner, and even then seldom is the account allowed unless the criminal is captured, even though the deputy marshal has traveled miles in his effort to make the arrest.

Senator, not only is it impossible for me to pay my old deputies for the *very, very* valuable services rendered by them in their vigilant protection of life and property during the opening of Oklahoma Territory up to the time of my removal, but this administration seeks to decitizenize every one of them because they responded to my order and went into that Territory to perform a duty for which they can never get pay without special legislation, and they are accused by the Secretary of the Interior of taking advantage of their position to procure a home in said Territory, and the language "enter upon and occupy" is construed by an Assistant Land Commissioner, in order to punish these deputies, to mean that if he went into that Territory he occupied the entire 1,800,000 acres. I understand that fellow calls himself a lawyer.

Respectfully,

W. C. JONES.

Hon. P. B. PLUMB,
United States Senate.

P. S.—I presume the difference between $54 and $198—$144—is the amount he claims for his services "while guarding the United States land office at Kingfisher and preserving the peace of that city during the time mentioned above.

IOTA, KANS., *April* 15, 1890.

DEAR SENATOR: Your favor making further inquiries regarding Wyatt is at hand. In reply will say, I appointed Wyatt deputy marshal at the request of Judge Foster, I think nearly two years before the opening of Oklahoma Territory, and the organization of the deputy marshals that I took into the Territory at that time, and their location, and instructions, were based upon a number of conversations and talks that I had with Judge Foster upon that subject, Foster fully realizing the great danger to

life and property that must necessarily follow the opening of that Territory, which was without law, or law officers, other than that furnished by the United States, and he seemed to take great interest in the welfare and protection of that people, so much so that even after I left his office in Topeka on the 12th of April, en route for Oklahoma to organize my deputies and give them instructions and direct them to the different localities, he telegraphed me to return to Topeka, which I did, when he again made further suggestions and impressed upon me the necessity of experienced and careful deputies for that service, and suggested that I send Wyatt to Kingfisher, as he was a deputy of experience, and that Kingfisher would be, as well as Guthrie and Oklahoma City, a point where the greatest vigilance was necessary.

I do not remember that the Attorney-General gave me any specific instruction regarding this matter, for the administration did not seem to comprehend the magnitude of this situation, and the responsibility that rested upon it, in the protection of life and property of that people, and had it not have been for the sagacity and good judgment of Judge Foster, and other court officers of this judicial district, a scene of riot and bloodshed would have, more than likely, followed that memorable 22nd of April, 1889, that would have blackened this administration so indelibly that time could never have obliterated.

Respectfully,

W. C. JONES.

P. S.—There are eighteen other deputy marshals belonging to my old force at that time, who ought to be paid for the same time and kind of service that Wyatt so faithfully performed.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 368.

DEFICIENCIES IN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A consolidated and revised statement of the deficiencies, forwarded for the action of Congress during the present session, to defray the expenses of the United States courts, and of minor appropriations placed under the control of the Attorney-General, to take the place of previous estimates.

MAY 8, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 7, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a consolidated and revised statement of the deficiencies in appropriations, forwarded for the action of Congress during the present session, to defray the expenses of the United States courts, and of minor appropriations placed under the control of the Attorney-General, to take the place of previous estimates.

Respectfully yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., May 3, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the 1st instant, made by Hon. J. G. Cannon, chairman Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, there is herewith transmitted a consolidated statement of the deficiencies in appropriations forwarded to Congress for action at the present session, to defray expenses of the United States courts, and of minor appropriations placed under the control of the Attorney-General, to take the place of previous statements.

There will be needed deficiency appropriations for the following purposes in the amounts stated, viz:

Fees and expenses of United States marshals:	
1885	$210.75
1886	2,419.36
1888	2,842.00
1889	100,682.00
1890	90,000.00
Fees of jurors:	
1883	800.00
1884	216.60
1885	81.10
1886	4.00
1890	65,000.00
Fees of witnesses:	
1881	15.00
1883	5,099.80
1884	390.90
1885	2,391.59
1886	1,160.40
1887	516.40
1888	223.80
1890	100,000.00
Support of prisoners:	
1885	21.70
1886	17.50
1889	652.00
1890	10,000.00
Pay of bailiffs, etc.:	
1885	30.75
1886	19.00
1889	3,347.00
1890	35,000.00
Miscellaneous expenses:	
1886	34.75
1887	224.00
1890	25,000.00
United States attorneys, regular compensation:	
1889	22,976.00
1890	25,000.00
United States attorneys, special compensation:	
1884	450.00
1885	475.00
1886	400.000
1887	1,350.00
1888	4,650.00
1889	15,582.95
1890	6,558.00
Assistant attorneys, regular compensation:	
1890	5,000.00
Assistant attorneys special compensation:	
1872	100.00
1873	100.00
1874	210.20
1884	140.00
1885	160.00
1886	2,350.00
1887	5,621.96
1888	7,660.10
1889	11,923.38
1890	10,000.00
Fees of clerks:	
1888	9,195.00
1889	47,338.00
1890	45,000.00
Expenses Territorial courts, Utah:	
1889	15,770.82
1890	9,500.00
Expenses United States court, Indian Territory:	
1889	2,10.19

Special deputy, Oklahoma:		
1889		$300.00
Special deputies, Congressional elections:		
1888		34,745.00
Suits, Court of Claims, Department of Justice:		
1888	$229.89	
Ditto, found due by accounting officers:		
1888	62.60	292.49
Suit, Court of Claims, Department of Justice:		
1889		577.50
Department of Justice, miscellaneous items:		
1889		461.67
1890		1,100.00
Support of convicts found by accounting officers:		
1889		4,230.80
Ditto, Department of Justice:		
1890		5,000.00
Legal services (see App. P, Ex. Doc. 174, Fifty-first Congress, first session). Submitted		600.00
Examiner in Chancery (see Ex. P, Ex. Doc. 332, Fifty-first Congress, first session). Submitted		594.95
Special Deputy Wyatt at Oklahoma (letter to Secretary of the Treasury transmitting account, May 2, 1890):		
1889		198.00

The above statement consolidates previous estimates of deficiencies forwarded to Congress, with three additional items, viz: Compensation of Deputy Wyatt at Oklahoma, fees of witnesses, 1890, and an increase of special compensation of district attorneys, 1890.

The item of $100,000 is needed as there are available at this date only $33,000 to meet the expenses of May and June.

The special compensation of district attorneys, 1890, is increased by $2,000, needed to pay accounts recently received.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT,
Acting Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

O

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 369.

TUNNELING DETROIT RIVER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

With a letter from the Chief of Engineers, a report of a Board of Engineers on the practicability and approximate cost of tunneling the Detroit River, at or near Detroit, Mich., in compliance with the joint resolution of April 19, 1890.

MAY 8, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 7, 1890.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives a letter from the Chief of Engineers, dated the 6th instant, submitting a copy of the report of a Board of Engineers and its accompanying papers, on the practicability and approximate cost of tunneling the Detroit River at or near Detroit, Mich., in compliance with the provisions of joint resolution approved April 19, 1890.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1890.

SIR: For the purpose of complying with the provisions of the joint resolution approved April 19, 1890, the Board of Engineers, constituted by Special Orders, No. 15 Headquarters, Corps of Engineers, February 8, 1889, to investigate and report upon the practicability and necessity of a bridge across the Detroit River at Detroit, Mich., was, by direction of the Secretary of War, reconvened by Special Orders, No. 21, Headquarters, Corps of Engineers, dated April 21, 1890, to consider and report upon public resolution, approved April 19, 1890, "Requesting the Secretary of War to cause a further report to be made as to the practicability and approximate cost of tunneling the Detroit River, at or near Detroit, Mich."

The report of the Board, dated May 3, 1890, has just reached this office, and a copy, with its accompanying papers, is submitted herewith, from which it will be seen that in the opinion of the Board the construction of the tunnel is practicable at an estimated cost of $3,500,000 (exclusive of land damages) for a single-track railway, and that there is no objection to authorizing its construction under the bed of the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers.

HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF BOARD OF ENGINEERS ON TUNNELING DETROIT RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Detroit, Mich., May 3, 1890.

SIR: Complying with the provisions of joint resolution of Congress approved April 19, 1890, the Board of Engineers convened by Special Orders, No. 21, Headquarters, Corps of Engineers, April 21, 1890, has the honor to submit the following report:

The Board met at Detroit, Mich., April 30, 1890, at 10 a. m., all the members being present. The following instructions were read, viz:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1890.

COLONEL: The accompanying copy of public resolution No. 14, entitled, "Joint resolution requesting the Secretary of War to cause a further report to be made as to the practicability and approximate cost of tunneling the Detroit River at or near Detroit, Mich.," approved April 19, 1890, is furnished for information of, and consideration by, the Board of Engineers constituted by Special Orders, No. 21, Headquarters, Corps of Engineers, April 21, 1890, of which you are the senior member.

The duties of the Board and the information desired are so clearly stated in the resolution that no supplementary instructions by this office are deemed necessary.

* * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. Casey:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. TURTLE,
Captain, Corps of Engineers.

COL. O. M. POE,
Corps of Engineers.

[Public resolution No. 14.]

JOINT RESOLUTION requesting the Secretary of War to cause a further report to be made as to the practicability and approximate cost of tunneling the Detroit River, at or near Detroit, Michigan.

Whereas there having been commissions of Army engineers appointed in the years eighteen hundred and seventy-three, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and eighteen hundred and eighty-nine to investigate and report upon the necessity and practicability of the proper means of crossing the Detroit River, at or near Detroit, Michigan, by bridge or otherwise, and

Whereas said commissioners have limited such investigations more particularly to the question of bridging said river: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to have the said Board of Engineers appointed by the Secretary of War in 1889 to more fully report upon (at the earliest time practicable) the advisability, practicability, and approximate cost of tunneling the Detroit River, at or near Detroit, Mich., in such a manner as to accommodate the large trade and commerce crossing the river at that point without permanent obstruction of any kind whatever to the navigation interests of

said river, with a view to the passage of said commerce through said tunnel from the United States into and through the Dominion of Canada, and return; such report to be based upon the examination already made by said Board, or, if necessary to a compliance with this resolution, to make such report after further inquiry into the subject.

Approved April 19, 1890.

The duties of the Board appear to be comprehended in the requirement that they shall report upon

The advisability, practicability, and approximate cost of tunneling Detroit River, at or near Detroit, Mich., in such manner as to accommodate the large trade and commerce crossing the river at that point, without permanent obstruction of any kind whatever to the navigation interests of said river.

The Board remained in session four days, devoting two days to listening to such persons as desired to furnish information or present their views upon the subject.

Mr. Luther Beecher and Dr. Sherman appeared before the Board and explained their respective plans for constructing a tunnel under Detroit River, and Mr. L. Grover partly explained a method of his own for what he styled shallow tunneling, though he presented no plans or models.

Two copies of Mr. Beecher's patents are herewith marked A and B.

A communication, with blue prints, from U. S. G. White, Civil Engineer, U. S. Navy, was received. A circular from Mr. Charles H. Buckelew, explaining his proposed method of tunneling, and a letter from Mr. R. P. Rothwell, inviting attention to the Hall method of tunneling, were also received. These papers are herewith marked C, D, E, and F.

The Board personally examined a tunnel for a single-track railroad now in progress under St. Clair River at Port Huron, Mich., which, when completed, will be about 6,100 feet long, a part of the tunnel being under the river banks. The width of the river at this point is 2,300 feet, and the tunnel work has been advanced 200 feet under it on the Michigan side and has reached a point 100 feet short of the bank of the river on the Canada side. The tunnel is being pushed forward at the rate of 16 to 20 feet a day, 8 to 10 feet on each side of the river, and it is expected that it will be completed in six months. It seems probable that it will be opened for traffic in 1891. The estimated cost of this work, as published in a technical journal is $2,500,000. The material through which a tunnel under Detroit River, at Detroit, would have to be constructed, is similar to that through which the St. Clair River tunnel is now being successfully pushed forward toward completion.

Taking up the subjects for report, as required by the joint resolution, in their order, the first that presents itself is that of the advisability of tunneling Detroit River at or near Detroit. The advisability of selecting any particular mode of crossing the river depends very largely upon the amount and character of the traffic to be provided for, coupled with the comparative cost of crossing by different modes having sufficient capacity to pass the traffic.

It is stated in the report of this Board dated July 19, 1889, that 389,239 cars were transported across the river by ferry in 1887, and 374,426 in 1888, or an average of more than 1,000 cars per day. The reasons advanced for the necessity of some crossing other than by ferry are also stated in that report, so that it is not necessary to dwell upon that question in this paper.

As railroad traffic across the Detroit River increases, the disadvantages of the ferriage system will increase.

The erection of any bridge across the Detroit River will always be more or less objectionable to navigation interests, and even if a high bridge were unobjectionable, its cost, including approaches, would undoubtedly be in excess of the cost of two single-track tunnels.

So far as the interests of navigation are considered, the construction of a tunnel would undoubtedly be advisable, but whether it would be correspondingly advantageous to the railroad interests will depend on the cost of a tunnel.

The Board is of the opinion that there is no objection to the authorization by Congress of the construction of a tunnel under the bed of the river, but at no point with less than 30 feet of water over its top, by any railroad or corporation interested. All railroads should be permitted to pass cars through the tunnel on payment of a reasonable and fixed charge to be determined by the Secretary of War.

In regard to the practicability of making a tunnel under the Detroit River the Board is of the opinion that the recent progress made in the construction of subaqueous tunnels through difficult materials in England, under the Hudson at New York, and under St. Clair River at Port Huron, demonstrates the practicability of constructing a tunnel at Detroit where the material through which a tunnel is proposed is not believed to be more difficult than that at Port Huron.

And it is the further opinion of the Board that $3,500,000 will cover the cost of a tunnel for a single-track railway under Detroit River. This estimate includes the cost of approaches, but not the cost of land damages, which will depend upon the location of the tunnel.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. M. POE,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers, etc.
CHAS. J. ALLEN,
Major, Corps of Engineers.
H. M. ADAMS,
Major, Corps of Engineers.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. CASEY,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

LETTER OF THE DETROIT RAILROAD AND TUNNEL COMPANY.

DETROIT, MICH., *April* 29, 1890.

DEAR SIR: The Detroit Railroad and Tunnel Company, a responsible corporation, organized under the laws of the State of Michigan, is prepared to enter into contract with any responsible parties for the construction of a tunnel under the Detroit River at or near Detroit, and its approaches, for the passage ot railroad trains, upon the following terms: Upon the basis of 3,000 feet of tunnel and 6,000 feet of approaches; the tunnel, under the river and for 100 feet on the natural bank of the river on each side, to consist of a solid combined cast-iron tube, 20 feet in diameter in the clear, from 5 to 12 inches thick, its top to be at least 30 feet below low-water mark; the approaches to said tunnel to be so constructed as to secure a grade not exceeding 80 feet to the mile, to be built of timber, stone, and brick and cement masonry 3 feet thick for a distance of 500 feet from the tunnel, 2½ feet for the next 500 feet, and 2 feet thick, or an open cut, for the remaining distance; to be 20 feet in diameter in the clear, the whole to be finished complete and ready for use within two years from the date of contract. The parties of the other part furnishing the necessary charters from the United States and Canadian Governments, and also the necessary right of way and grounds required for the storage of material and the carrying on of the work. The whole to be constructed and finished complete for use with all necessary permanent works to provide proper drainage and ventilation for the sum of $3,500,000, or two tunnels alongside each other for $6,500,000. Said tunnel to be built under the

patents issued by the United States and Canada to Luther Beecher for device and improvement in the method of constructing, and constructed, subaqueous tunnels, hereto attached

THE DETROIT RAILROAD AND TUNNEL CO.,
LUTHER BEECHER,
President.
S. S. TROWBRIDGE,
Director.

General O. M. POE,
Chairman, Board of Engineers.

A.

[United States Patent Office. Luther Beecher, of Detroit, Michigan. Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 413384, dated October 22, 1889. Application filed March 5, 1889. Serial No. 302026. No model.]

TUNNELING-RAM.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Luther Beecher, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful improvements in tunneling-rams, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in the art of constructing subaqueous tunnels; and the invention primarily consists in the mechanical means and appliances by which I intend to carry out a method of tunneling, for which I have concurrently applied for letters patent; and it further consists in the peculiar construction of the tunneling-casing, all as more fully hereinafter described, and shown in the accompanying drawings.

My method of tunneling contemplates the construction of subaqueous tunnels without the necessity of removing the earth, as in the present methods of constructing such tunnels. To this end the way for the tunnel-casing is forced by means of a wedge-shaped bulk-head, or what I call a "tunneling-ram," which slides with a water-tight joint on the construction end of the tunnel-casing, and which is driven forward with sufficient power to displace the earth in front of it upwardly, so as to cover the top of the tunnel, the latter passing in suitable proximity to and below the bottom of a river or body of water to permit this displacement of the earth. To assist the operation of the tunneling-ram the earth in front of it, if necessary, is loosened up to the required depth, and stones, rocks, or other obstacles are removed or broken up by the use of explosives. This work is accomplished with the help of a vessel provided with the required outfit and operating in advance of the tunneling-ram. Plastic packing is used to form a water-tight joint between the casing and the sliding end of the tunneling-ram, and this packing remains permanently on the outside of the casing.

Devises are provided for steering the tunneling-ram and other provisions are made to meet contingencies necessitating the temporary use of other modes of tunneling.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical cross-section of a tunnel in process of construction in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged vertical central longitudinal section of the construction end thereof. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the tunnel as completed. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the tunneling-ram on line X X of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a plan thereof. Fig. 6 is an enlarged perspective view of a plate of the casting of which I intend to construct my tunnel. Fig. 7 is a cross-section on line Y Y of Fig. 2; and Fig. 8 is a detail cross-section through two plates, showing the construction of the joints.

A are segmental rectangular plates of cast-iron, smooth on the outside and provided on the edges with inwardly projecting flanges *a* for bolting the plates endwise and sidewise together to form a tunnel of the desired cross-section. Similar flanges or ribs *b* may be provided centrally to strengthen the plates.

To form water-tight joints I provide all the plates alike upon their ends and sides with tenons *c* and grooves *d*, whereby in joining the plates together the tenons on one plate will engage into the corresponding grooves in the adjoining plates. The plates are preferably bolted together to break joints, and soft metal gaskets B are inserted between the joints. For the purpose I use, preferably, lead plates, through which the bolt-holes are formed by means of a pointed tool, which gradually enlarges the bolt-hole to force the lead into the joint between the flanges around the bolt-hole. In addition to this metallic packing, the joints may be coated with paint, asphalt, coal-tar, or any other compound usually used in constructions of this kind. These metallic plates I make of a size and shape convenient for handling and to be readily transported through the interior of the tunnel as its construction advances.

I deem cast-iron to be the most suitable material for constructing the plates; but I do not intend to limit myself to this material alone, or to its exclusive use, for if occasion should require or I should deem it expedient I intend to provide the casing with a suitable lining on the inside—such as masonry, terra cotta, cement, or other heavy material—or fill the openings formed between the flanges of each plate with solid cast-iron blocks, firmly wedged or keyed in as may be required to give the necessary strength, weight, and stability to the structure and to overcome the buoyancy thereof and the pressure of water upon it.

While building this tunnel on land I proceed, as usual, by excavating the earth, and in lengthening the tunnel I add the sections on top first to form a protecting-hood, and gradually add plates to the sides and bottom, keeping the top plates always advanced. In building this tunnel under the bed of a river, lake, etc., I proceed after the method described above, by building on the open end of the tunnel-casing the hollow sliding bulk-head or tunneling-ram C, which is wedge-shaped at its forward end and slightly tapering at its rear end and sufficiently larger than the tunnel to loosely embrace it and form an annular space for packing. This tunneling-ram I construct in a similar manner of sectional plates, as described for the casing of the tunnel, except that the tapering end is smooth on the inside. The front edge or wedge-shaped portion I construct, preferably, in a solid manner, and with a movable point or nose D, which is connected by a strong knuckle-joint, which turns on the steel shaft E, and is solidly backed in circular bearings on the head. This movable nose is adapted to be raised or lowered by providing it with hydraulic chambers *e* and *f*, or with suitable mechanical devices—such as the lever *g*—adapted to be worked from the inside and having a sufficient amplitude of motion to raise or lower the point within the easy grades permissible for tunnels. The whole point or wedge-shaped portion of the tunneling-ram is solidly constructed of cast-iron or steel to resist the hydraulic pressure exerted against it by a series of hydraulic cylinders F, placed against its bulk-head and disposed near the outside of the shell, and forming a strengthening part thereto, and being integral therewith or forming an inner lining therefor. The pistons G of these hydraulic cylinders, which correspond in number with the number of plates composing the circle, operate in the longitudinal direction of the ram, and are in a line corresponding with the casing of the tunnel, whereby in operation the force of the piston may be exerted endwise and in a line with the casing or wall of the tunnel, each piston being suitably blocked or abutted against the contiguous portion of the casing or walls of the tunnel to exert a direct thrust upon it when the hydraulic pressure is exerted upon the piston. The hydraulic pressure can be applied for two purposes—first, for forcing the tunneling-ram the necessary distance ahead to lengthen the tunnel-casing, and secondly, to force each individual plate into position when the tunnel is lengthened out, as it requires some power to compress the packing sufficiently to make the tongue-and-groove joints with the soft-metal packing between, as described. By constructing the pistons with the screw-extension G′, as shown, they may be readily abutted against the plates. When hydraulic pressure is applied to all the pistons to drive the tunneling-ram the necessary distance forward, all the plates will be firmly compacted endwise and sidewise; also, on account of the pressure on the casting and of the slightly tapering shape of the tunneling-ram, the bolts are uniformly tightened on all the joints wherever necessary.

To form a tight joint between the overlapping ends of the tunneling-ram and the casing of the tunnel I compact into the annular space a plastic packing or cement, preferably composed of asphalt, coal-tar, or other bitumen mixed with cement and with a fibrous material—such as tow or old rope—and this packing is of an adhesive nature and hardens and sets after a while. As the tunneling-ram advances by being forced forward, the packing is compressed onto the casing by the tapering rear end, and is thereby forced into all the joints of the casing and forms an outer protective layer around the tunnel. New packing is added whenever the casing is lengthened out.

As my method of tunneling contemplates the building of the tunnel just below the bottom of the body of water as nearly as is possible without making too many or abrupt changes in the grade of the tunnel, I raise or lower the hinged nose of the tunneling-ram in a proper degree to steer the tunneling-ram up or down, as required. The power of the hydraulic pistons may also be applied to effect the steering of the tunneling-ram up or down or to one side or the other by applying the pressure unequally to the bulk-head.

To effect the lateral steering of the tunneling-ram by mechanical means I provide the latter, near the forward end, with the hinged wings H, which fold into suitable recesses provided upon the side of the tunneling-ram and are provided with hydraulic pressure chambers or other mechanical devices to open them laterally when required to crowd the tunneling-ram to one side or the other.

The advantage obtained by keeping always in the same proximity below the bed of the river or other body of water, or nearly so, is that I thereby make it possible for

my tunneling-ram to displace the ground in front thereof upwardly when forced ahead by suitable hydraulic pressure. At the same time the ground is firmly compacted all around and forms a protective layer over the top of the tunnel, which is composed of the solid soil raised up from the bottom of the tunnel, and which may be afterward further compacted from the outside in any suitable manner. The light material—such as silt and other débris usually found on the bottom of rivers, etc.—is raised up from the bottom to be carried away by the water.

My method of tunneling in close proximity to the bottom of the water permits me to simultaneously carry on the operation of loosening the soil in advance of the tunneling-ram. This I carry out by anchoring a suitable scow, boat, or raft I in advance of the tunneling-ram, which is provided with suitable mechanical devices to loosen, work, or puddle the ground in advance of the ram from above, such as by means of suitable tools lowered into the ground to the required depth. By this operation I also discover any obstacles to the progress of the tunneling-ram, and remove the same in any suitable manner, such as by means of explosives or otherwise. This operation of loosening the soil in advance of the tunneling-ram may be entirely accomplished, if desired, by the use of explosives, as in the usual operation of deepening channel-beds in rock-bottom. By loosening and working the ground in this manner not only bowlders and other obstacles are discovered, but the work of the tunneling-ram becomes at once possible under all conditions of soil, and, as clayey soil is thereby transformed into a plastic cement, a new element of strength and durability is added to the structure, as the clay, after becoming compacted again, forms a water-proof covering around the tunnel.

For such contingencies as are found in subaqueous constructions, where liability exists from being undermined, as where channels are changing, I introduce a new element of protection, which consists of driving piles alongside the casing of the tunnel, slightly inclined, so as to pin or hold the tunnel to the bed, and placed in pairs opposite to each other to permit of their being yoked together over the top of the tunnel by suitable cross-pieces or iron yokes. This piling may be carried out in advance of the tunnel to guide the tunneling-ram in its operation, in which case the side wings for steering are not required.

In the practical construction of my tunnel, I start the subaqueous portion of the tunnel preferably from the bottom of a vertical shaft of suitable size to afford a convenient entrance into the tunnel for lowering the material, and serving also as an air-shaft. On the bottom of this shaft I provide a cistern or well suitable to receive the ordinary leakage or drainage from the tunnel, and from which it may be pumped out. This I cover over with a strong platform in line with the bottom of the intended tunnel, and upon this I begin to construct my tunneling-ram, projecting out through the sides of the shaft. If necessary, a suitable coffer is constructed outside around the tunneling-ram to protect the shaft against the ingress of water. After the tunneling-ram is completed I begin to construct a section of my tunnel-casing inside of the rear end of the tunneling-ram, and after securing the packing in place the rear end of the casing is abutted against the rear side of the shaft, and the front end of each plate of the casing I abut against its corresponding hydraulic piston. After having made all the necessary provisions for allowing the tunneling-ram to be pushed ahead in the manner intended, this operation is then proceeded with by forcing water by means of a large force-pump—preferably placed in proximity to the shaft—into the hydraulic cylinders until the tunneling-ram has advanced the necessary distance required for securing new plates to the tunnel-casing after the pistons are withdrawn into the hydraulic cylinders. By alternatingly driving the tunneling-ram ahead and lengthening the casing, adding to it a new set of plates all around with the necessary packing to maintain a water-tight joint, the construction of the tunnel is carried out substantially after the method described.

It is obvious that I intend to avail myself of all the facilities and modern appliances of which engineers in carrying out such construction generally avail themselves—such as laying a temporary track inside the tunnel, for running a truck or trucks thereon to transport the material, the construction of suitable drains and pipe systems to afford drainage, and to convey the hydraulic pressure into the hydraulic cylinders, and other suitable provisions for lighting, heating, or whatever may be required for the comfort of the workmen and for expediting the work.

There may be sections of work where my method of tunneling is not available or would be at a disadvantage compared with other known methods; but it will be an easy matter to make suitable provisions in the construction of the tunneling-ram to permit of using excavating machinery applied through suitable openings provided for in the bulk-head. As the nature of the work and the difficulties to be encountered can all be known in advance through a careful survey, which ought necessarily to precede the commencement of the work, no contingencies are liable to arrive for which no adequate provisions can be made or which engineering skill is not able to meet, and while quicksand is generally accounted to be the most troublesome factor

in tunnel construction no difficulty at all arises from this source in my method of tunneling.

No claim is made to the process herein described, as it forms the subject-matter of my application, Serial No. 298,183, filed January 31, 1889.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In subaqueous tunneling, a tunneling-ram provided with a wedge-shaped bulk-head adapted to displace the ground upwardly, having a hinged point or nose and forming a water-tight compartment slidingly operating on the head of the tunnel-casing, substantially as described.

2. In subaqueous tunneling, a tunneling-ram provided with a solid bulk-head constructed in the form of a wedge, adapted to displace the ground upwardly when pushed through it, and with a movable point or nose for steering it, said tunneling-ram being adapted to slidingly operate on the head of the tunnel-casing, and forming a water-tight compartment for extending the tunnel-casing, within said tunneling-ram, substantially as described.

3. In subaqueous tunneling, a tunneling-ram provided at its front end with a solid bulk-head, having its front face rearwardly inclined from the bottom to the top and having a hinged point or nose and laterally-extensible wings, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with the casing and tunneling-ram slidingly secured thereon and formed with tapered rear end, of the plastic packing applied between the tunneling-ram and casing to form a water-tight joint, substantially as described.

5. In subaqueous tunneling, the combination, with the casing, of a tunneling-ram provided with a tapering rear end and a plastic packing applied in the annular space between said tapering rear end and the casing of the tunnel, said tunneling-ram forming a water-tight compartment on the head of the casing and provided with means for advancing it to permit of extending the casing within the tunneling-ram, substantially as described.

6. In subaqueous tunneling, the combination, with a casing constructed of rectangular segmental cast-iron plates smooth on the outside and interiorly flanged on their edges for securing said plates together by bolts of the tunneling-ram provided with a tapering rear end smooth on the inside and slidingly engaging with the end of the tunnel-casing by means of plastic packing adapted to form a permanent covering on the outside of the tunnel-casing, substantially as described.

7. In subaqueous tunneling, the combination of a tunnel-casing consisting of rectangular segmental iron plates adapted to be interiorly bolted together with intervening gaskets by means of interior flanges provided with corresponding tongues and grooves, a tunneling-ram provided with a solid bulk-head wedge-shaped at its outer face and with a tapering rear end sliding on the head of the casing, with a water-tight joint formed of a plastic material adapted to form a permanent covering on the outside of the tunnel-casing, and a series of hydraulic rams grouped around the inner wall of said tunneling-ram and adapted to operate with their pistons against the inner ends of the plates of the casing to force the same in place and advance the tunneling-ram, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 22d day of December, 1888.

LUTHER BEECHER.

Witnesses:
J. PAUL MAYER,
P. M. HULBERT.

B.

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING TUNNELS.

[United States Patent Office. Luther Beecher, of Detroit, Michigan. Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 413,383, dated October 22, 1889. Application filed January 31, 1889. Serial No. 298,183. No model.]

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Luther Beecher, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Method of Constructing Tunnels, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in the art of constructing subaqueous tunnels under rivers, lakes, harbors, inlets, marshes, and lowlands; and the invention consists in the improved method of construction, whereby I am not

(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. BEECHER.

TUNNELING RAM.

No. 413,384. Patented Oct. 22, 1889.

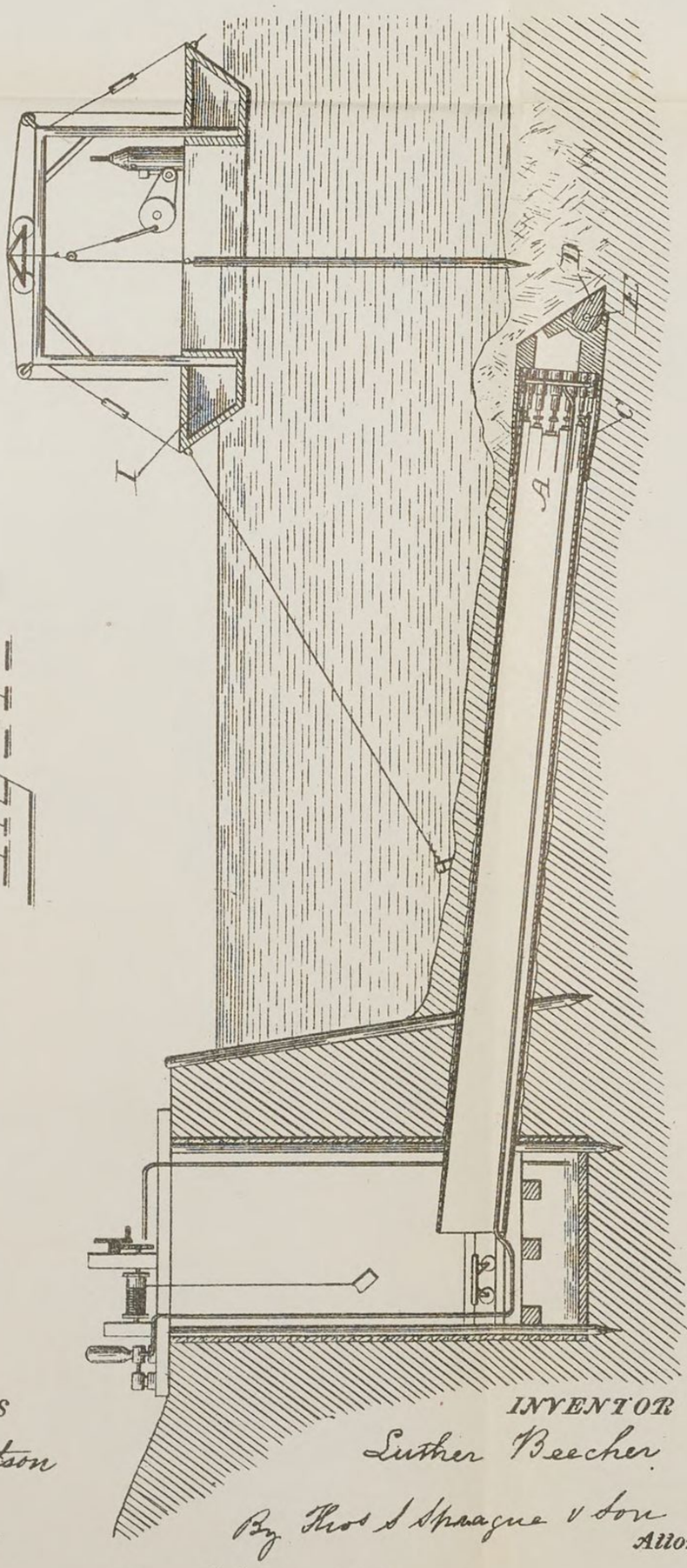


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES

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T. E. Robertson

INVENTOR

Luther Beecher

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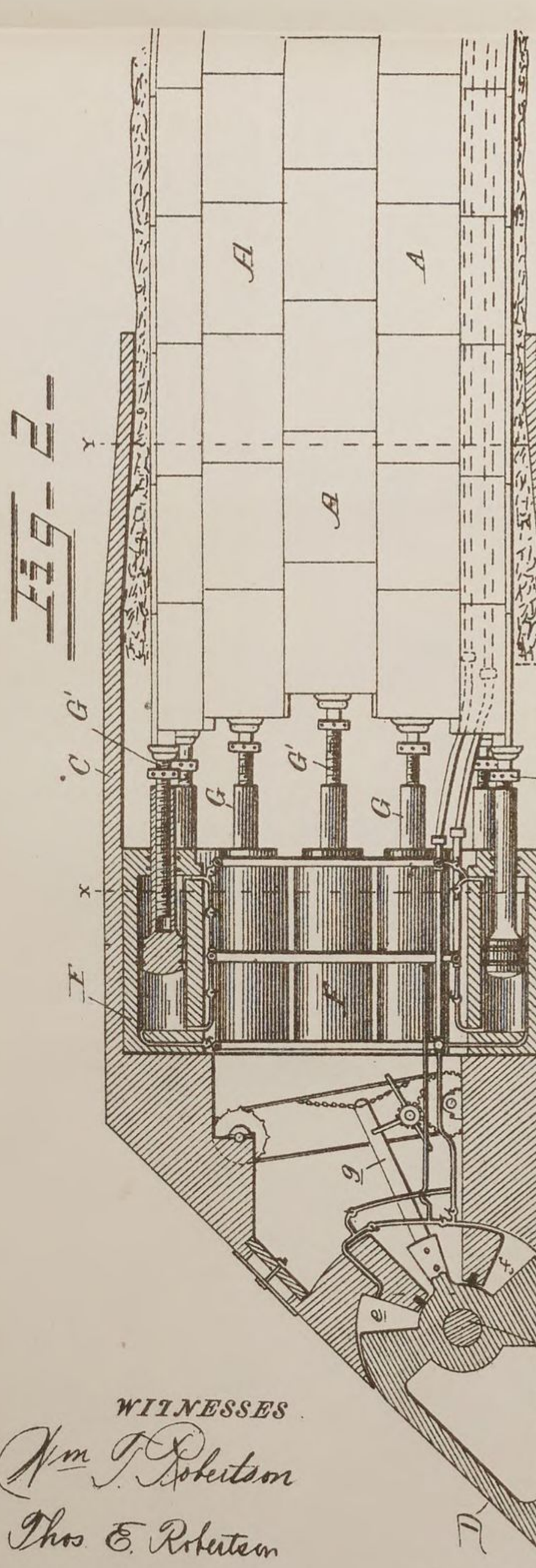
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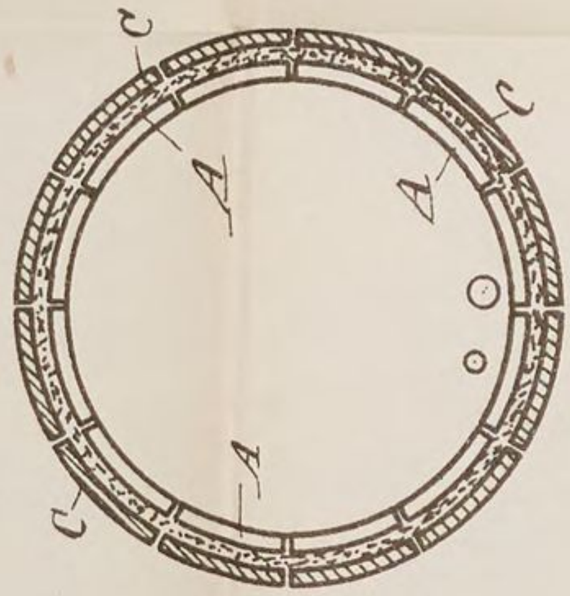
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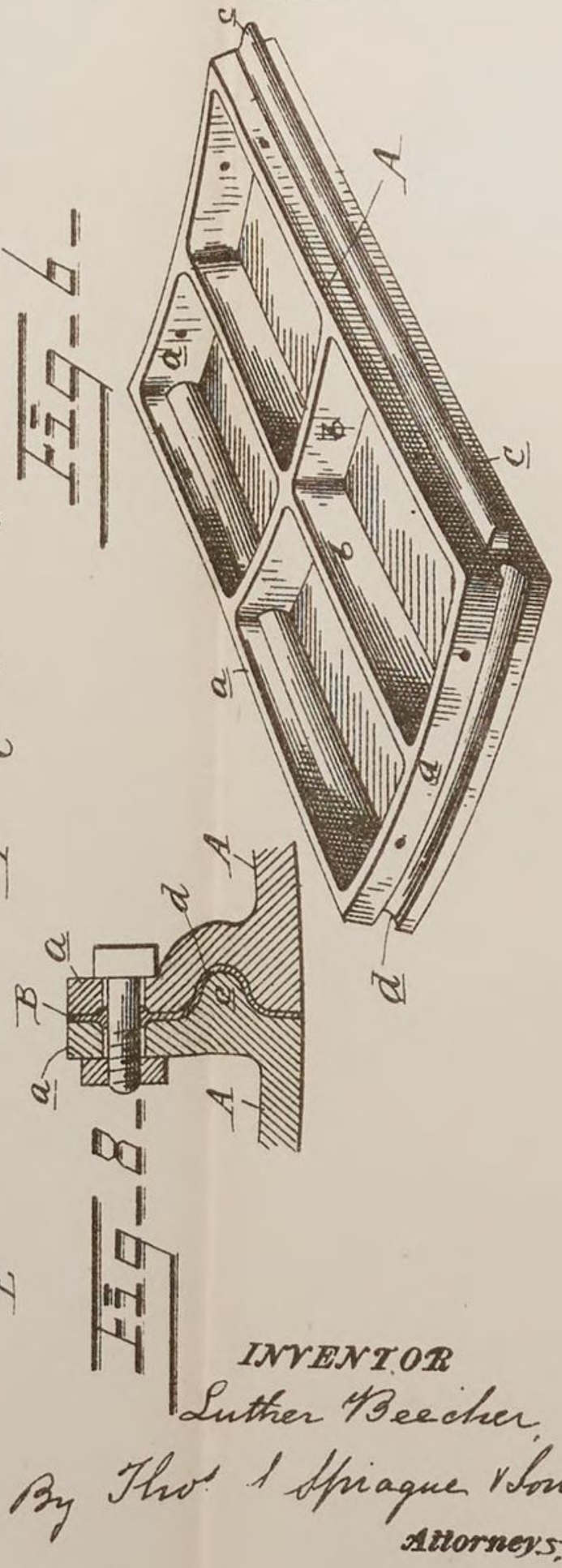
L. BEECHER.

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WITNESSES

Wm. T. Robertson

Thos. E. Robertson

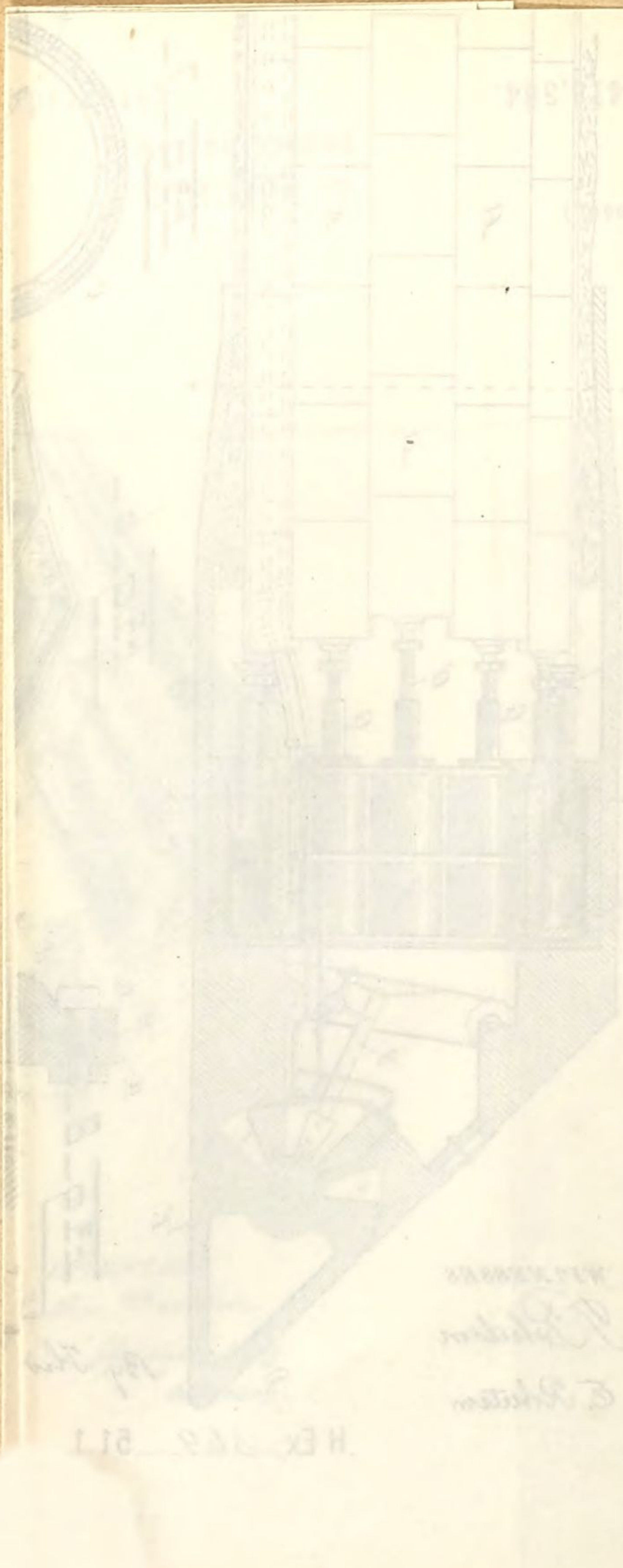
INVENTOR

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L. BEECHER.

TUNNELING RAM.

No. 413,384. Patented Oct. 22, 1889.

Fig. 5.

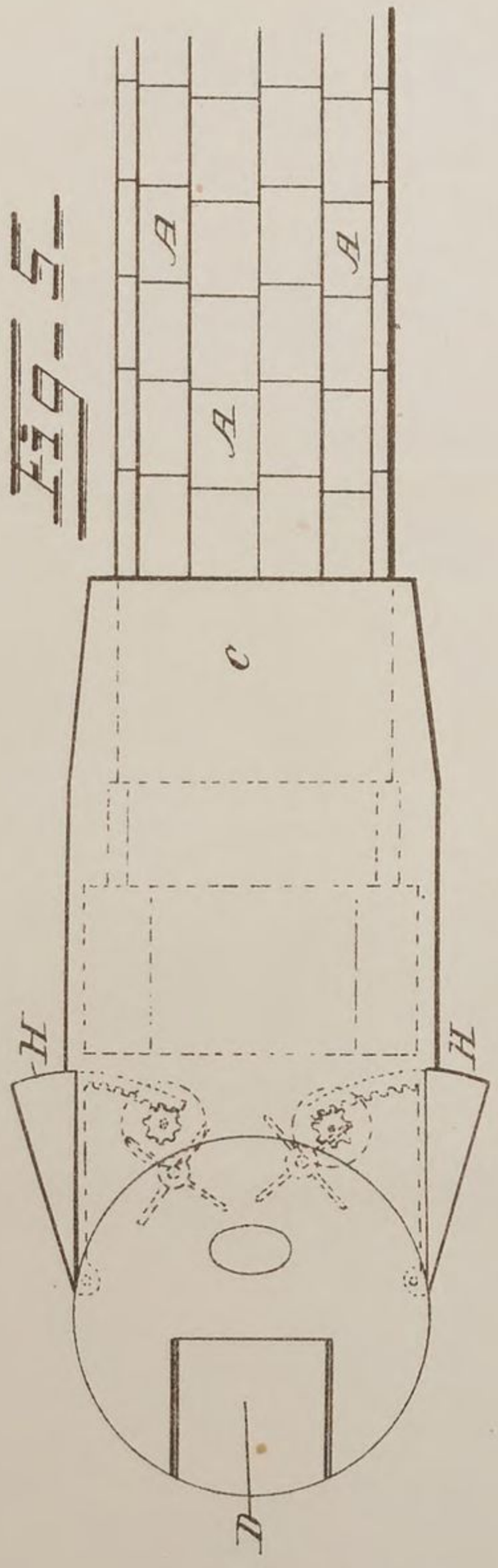


Fig. 4.

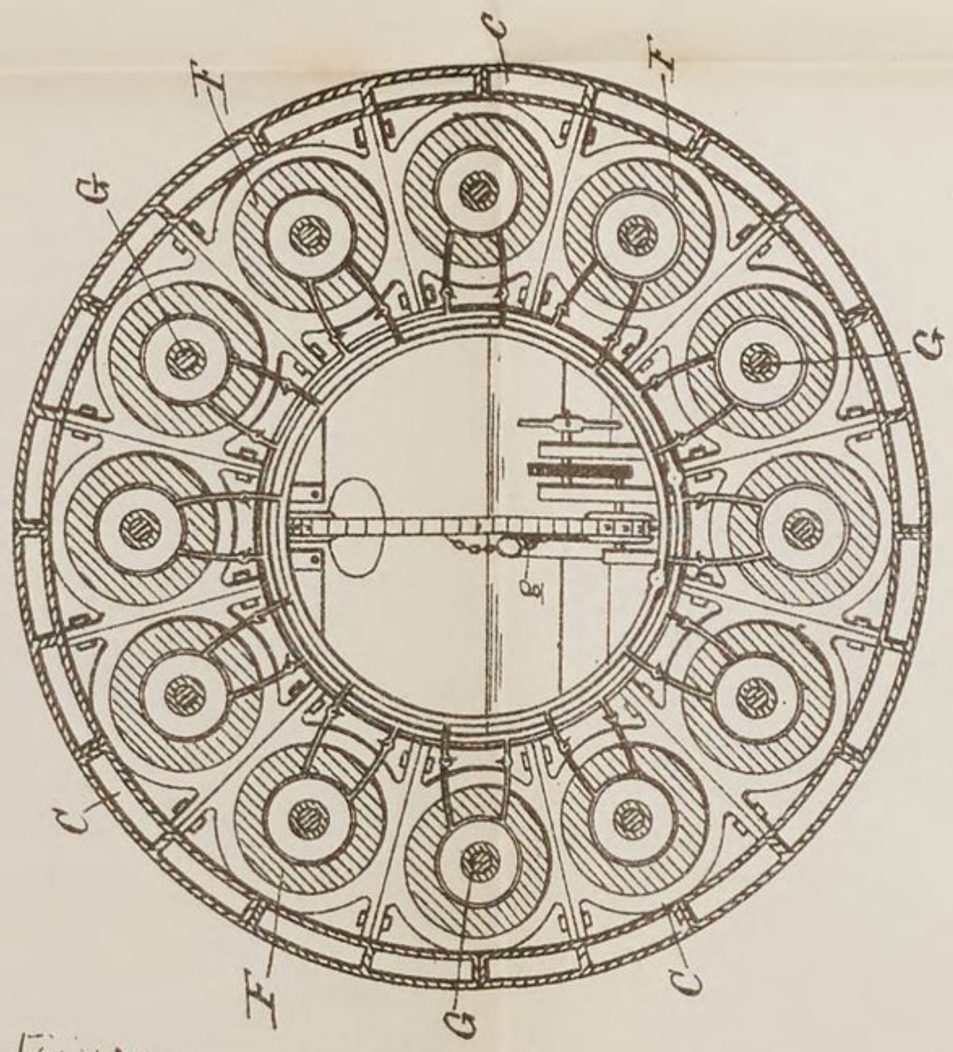


Fig. 7.

WITNESSES

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(No Model.)

No. 413,384.

only enabled to advance the tunnel without resorting to the necessity of excavating, boring, or removing the earth, as is the case with the methods in present use, but whereby the earth, instead of being removed, becomes in my construction an element of strength and protection to the tunnel, all as more fully hereinafter described, and set forth in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a verticle cross-section through a river, illustrating the method of building my tunnel. Fig. 2 is an enlarged cross-section of the tunnel as completed. Fig. 3 is an enlarged longitudinal central section through a portion of the completed tunnel, with the tunneling-ram in position as in the act of operation. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the plates of which I preferably construct the casing of the tunnel. Fig. 5 is a diagram plan view of the tunneling-ram, illustrating the devices for steering it. Fig. 6 is a cross-section on line X X in Fig. 3. Fig. 7 is a cross-section on line Y Y in Fig. 3. Fig. 8 is a detail cross-section through two plates, showing the construction of the joint.

A is the main casing of the tunnel. It may be of any desired cross-section, and is constructed of metal plates, preferably of rectangular cast-iron plates B, smooth upon the outside, and provided with inwardly-projecting flanges C, for securing the plates together on their edges by bolts. These plates are of suitable curvature to form, when secured together, the desired cross-section of the tunnel, and of a size not too large and heavy to be brought in through the completed portion of the tunnel-casing and to be readily secured from the inside. The plates are preferably made of even length and secured together to lap at the sides. To form water-tight joints, the plates are provided upon their edges with corresponding tongues and grooves, and gaskets are placed between the joints. For gaskets I choose lead plates perforated after the plates are jointed and ready to be bolted together by a pointed tool, which gradually enlarges a passage large enough for the bolt to pass through, whereby the the lead displaced is crowded into the joint around the bolt-hole and prevents leakage.

On the construction end of the tunnel I use the tunneling-ram C′, which is of similar construction and cross-section as the tunnel, but suitably larger to form a sleeve on the casing of the tunnel. The forward end of this tunneling-ram is provided with a strong water-tight bulk-head D, the front face E of which is inclined from front to rear, substantially as shown. The rear end of the ram is slightly contracted or tapering, and is built smooth on the inside and forms an annular space for the packing F.

Within the tunneling-ram and abutting against the bulk-head are disposed a series of hydraulic cylinders G, the pistons H of which reciprocate in the axial line of the tunneling-ram, and these hydraulic cylinders are connected by pipes I with a suitable force-pump J or head, preferably located on the shore side of the tunnel in such manner as to operate the cylinders by hydraulic pressure in the well-known application of hydraulic jacks.

The nose or point K of the tunneling-ram is hinged in any suitable manner, and is provided with suitable steering-gear to raise or depress it, and hinged wings L are secured to the sides of the tunneling-ram in recesses formed therein, and provided with actuating-gear to be opened outwardly to any desired degree or secured in their recesses to be flush with the sides of the ram.

Having now described the elements of my improvement, I will proceed to describe the construction of a subaqueous tunnel in accordance with my method.

I first construct a suitable tunnel-shaft M in close proximity to the water, preferably near a dock or wharf, where the water has the average depth. On the bottom of this shaft, and projecting with its front portion through the wall of the shaft into a coffer formed by a temporary coffer-dam, I then construct the tunneling-ram at such a depth that when pushed ahead the tunneling-ram advances in solid ground. Within the rear end of the tunneling-ram, which projects inside the shaft, I then construct a section of the casing and firmly brace the same against the opposite wall of the shaft, providing ample space for unobstructed access into the tunnel. After securing a suitable packing in the annular space between the tapering rear end of the tunneling-ram and the casing, preferably as hereinafter described, and abutting the ends of the pistons against the edge of the casing by the use of suitable blocking, sufficient hydraulic pressure is applied to the cylinders to push the tunneling-ram forward the necessary distance for adding new plates to the tunnel-casing. The travel of the pistons is made, preferably, equal to the length of the plates, and proper means are provided to withdraw the pistons into the cylinders after the operation of driving the tunneling-ram ahead is completed.

It is obvious that for subaqueous tunneling great care has to be taken to provide a reliable water-tight joint between the tunneling-ram and the casing of the tunnel. To this end I have devised a novel way of packing, which consists in stuffing into the annular space between the casing and the rear end of the tunneling-ram a plastic packing adapted to form a water-proof joint. Compositions of this kind are well known and used for various engineering purposes and may be readily adapted for

my purpose. A very suitable packing may be obtained with a plastic composition formed of asphalt or coal-tar made to harden by mixing it with cement and having incorporated with it some stringy or fibrous matter, such as tow, old rope, or equivalent materials. This is stuffed into the annular space for the whole length of the joint, and when the tunneling-ram is driven forward the tapering portion thereof compresses it firmly around the casing and into the joints thereof, and after a time it hardens and forms a protective covering for the main casing, which firmly adheres to it and makes it water-proof, besides strengthening it and protecting it from rusting on the outside.

After the tunneling-ram is advanced by the application of sufficient hydraulic pressure into all the cylinders the pistons are retracted and a new set of plates with new packing are secured to the end of the casing. In this operation the hydraulic pressure from the cylinders may be individually applied to force each plate into position, and the plates are preferably only temporarily secured together until the joint hydraulic pressure from all the cylinders and the outside pressure have forced the plates into a permanent relation to each other.

The various details connected with these operations and not alluded to herein may be easily carried out by ordinary engineering skill, and obvious modifications of carrying out my method under different contingencies may be devised without departing from the spirit of my invention.

The best conditions for the application of my method of tunneling are found in ground reasonably free from rocks and obstructions and where the ground is for the most part so regular that the tunneling-ram can follow the same without producing too many or abrupt changes in the grade. By making preliminary surveys as required for the construction of any tunnel, no matter by what method, it will be generally found easy to select a suitable profile, especially by crossing under navigable rivers or bays.

My method of tunneling contemplates constructing the tunnel a few feet (more or less) below the bottom of the river, lake, or other body of water, to enable the ram to displace the earth in an upward direction into the water, and should abrupt change in the grade require it other known methods of tunneling may be temporarily applied to meet exceptional conditions. To this end suitable provision may be made in the construction of the tunneling-ram to permit of boring, drilling, excavating, or otherwise removing the earth, as may be determined in advance.

The conditions under which my method is applicable are those ordinarily found in crossing under rivers or lakes, in which there are generally a few inches or feet of loose sand, gravel, or silt on the bottom, with a solid bed of clay or clayey soil underneath. By advancing with the tunneling-ram in the solid bed the lighter particles are lifted above the bottom and gradually washed away, while the clay or heavy soil is compacted all around the tunnel and the portion displaced upwardly is left over the top of the tunnel to form a covering, which may be rammed down from above, and which, if of a clayey nature, may become of itself a water-tight medium around the tunnel. If desired or necessary on account of insufficient covering, suitable ballast may be thrown over the tunnel from the outside.

By using the steering-gear of the ram in a proper manner it will not be found difficult to follow the rise and fall of the bottom within the allowable limits; but if the means for steering should be inadaptable or inadequate, piles P may be driven at suitable intervals into the bed, preferably in pairs, far enough apart to let the tunneling-ram pass between and serve as guides. By connecting the upper end of each pair of piles with the yoke R the casing may be firmly anchored in place, if necessary, to prevent possible displacement.

The buoyancy of the tunnel and the tunneling-ram is counteracted by the use of cast-iron or other metal in the construction of all the parts, and, if need be, ballast inside applied as a lining to the tunnel-casing, or by securing cast-iron blocks into the panels formed between the flanges of the plates of the casing.

An important adjunct of my improvement is the operation of exploring the ground in advance of the tunneling-ram. This operation is intended for the purpose of discovering bowlders, rock, or other obstructions of a nature liable to form an obstacle to the tunneling, and also for the purpose of loosening and preparing the ground in advance of the head of the tunneling-ram, so that it will offer less resistance to displacement by the tunneling-ram and become of a more plastic nature, so as to pack around the tunnel. In clayey soil it is of especial value to loosen the soil, as it is well known that by a certain amount of working or so-called "puddling" it becomes quite plastic, and then forms an excellent covering or packing around the tunnel, which of itself is water-tight. This exploring or working of the ground is easily produced or effected by the use of a suitable vessel—such as a large scow—anchored in front of the tunneling-ram, and operating in the ground with suitable tools—such as heavy spuds—working up and down in the necessary manner to find all rocks and bowlders, or other obstructions, which are removed in any suitable manner.

Instead of loosening the ground with tools, the more modern way of using explo-

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L. BEECHER.

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING TUNNELS.

No. 413,383. Patented Oct. 22, 1889.

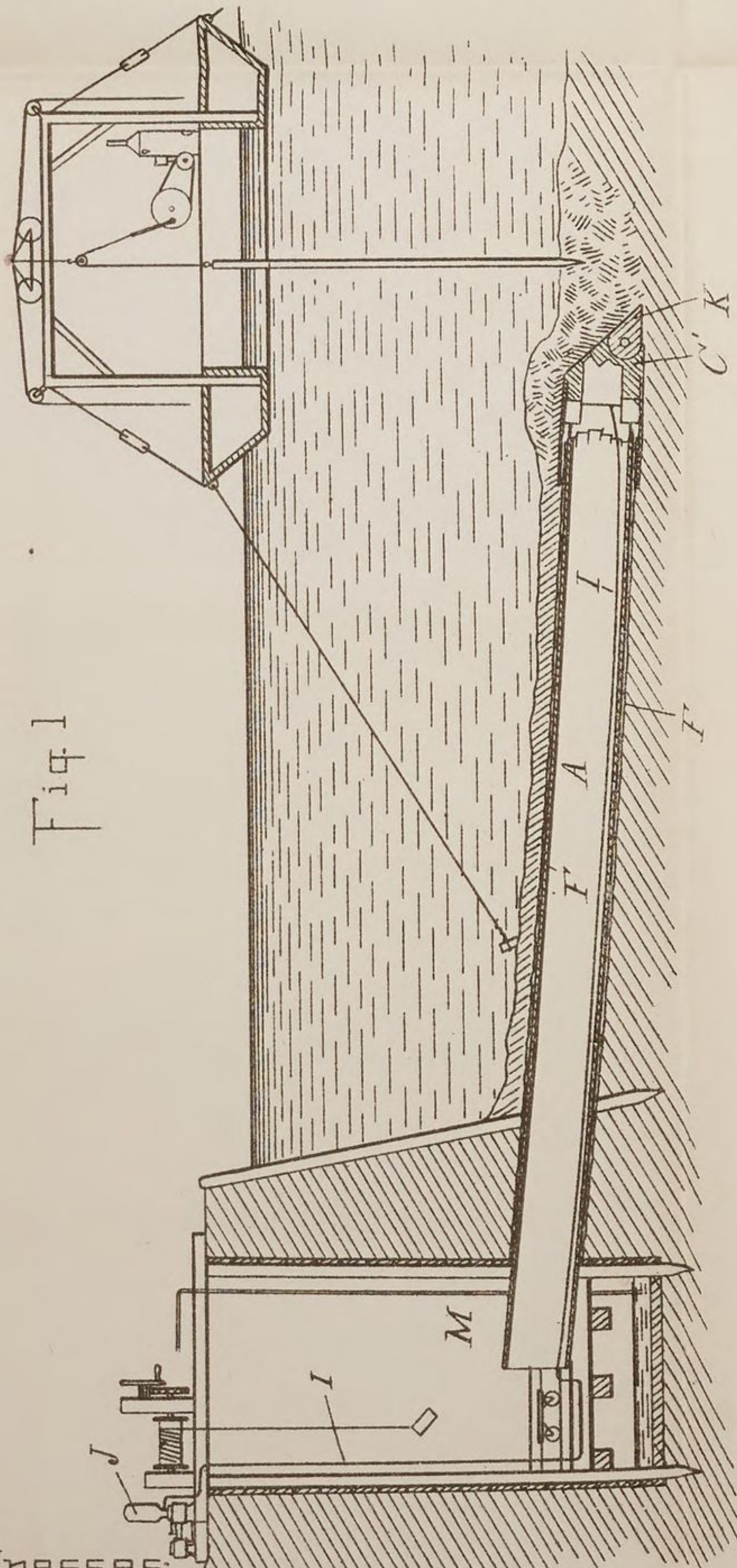
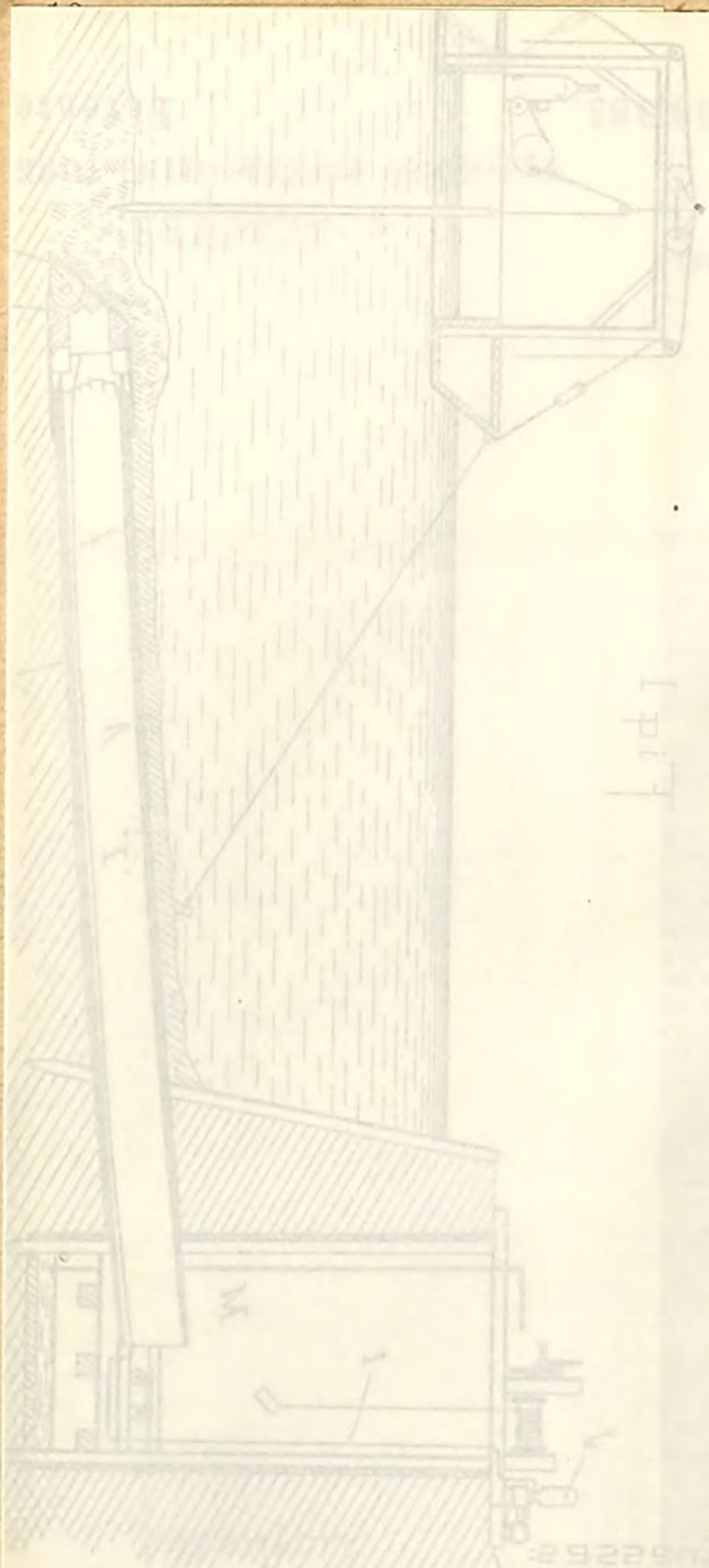


Fig. 1.

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P. M. Hulbert
J. Paul Mayer

Inventor:
Luther Beecher
By Thos. S. Sprague, Son
Atty.

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L. BEECHER.

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING TUNNELS.

No. 413,383. Patented Oct. 22, 1889.

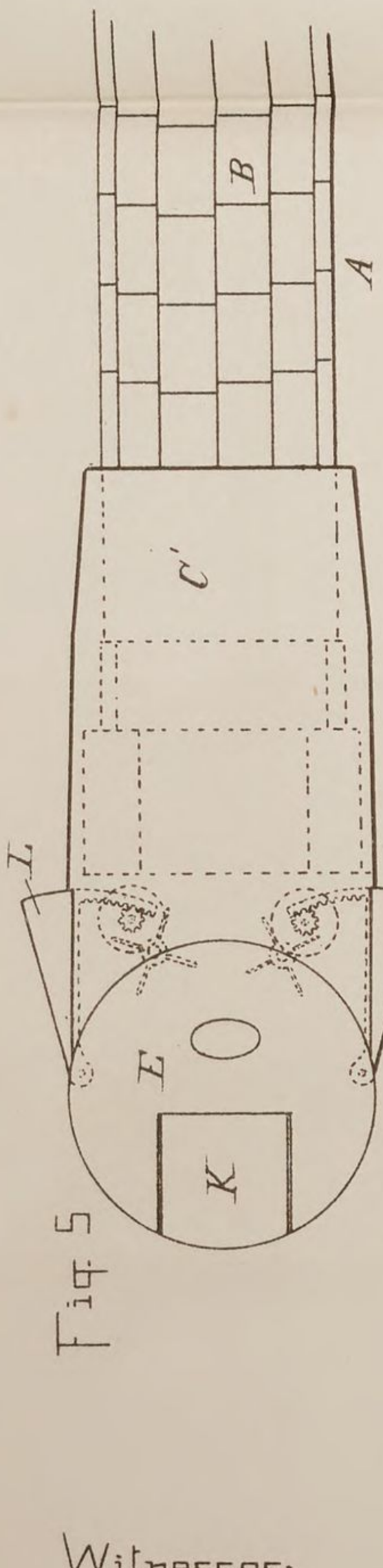


Fig. 5

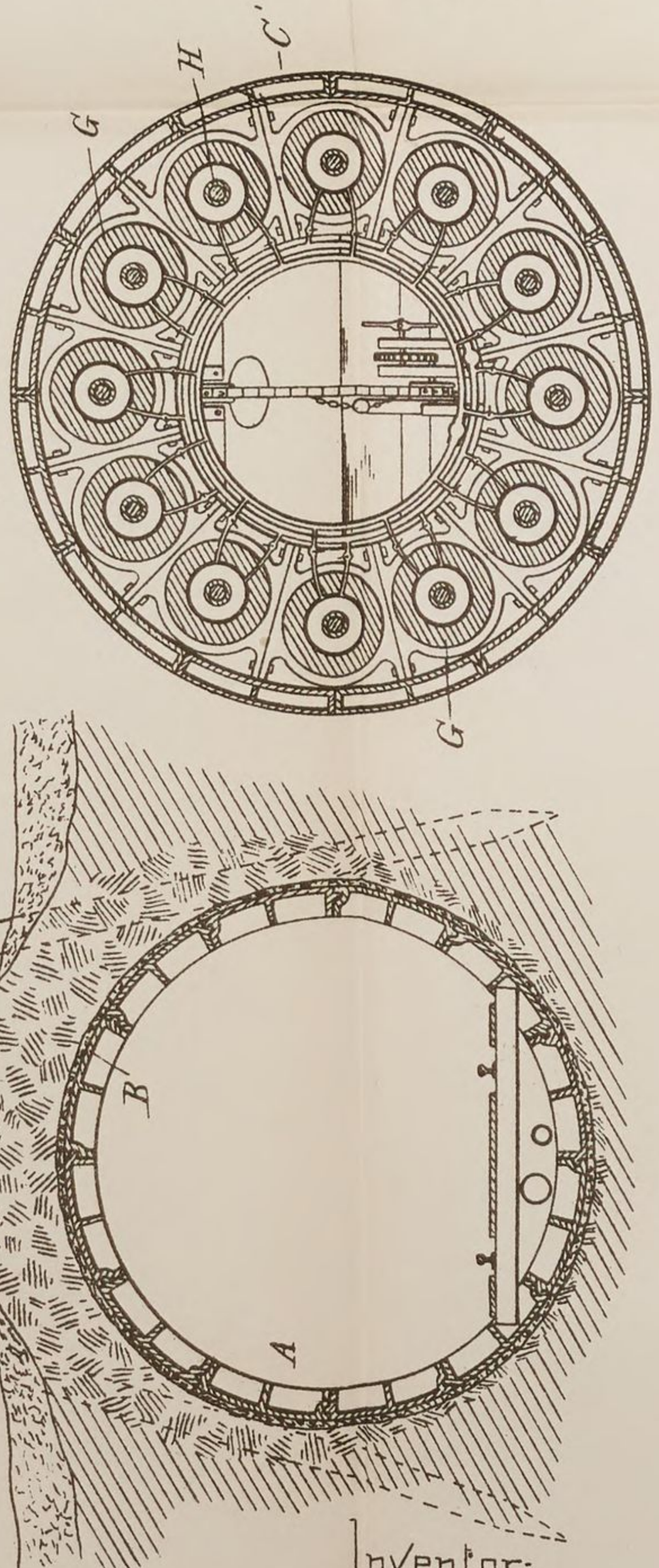


Fig. 6

Fig. 2

Witnesses:

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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

L. BEECHER.

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING TUNNELS.

No. 413,383. Patented Oct. 22, 1889.

Fig. 3

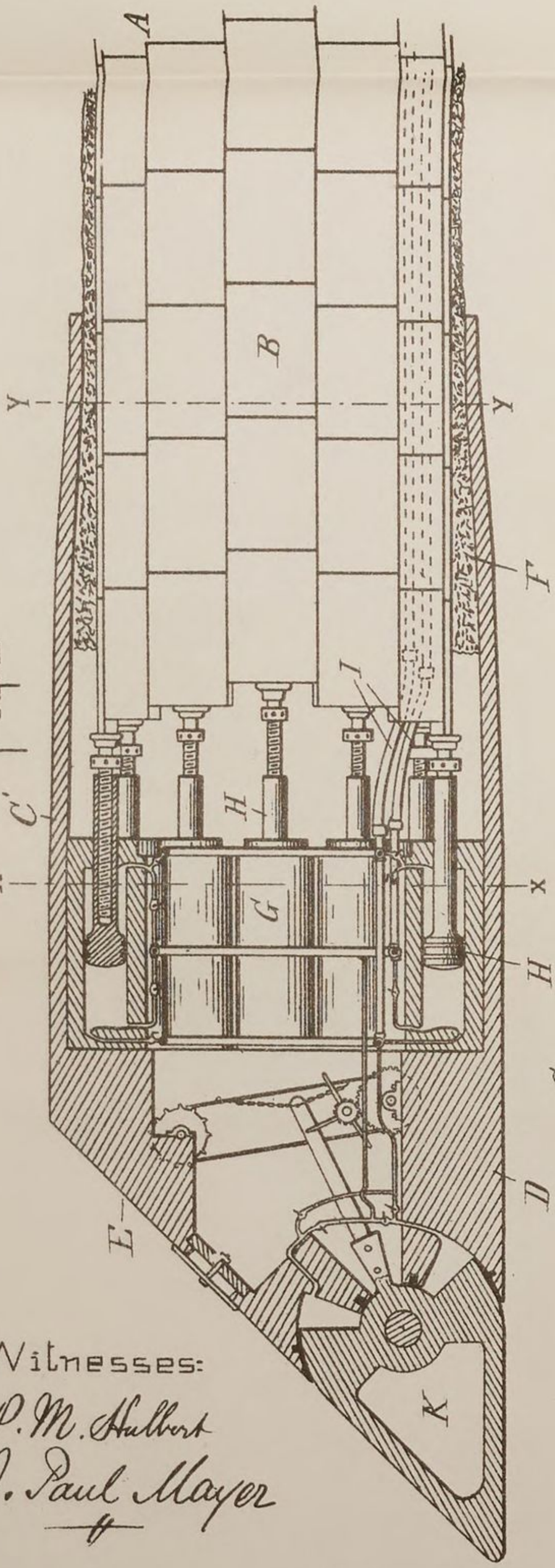


Fig. 4

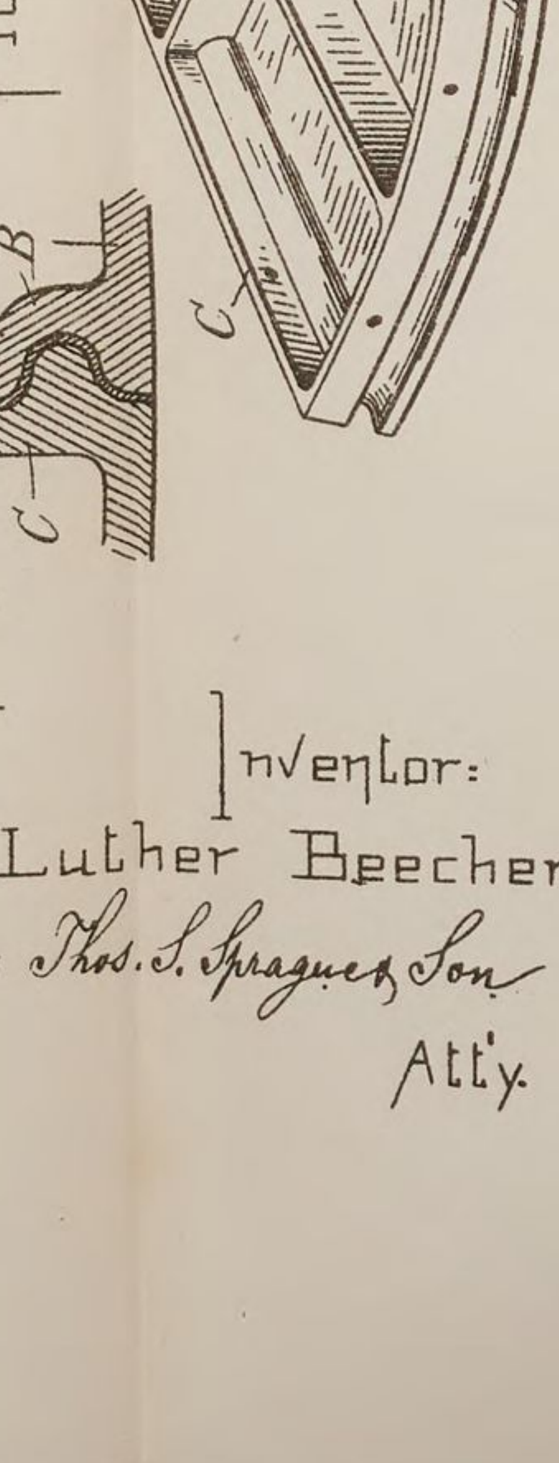


Fig. 1

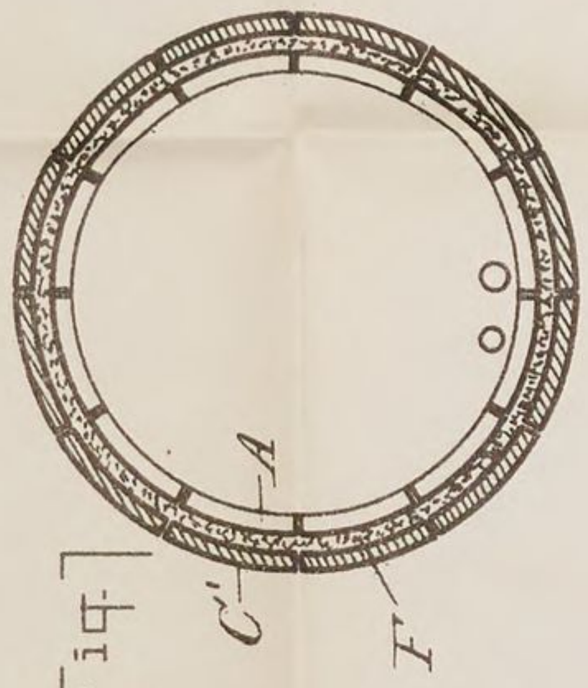
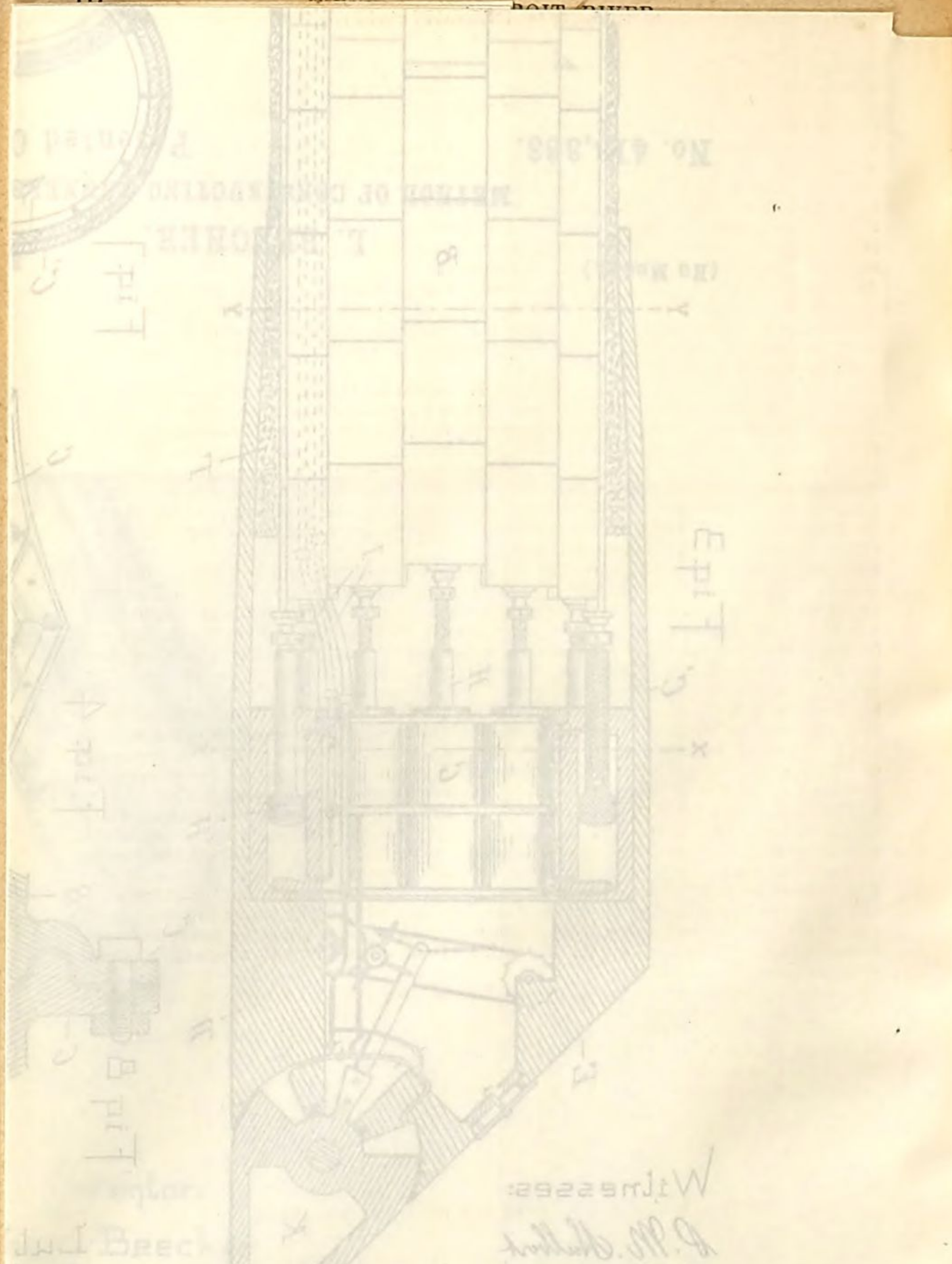


Fig. 2

Witnesses:
P. M. Hulbert
J. Paul Mayer

Inventor:
Luther Beecher
By Thos. S. Sprague & Son
Att'y.

H Ex 369 511



sives may be made use of, which would also dispose of rocks or other obstructions. The manner of using dynamite or other explosives for similar purposes is so well known that a further description thereof may properly be omitted and left to the practical engineer.

It is obvious that although the material may be thoroughly loosened and worked up in advance of the tunneling-ram, and that it may be lifted up by the wedge-shaped end of the tunneling-ram, it will nevertheless again be firmly compacted upon the sides and top as the ram advances. Care should be taken, however, to loosen the soil not more than is needed to advance the tunneling-ram, and, if necessary, the loosened ground may be packed again afterward on top and on the sides of the tunnel-casing by the application of mechanical means.

As the presence of quicksands in the strata or in pockets does not in the least interfere with the successful operation of my method, the latter presents the most economical solution, not only of one of the most difficult engineering problems in tunneling, but in all subsequent tunnel constructions in which my method is applicable on general conditions.

The construction of my tunneling-ram in respect to the hinged nose or point and the hinged wings on the side is devised for the purpose of having it entirely within my power to direct or steer the tunneling-ram within a permissible limit up or down, right or left. The raising and lowering of the nose of the tunneling-ram will evidently direct the ram up or down in the same manner, and the spreading or folding of the lateral wings will cause a lateral deflection of the tunneling-ram to one side or the other, as desired, and as a further means of guiding the tunneling-ram in the intended direction a judicious use of the hydraulic jacks in the tunneling-ram forms another means of accomplishing this end.

I attach importance to the fact that the forward end of the ram be upon an incline, as shown, in contradistinction to being concaved or tapered from the longitudinal center to the sides, as heretofore, so that the earth is displaced upward and compressed above the casing instead of being thrown mostly to the sides and there compressed.

No claim is here made to the apparatus shown herein, as it forms the subject-matter of my application, Serial No. 302026, filed March 5, 1889.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The herein-described improvement in the art of subaqueous tunnel construction, which consists in slidingly operating the tunneling-ram on the construction end of the tunnel-casing, and displacing the earth upward and extending the tunnel-casing step by step as the tunneling advances, and loosening or preparing the ground in advance of the ram by mechanical means removed from the ram as set forth.

2. The herein-described improvement in the art of subaqueous tunnel construction, which consists in slidingly operating the tunneling-ram on the construction end of the tunnel-casing and in compressing in a tapering space between the ram and the casing an outer covering in the advancing movement of the ram, as set forth.

3. The herein-described improvement in the art of subaqueous tunnel construction, which consists in extending the casing step by step within the tunneling-ram moving over said casing and compressing suitable packing in a tapering space between the casing and the ram and into the joints of the casing by the advancing movement of the ram, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses, this 22d day of December, 1888.

LUTHER BEECHER.

Witnesses:
J. PAUL MAYER,
P. M. HULBERT.

C.

LETTER OF MR. U. S. G. WHITE, CIVIL ENGINEER.

CIVIL ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
U. S. NAVY-YARD,
Norfolk, Va., March 25, 1890.

SIR: A joint resolution having passed the House of Representatives on the 17th instant calling upon you for a report as to "the advisability, practicability, and approximate cost of tunneling the Detroit River at or near Detroit, Mich., in such a manner as to accommodate the large trade and commerce crossing the river at that point without permanent obstruction of any kind whatsoever to the navigation interests of said river," etc., I respectfully submit the inclosed drawings and description thereof illustrating a system upon which I have devoted much time and study and which is now before the Michigan Central Railroad undergoing examination.

I will be very much obliged if the plans and description be referred to the Board of Army Engineers mentioned in the resolution referred to.

I will also be much obliged if I may be informed as to what officers constitute the board.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. G. WHITE,
Civil Engineer, U. S. N.

Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

DESCRIPTION OF A SUBMERGED VIADUCT DESIGNED TO AFFORD A PASSAGE ACROSS THE DETROIT RIVER AT DETROIT, MICH.

CIVIL ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
U. S. Navy-Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Fig. 1 is a section of the river showing the viaduct.

Fig. 2 is a section at right angles to the axis of the viaduct.

Fig. 3 shows another mode of construction where it is necessary to partly sink the viaduct below the bed of the river to avoid obstructing the stream.

The navigable depth of any river is fixed by the depth at its shallowest point. That of the Detroit River is fixed by the depth at Lime Kiln Crossing (20 feet). This depth was secured by the expenditure of a large amount of money by the United States Government.

An examination of Fig. 1 will show a depth over the viaduct of 21 feet 6 inches. At all stages of the water there will be 18 inches more water over the viaduct than at the Lime Kiln Crossing.

The method of construction is as follows: Rows of piles are driven to which are secured transverse and longitudinal stringers, below and about which is placed a bed of concrete, upon this bed are laid heavy cast-iron plates, these plates are firmly secured to the prepared bed; the cast-iron plates forming the arch are then put together in sections and lowered down to place and firmly secured to the bottom plates by divers. The spaces between the sections are then wedged with soft wood. Upon reaching the shallow water at either bank a coffer-dam is constructed and the approaches are run therefrom. After the coffer-dams are completed the water in the viaduct is pumped out and everything is then in condition for the road-bed and tracks.

The drawings show wooden piles and stringers; in practice iron screw piles and iron stringers would be used, as their holding down power is so much greater. The bed must of necessity be very heavy in order that it may overcome the buoyant effort of the water upon the viaduct.

My calculations of weight and estimates of cost are based upon a thickness of 2 inches for the castings forming the arch.

An examination of the hydrographic chart of the Detroit River shows a section nearly east and west about a mile and a half below the Michigan Central depot which has a depth of 39 feet throughout almost its entire length, this line is about 2,200 feet long with excellent banks through which to construct the approaches.

Estimates based on such information as I have at hand give about one and a quarter millions dollars as the cost of a double-track viaduct on piles. These estimates are only approximate and as I made very liberal allowances for every item I think that estimates made after a careful and complete survey would be considerably less.

Of the practicability of constructing this work I have no doubt. I am convinced that this plan offers the best and most economical means of crossing the river and it will not present any obstruction to the navigation interests of the river.

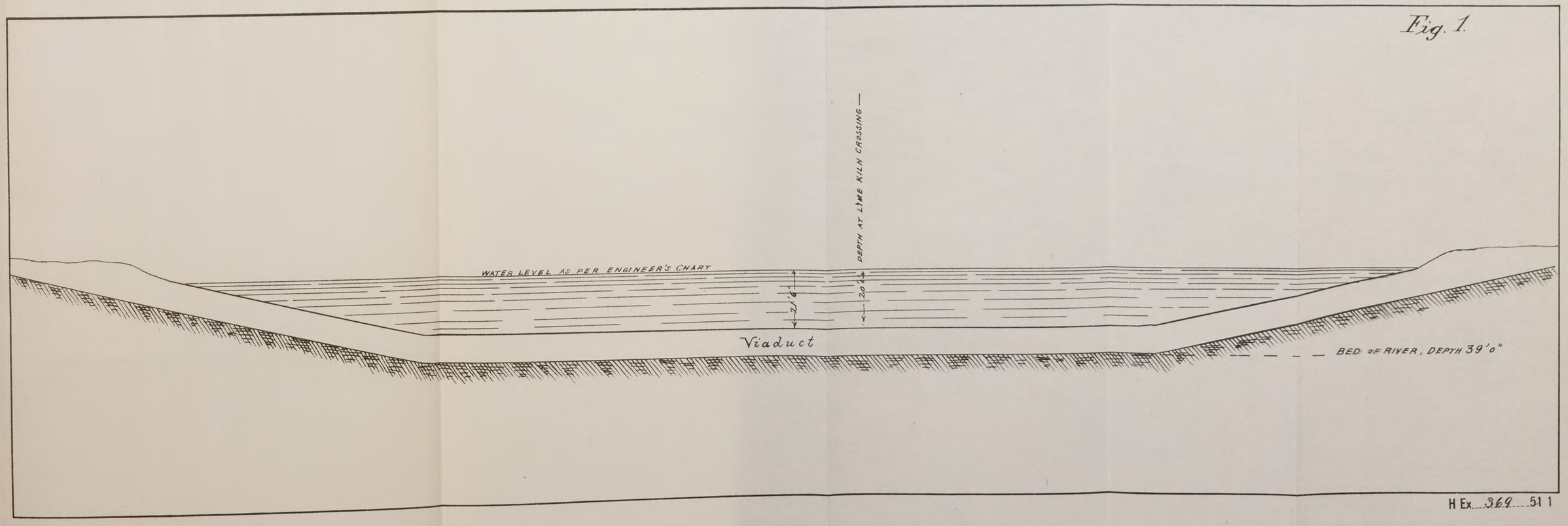
The only thing to fear is injury from heavy anchors falling upon the arch, this can readily be avoided by having anchorage limits above and below as now obtains where telegraph and other cables cross navigable streams.

I will be very happy to answer any questions or give any further information that may be wanted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

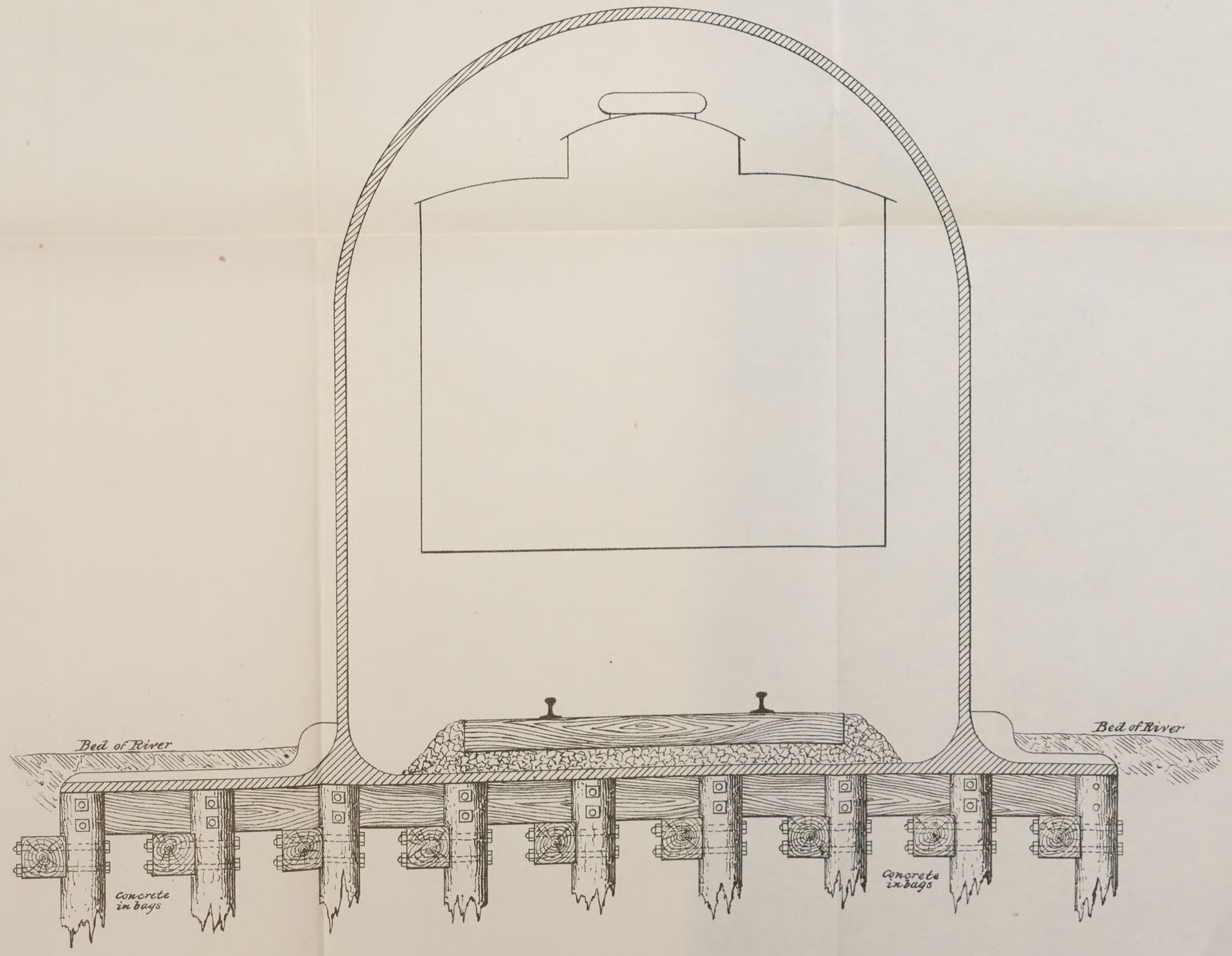
U. S. G. WHITE,
Civil Engineer, U. S. Navy.

Fig. 1.



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Fig. 2

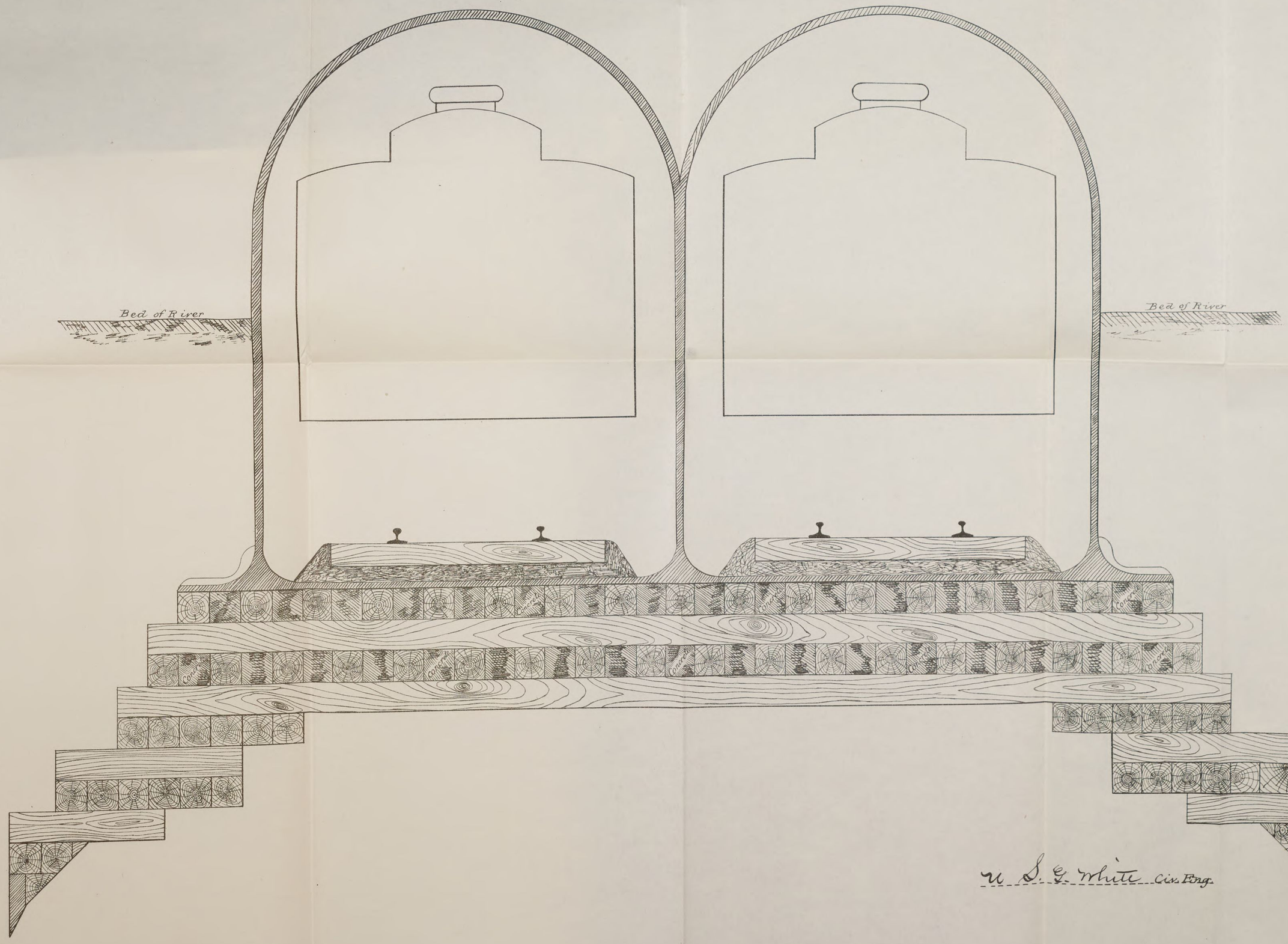


U. S. E. White ____ Civ. Engr.

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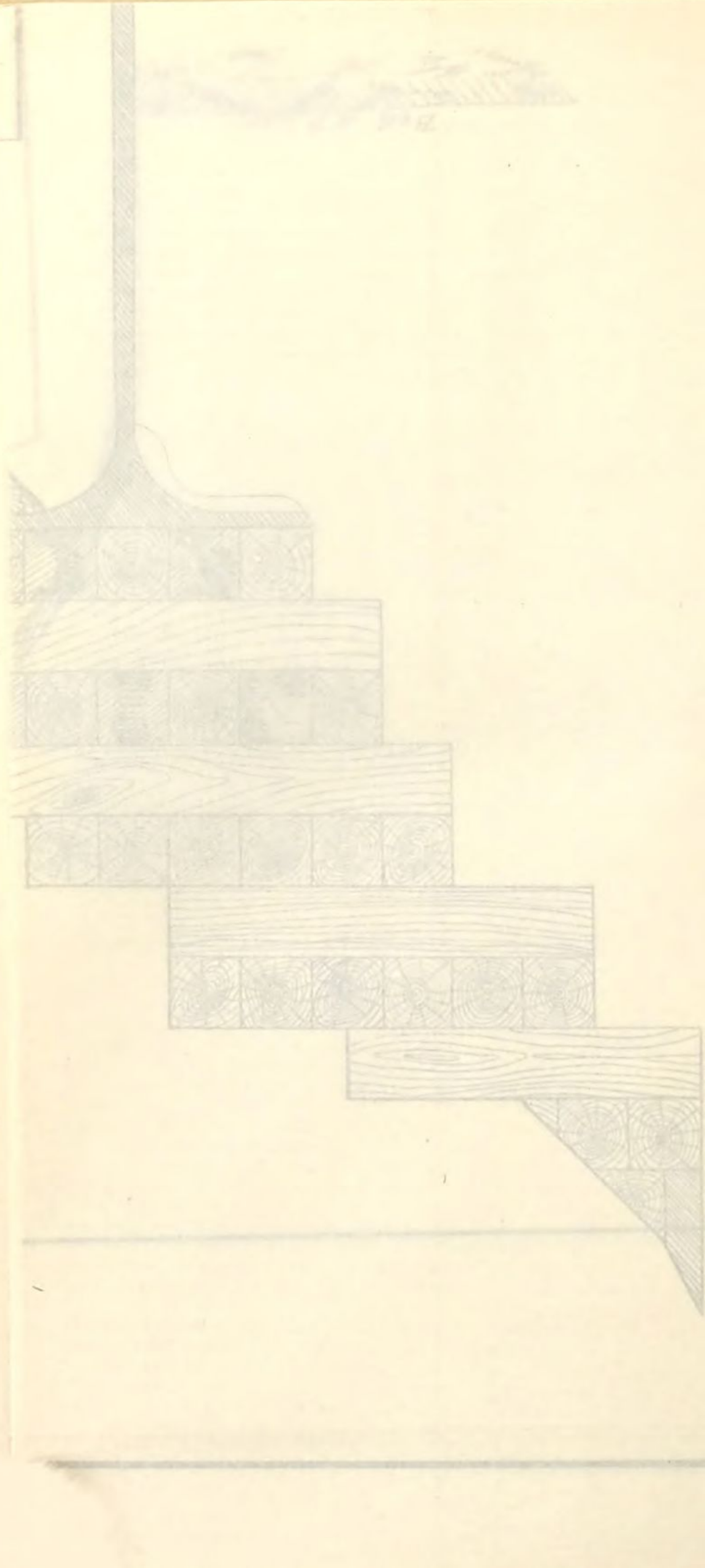


Fig. 3.



W. S. G. White Civ. Engr.

H Ex. 369 511



D.

LETTER OF L. GROVER.

HOMER, MICH., *April* 18, 1890.

Honorable SIR: Being interested in Detroit River Tunnel projects, permit me to ask what, if any, control has the War Department over the tunneling of the Detroit River, and what, if any, legislation is now going on in reference to the same? Does a corps of engineers of the War Department sit as a supervising board for the purpose of securing and determining the best plans for its construction? If so, what are the rules or regulations under which they are submitted? What advantage, if any, is gained by the submitting of plans? If any thing is to be gained, I have some very clever plans for a tunnel and tunnel machinery which I would like to submit before the Department makes its report, etc. Would like to know something of the nature of those plans that are before the board, etc. Any information you may be pleased to give will be very gratefully received.

Very respectfully,

L. GROVER.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
War Department.

E.

LETTER OF MR. CHARLES H. BUCKELEW.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., *April* 29, 1890.

DEAR SIR: The attention of railroad and civil engineers, and all others interested in the construction of submarine tunnels, is called to an improved mode of construction designed by Charles H. Buckelew, of Plainfield, N. J. There has been much difficulty in construction of tunnels hitherto where the soil or mud extended to any great distance below the bed of a river, as the water has a tendency to force its way through the mud unless the tunnel is laid at so great a depth below the bed of a river as to make a very heavy grade or very long approaches to the tunnel.

The plan to which your attention is now called is to construct a tunnel of iron or steel plate of the full size required, and of a proper thickness to withstand the effect of corrosion and wear and tear of the trains to be run through it. The inside may either be left without lining and be painted, or may be lined with cement or brick. The tunnel will be perfectly smooth inside. For a tunnel for a double-track railroad there would be two cylinders of about 18 feet diameter inside, set within a ballast tank large enough to contain the cylinders and ballast enough to sink them. Within the ballast tanks there would be a coating of cement concrete which would entirely surround and encase the tunnel cylinders and *absolutely prevent any corrosion from the outside*. This would be applied before launching the section. The remainder of the ballast tank would be filled up when required to sink the section to the bottom of the river. This tunnel is to be built in sections of proper length (or as long as can be conveniently handled) on the shore and fitted with temporary removable bulkheads at each end (these bulkheads are so arranged that they do not interfere with the fastening of the sections together). On the outsides of the tunnel are placed tanks extending the whole length, on each side, open at the top, and which serve the double purpose of strengthening the sides and keeping them in their proper shape, and also serve as ballast tanks to sink the sections when in position over the trench which has been prepared for its reception. After the section is completed it is launched and towed to the position where it is to be placed, and then either the sections can be lowered separately and then bolted together, or a portion of the bolts can be put in before lowering (which can always be done when the current is not too strong), and after the shore ends are secured in their proper places the bulkheads can be taken out of the sections and the tunnel can either be covered up with mud or left for the mud of the river bottom to fill in around it by the action of the current, which it will do in a short time. The tunnel is then ready for immediate use.

The joint.—The mode of joining the sections together is the most important part of this plan, as no diving bells or coffer-dams are required, and the whole tunnel may be put together without any person engaged in its construction running any risk or danger from drowning, or from working in compressed air, as the ventilation in each section can be made perfect, and *all* the work is done from the inside of the section and *no* water is admitted. The joint is made of cast iron or steel; the bolt-holes are all drilled to a template so as to match each other. A blank joint of rubber is then

drawn tight over the holes in such a manner as to exclude the water, and also form the joint around the bolts when together. This rubber is bolted at its edges in such manner that the bolts (which are made with long, sharp points) can be driven through the blank joint without admitting the water around the bolt; at the outside of the line of rubber of the joint another joint is formed by means of a roll of lead, or other soft material, which will prevent any water passing in to the line of bolts. After the bolts are permanently screwed up, a recess, which is provided in the joint, is filled with hydraulic cement, and the joint is then complete.

This plan has peculiar advantages where the river-bottom is soft mud or earth, as the trench can easily be excavated from the surface, and also has the advantage that the top of the tunnel can be placed level with the bottom of the river, thus making the smallest possible grade for the road-bed.

The expense of building a tunnel on this plan with the present low price of iron would be less than a draw-bridge, and when completed will require no repairs for a great many years, while the draw-bridge is a constant expense and annoyance.

(The joints and flanges are so arranged that they do not project into the inside of the tunnel, but will be flush with the inside.)

Entrance to the tunnel while being lowered is by means of a man-hole at the top of the joint, to which is temporarily fastened a tube of sufficient dimensions for any person to pass up or down on a ladder placed therein.

On the top and end of the adjoining section which is to be lowered there are placed overlapping sheets or guides which will extend on each side and beyond the man-hole tube of the section already down, and which will also prevent the descending section from passing beyond its proper position when down.

It is not necessary that the bed or channel which is dug for the tunnel should be leveled off or made solid on the bottom, as there is sufficient strength in the tunnel itself to hold itself in position after the shore ends are secured in their proper place until the proper filling of mud or sand can be dropped down in such position that it will settle underneath and around the tunnel.

It is to be remembered that this tunnel *does not weigh anything in the water*, and therefore the weight of the trains only have to be provided for on the bed.

For further information address,

CHARLES H. BUCKELEW,
10 *West Fifth Street, Plainfield, N. J.*

The best possible mode of crossing the Detroit River, see H. R. Bill 119.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

F.

LETTER OF MR. R. P. ROTHWELL.

THE ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL,
New York, U. S. A., April 30, 1890.

GENTLEMEN: I notice that you have been appointed a board to report upon the practicability and estimated cost of the proposed Detroit River tunnel. I would very much like to call your attention to the Hall method of tunneling, which presents great advantages over the method now being used at Port Huron and in fact covers with patents the method there called the "Greathead system."

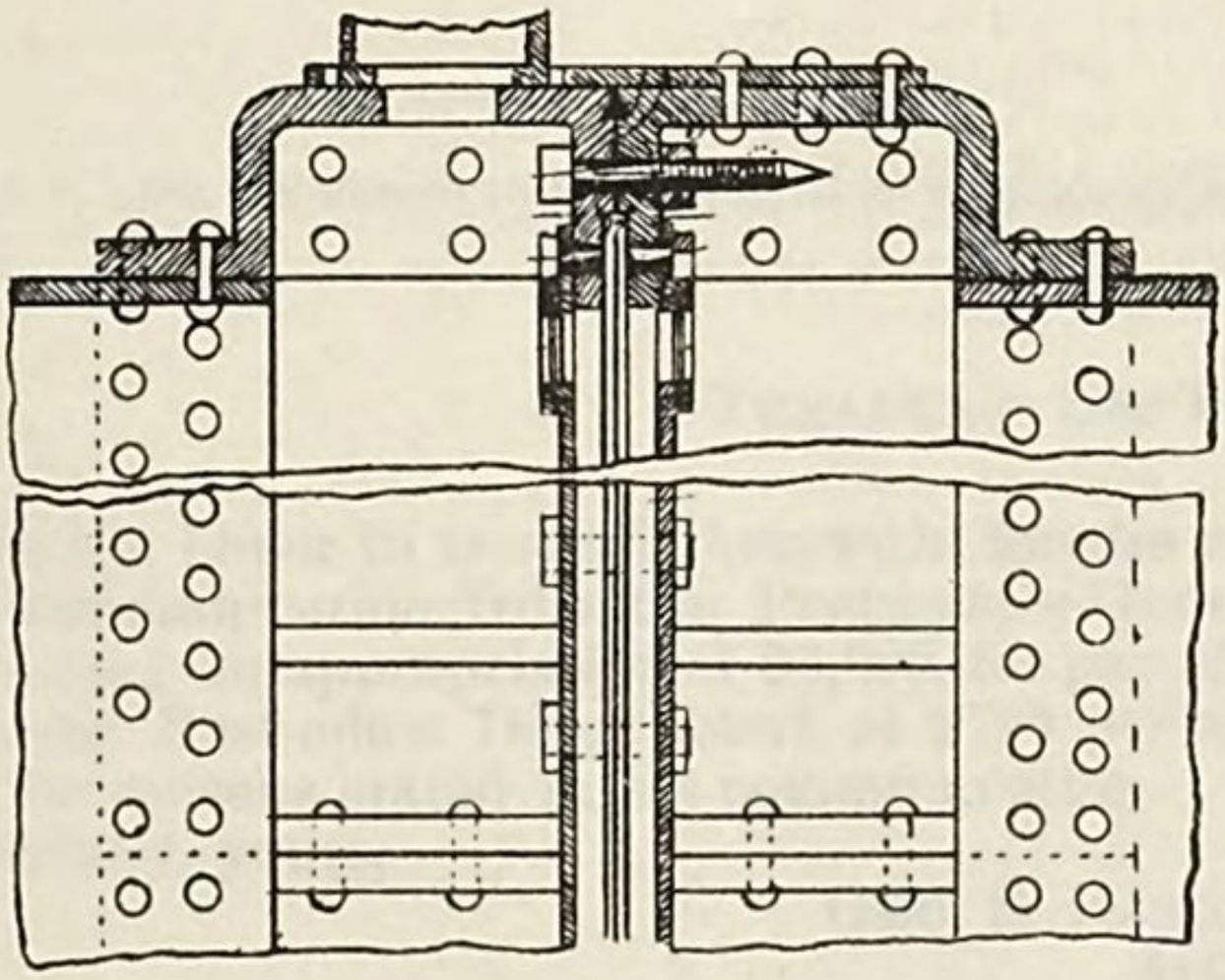
I would very much like to show you the plans and estimates for the Detroit River tunnel made by Mr. Hall, and which I have examined myself. I think they would interest you and perhaps be of assistance in making your report.

Yours, truly,

R. P. ROTHWELL.

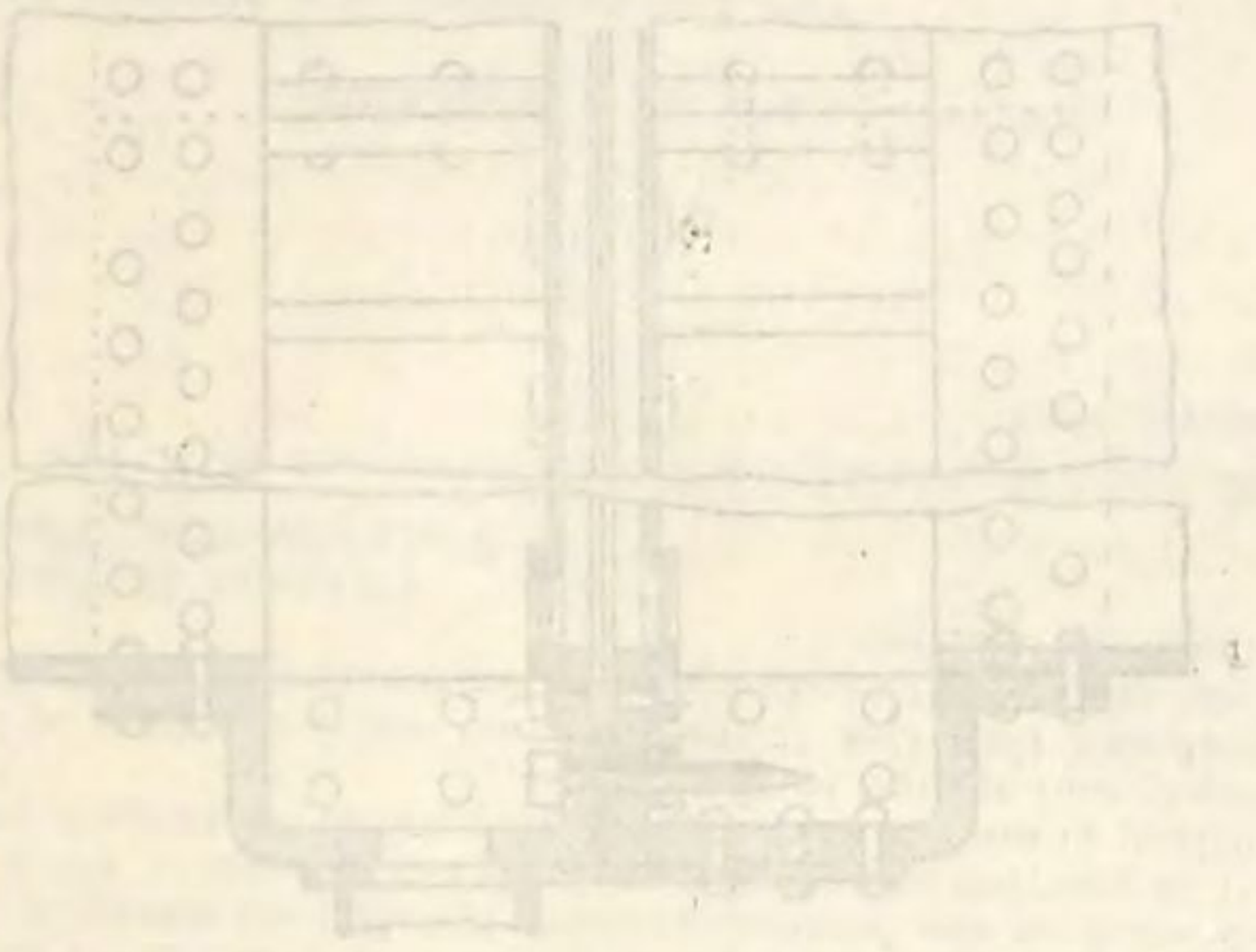
Colonel POE or Captain ALLEN or Captain ADAMS,
of the United States Engineers.

Section of Joint of Buckelew's Submarine Tunnel.



Patented Sept. 21, 1886.

H Ex. 369 51 1



51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 370.

PAY OF CLERKS IN POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Postmaster-General requesting an appropriation for the pay of twenty clerks.

MAY 9, 1890.--Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 8, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a communication from the Postmaster-General, of the 7th instant, requesting an appropriation of $6,000, for pay of twenty clerks, for service in the Post-office Department, at $720 per annum each, for five months, for reasons stated in his communication.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., May 7, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to request that an estimate be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation of $6,000 for pay of twenty clerks, for service in this Department, at $720 per annum each, for five months.

In explanation of the necessity for this appropriation, I beg to make the following statement:

The Post-Office Department is at present without any data in regard to the total amount of mail matter handled throughout the service and in regard to the amounts of the several classes of mail matter. Postage-stamps of the same denomination may be employed in payment of postage upon either first, third, or fourth class mail matter, and there is no mode of determining what proportion of the revenues of the postal service is derived from each of those three classes. As to second-class matter, newspapers and periodicals, mailed by the publishers and news

agents, a special stamp is employed, so that statistics of this class of matter are readily obtainable.

It is of the first importance that the Department should be accurately informed in regard to both the number and weight of the pieces of mail matter of each class, as also the amount of postage thereon, and furthermore of the number of pieces and weight of and amount of postage paid on each of the several subclasses of mail matter, as for example, taking first-class matter, letters mailed to other post-offices, and letters for local delivery; wrapped parcels mailed to other post-offices and the same for local delivery. Likewise in regard to a similar subclassification of postal cards, second-class matter, third-class matter, seeds, roots, etc. (which form a separate class under existing law), fourth-class matter or merchandise, and in regard to matter mailed to foreign countries, as to letters and sealed parcels as distinguished from other mail matter. It is likewise very necessary to obtain the same data in regard to official and franked matter.

In no other way than by accurate compilation of statistics of this kind can the Department intelligently consider the effect of the very numerous propositions made from time to time affecting the rates of postage upon the one or the other of the classes of mail matter. It would be, of course, impracticable, on account of the vast amount of labor involved in counting, weighing, and reckoning of postage, to continue the gathering of this data for a full year or for any considerable period of time.

It has been deemed sufficient for the purpose to order a general count of this kind to be made throughout the entire extent of the postal service, in every one of the more than 61,000 post-offices, and in every railway postal-car, of all mail matter of every kind deposited during the seven consecutive days beginning at 6 o'clock on the morning of May 5, and ending at 6 o'clock on the morning of May 12. This count is now in progress. Within a few days the Department will commence to receive the returns embodying the desired data. These returns will contain in some instances thirty-one distinct and separate items, with three sets of figures for each item. Others will contain less, but it is estimated that on an average, each of the more than 61,000 returns will contain about fifteen such items, an aggregate of nearly 1,000,000 items of three sets of figures each. In order that they may be of any value, these figures, nearly 3,000,000 in all, will have to be transcribed under proper headings on sheets prepared for the purpose, the sheets must then be added, the totals carried forward from sheet to sheet, until a grand total is reached for each of the subclassifications. It is estimated as within the range of probability, that an average clerk will be able to transcribe, add, and transfer the totals of about seven hundred and fifty items a day, with the aid of a second clerk to call the figures. At that rate the work of tabulation would consume the time of one clerk for two thousand six hundred and sixty-six days, and of twenty clerks for one hundred and thirty-three days. The desired degree of competency could scarcely be procured for less than $60 per month.

As will be seen from what has been said, the work undertaken is of great magnitude, and is deemed to be of inestimable importance and value to the postal service. It is utterly out of the question to attempt to properly deal with the returns and tabulate them, by means of temporary details from the already overworked force of the Department, or by any system of working extra time, which if begun during the coming summer, would simply result in weakening the efficiency of the departmental force for their regular labors. Moreover, I would be very

reluctant to require any such extra labor, in view of the circumstance that during the hot weather of last year a large portion of the force was necessarily detained over time, owing to the unusually heavy pressure of the current work.

In these circumstances I have urgently to request the submission of the estimate before mentioned, and would also ask that provision be made making the appropriation immediately available.

I would suggest the following form to be embodied in the appropriation bill:

> For twenty temporary clerks for five months' services at $60 per month each, to enable the Postmaster-General to tabulate the returns from all post-offices of a general count of the several classes of mail matter for one week, the sum of $6,000, the same to be immediately available.

Inasmuch as this is to be temporary employment only, and it would be an injustice to take clerks from the eligible lists of the Civil Service Commission for five months, at the expiration of which time they would have to be dismissed, it is respectfully suggested that the clerks provided for be excepted from civil service examination.

Very respectfully,

JNO. WANAMAKER,
Postmaster-General.

Hon. WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 371.

CLAIM OF A. T. DICKERMAN.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs inclosing certain affidavits relating to a depredation claim of A. T. Dickerman, which was transmitted to Congress January 5, 1887.

MAY 9, 1890.—Referred to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 8, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the communication of the 7th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, inclosing copy of affidavits of A. T. Dickerman and Jabez Zink, relative to a depredation claim of A. T. Dickerman, which was transmitted to Congress January 5 1887.

In compliance with the request of the Commissioner, I have the honor to forward the said affidavits for filing with said claim.

Very respectfully,

J. W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

To the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., May 7, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of affidavits of Jabez Zink and A. T. Tickerman, forwarded to this office by Special Agent Piggott, April 19, 1890, and recommend that the same be transmitted to Congress for filing with the claim of A. T. Dickerman, No. 3401, which was sent to Congress January 5, 1887 (Ex. Doc. 77, Forty-ninth Congress, second session).

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

In the matter of Depredation Claim No. 3398. Samuel Collins *vs.* The Osage Indians.

STATE OF KANSAS, *Labette County, ss:*

A. T. Dickerman, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his age is fifty-three years, and that he resides in the city of Oswego, in said county and State, and has so resided or in its vicinity since the fall of 1865, and that he is now engaged in the real estate and loan business in said city; that he is a brother-in-law of Samuel Collins, the claimant herein, and came with him from Leavenworth, Kans., to Confield's trading post in Neosho County, Kans., in October, 1863, where the claimant had a store and traded with the Osage Indians, and remained there until the winter of 1863-4, at which time they moved to Erie, in the same county, and remained there till the spring of 1865, when they moved to Osage Mission in same county, and in July, 1865, they moved to Labette County.

When the affiant came to Neosho County he was informed by the claimant that he had suffered greatly from the depredations of said Indians, but the affiant has no personal knowledge of said depredations, as they occurred before he came to Neosho County.

The said Collins is now living in Calistoga, Cal. The affiant was personally acquainted with Frank Revlett and Frances Trumbly; they were half-breed Osage Indians, and good reliable men and considered truthful; they had been in the employ of said Collins; when last heard from they were living in Osage Country; Revlett was a few miles south of Elgen, Kans., and Trumbly was at the agency. The said Collins has a son now living in Labette County, a few miles from Oswego, who may know about said depredations, as he was there with his father, and affiant knows no other persons who knew the facts in this claim than the said Revlett and Trumbly, and the claimant and his said son. After coming to Labette County, in the fall of 1865, the affiant was connected with the said Collins for several years trading with Indians, and as employés with the firm of Car, Elsbree & Bridgeman, who conducted a trading store at the claimant's house on Labette Creek, about 4 miles southwest from Oswego, and afterwards on the Verdigris and Big Caney Rivers, in the Indian country, but they were not partners and only connected as employés of the said firm but before coming to Labette County, affiant and said Collins were partners while in said Neosho County, and as partners they suffered from the depredations of the Osage Indians, and during that time they lost by the said depredations a large number of both horses and cattle, but does not now remember the number of horses or the umber of the cattle, but believes the claim amounts to about $2,500, and a claim has been filed and still pends unsettled for that amount, in the name of Collins & Dickerman, as that was the style of the firm.

Affiant says that he remembers some of the horses; one was a large black mare, a fine pacer, and fully worth $150. They took at the same time two ponies worth $50 each. A few nights afterwards they stole a bay mare pony worth $50; these were taken in the summer and fall of 1864, but were not the first losses. During the previous spring they lost several ponies which he is now unable to describe, but was able when he filed his bill. They lost about twenty-five head of cattle in the winter of 1864-'65; does not know how said Indians disposed of said cattle, but supposes they eat them. Afterwards they lost some, but he is not able to state the number; said cattle were worth fully $25 per head, as they were then quite high. They never recovered any of said cattle or horses nor pay or compensation therefor, and never sought private satisfaction or revenge for said losses. Said property was properly guarded at the time of said depredations, and was on the said Indians' lands by virtue of a permit both from the said Osage Indians and the Government. Collins was at that time and place a regular licensed Indian trader, and affiant was taken into partnership with him upon the knowledge and consent of the said Indians and their agent.

The affiant says that said firm lost horses by the depredations of said Indians after the summer and fall of 1864. They lost a number during the spring of 1865, and all of their said losses are stated in their said claim and a description of the horses given.

A. T. DICKERMAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of April, A. D. 1890.

MICHAEL PIGGOTT,
Special Agent.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1890.

The foregoing is a true copy of the affidavit of A. T. Dickerman, as the same appears on file in this office, in the depredation claim, No. 3398, of Samuel Collins.

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

In the matter of depredation claim, Collins & Dickerman *v.* the Osage Indians.

STATE OF KANSAS, *County of Labette, ss:*

Jabez Zink, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he was in Neosho County, Kansas, in the fall of 1865, and was then and there personally acquainted with Samuel Collins and with A. T. Dickerman, who were then living at the Osage Indian mission in said Neosho County; that said Collins and Dickerman had been that summer acting as sutlers of an Illinois cavalry regiment that was stationed at said mission; that said regiment for some reason became dissatisfied and were disbanded there, but just before the members of said regiment drove in off the range twenty-five or thirty head of cattle and sold them to said Collins and Dickerman, and after the soldiers left Father John Schonamaker, the head of said mission, took possession of said cattle and claimed them as having been stolen by said soldiers from the said mission. Affiant was not at the mission when said cattle were taken from said Collins and Dickerman, but came there shortly afterwards and said cattle were pointed out to him by said Collins and Dickerman and told him the particulars of how said cattle had been purchased by them from said soldiers and then taken by the said John Schonamaker. The soldiers went west before affiant got to said mission; the dissatisfied soldiers went home.

Affiant went to Leavenworth with said Collins from said mission for the purpose of collecting the money due them from the said soldiers as sutlers of said regiment. The affiant thinks it was the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, but is not certain; and the cattle herein mentioned are the only cattle he ever heard said Collins and Dickerman speak of as having been taken or captured by Indians from them in said county or in any other place.

JABEZ ZINK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of April, A. D. 1890.

MICHAEL PIGGOTT,
Special Agent.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., May 7, 1890.

The foregoing is a true copy of the affidavit of Jabez Zink, as the same appears on file in this office, in the depredation claim, No. 3398, of Samuel Collins.

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 372.

EMPLOYMENT OF POST-OFFICE INSPECTORS.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

SUBMITTING

A reply to the House resolution of March 28, 1890, calling upon the Postmaster-General for a "statement of what post-office inspectors or special agents, if any, have been employed or directed to investigate or to have investigated the standing and claims of rival applicants for appointments as postmasters, and if so, when, where, and in what cases reports have been made by such inspectors or special agents, either under the direction of the Postmaster-General, or by any officer of the Department under his control," etc.

MAY 10, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1890.

SIR: Under date of March 28, 1890, the House of Representatives adopted a preamble and resolution, to which I now make reply, wherein the Postmaster-General was called upon for a—

Statement of what post-office inspectors or special agents if any, have been employed or directed to investigate or have investigated the standing and claims of rival applicants for appointments as postmasters, and, if so, when, where, and in what cases reports have been made by such inspectors or special agents, either under the direction of said Postmaster-General, or by any officer of the Department under his control, and what amount of money or moneys have been paid out of the public funds for the salaries of such post-office inspectors and special agents while employed as heretofore mentioned, and the amount of per diem so paid such employés.

The law authorizes the Postmaster-General to appoint such post-office inspectors as "the good of the service and the safety of the mail may require," the number being limited only by the amount of the appropriation by Congress; to prescribe the duties in which they shall be employed, and to pay them not to exceed a certain specified compensation, with an allowance for expenses when engaged in traveling on the business of the Department. Postmaster-General Vilas, in promulgating the current volume of postal laws and regulations, edition of 1887, refers to the character and peculiar relations of inspectors as follows:

Inspectors are regarded as the special representatives of the Postmaster-General, and, as such, when acting within the scope of their duty and employment, all postmasters, employés, contractors, and others are subordinate to them, etc. (Sec. 32.)

It would be difficult, and probably impossible, to make an accurate statement in accordance with the provisions of the resolution of inquiry. No part of the inspector's force of this Department is specially assigned to the duty of making investigations and reports as to the character of applicants for appointment to the office of postmaster, nor is such work intrusted to any one of the corps as a sole duty. Occasionally an inspector, while reporting upon the conduct of a postmaster whom he finds to be derelict in his duty, volunteers a recommendation for the removal of the incumbent and the appointment of a person named by him in his stead. Now and then an inspector is also detailed by the Postmaster-General, or by the head of the appointment office, to make inquiry as to the character and fitness of an applicant who may be urged for appointment at a given place, or whose appointment awaits commission, and of whom the Department may have received information that suggests the impropriety of the appointment.

Important questions affecting the management of a post-office sometimes arise upon the application of the postmaster for re-appointment at the expiration of his commission, and the propriety of renewing his official tenure can only be ascertained through a personal investigation by a representative of the Department. Such investigations are not necessarily confined, during the present administration, to "Republican applicants," but when ordered, they extend to *all* applicants, whether Republican in politics or otherwise. Probably 25 per cent. of the fourth-class postmasters and a small proportion of those at the Presidential offices are always of politics differing from those of the administration. The use of the terms "Republican applicants" in one part of the House resolution would seem to indicate that the mover of it was searching for information of a partisan character. Hence, I desire to state that I know of no instance when an inspector of this Department under this administration has been detailed merely to ascertain whether or not an applicant was a Republican, Democrat, or a member of any other party, unless it was where a charge of deception had been made in seeking the appointment. It would, in almost all cases, be unnecessary to send inspectors in search of the applicant's politics, when such information can be more easily obtained through other reliable channels.

As no separate account is kept, or audit made, of the per diem expenses of inspectors while engaged in the various duties assigned to them, the details for work referred to in the resolution being extremely rare and nearly always incidental to other work, I am unable to report "what amount of money or moneys have been paid out of the public fund" in such cases; but if I am permitted to make an estimate, I would state that I believe that it would not amount to one-half of 1 per cent. of the appropriation, and that the whole time consumed in the work would not be equal to the undivided service of a single inspector for one half the year.

It is proper, while making this response to the House, to add that the practice of occasionally sending inspectors to look into and report upon the fitness of applicants for appointment is not of recent origin. It is as old as the law providing for the appointment of inspectors; is fully authorized by existing law and former statutes, and has been sanctioned, so far as I know or can learn, by all of my predecessors since the original enactment on the subject.

The excellence of the postal service depends largely upon efficient postmasters and clerks, and it is the best economy to ascertain character

and fitness before appointments are made. It is not always possible to obtain all necessary information at Washington regarding the 150,000 officers, employés, and contractors of the Post-Office Department located in various parts of the country. There is no instrumentality other than the inspector's corps available to the Department for this purpose, and no special appropriation that can be used in gathering information through other channels.

Very respectfully,

JNO. WANAMAKER,
Postmaster-General.

Hon. THOMAS B. REED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

O

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 373.

PRINTING, ENGRAVING, AND BINDING FOR THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for printing, engraving, and binding for the Eleventh Census during the half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

MAY 10, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 10, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior of the 8th instant, submitting an estimate of appropriation in the sum of $350,000 required for printing, engraving, and binding for the Eleventh Census during half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 8, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate submitted by the Superintendent of Census of $350,000 required for printing, engraving, and binding, in continuing the preliminary work for taking the Eleventh Census, during half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

The estimate is approved, and favorable action by Congress requested.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, May 2, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate of the appropriation required for printing, engraving, and binding for this office for half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of one-half the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, by the Census Office.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.
Printing, engraving, and binding, Eleventh Census:		
For continuing the printing, engraving, and binding of the Eleventh Census, $350,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary; to continue available until exhausted, and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and the said Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to make such contracts for printing, engraving, and binding as may in his discretion seem just and proper for the best interests of the Government and the prompt publication of the results of the said Eleventh Census (Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 766, sec. 20; Dec. 19, 1889, Public Act No. 1; Feby. 22, 1890, Public Act No. 19)	$350,000	$250,000

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 374.

DEFICIENCY FOR PRINTING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a communication from the Attorney-General, submitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding for the Department of Justice, to be executed by the Public Printer, for the balance of the current fiscal year.

MAY 13, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 12, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Attorney-General of the 12th instant, submitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding for the Department of Justice, to be executed by the Public Printer, for the balance of the current fiscal year, amounting to $2,000.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to send you a copy of a letter of the 9th instant from the Public Printer, informing me that the allotment for printing and binding for the Department of Justice for the present fiscal year is exhausted; and, in view of the urgency of the matter, to request that the accompanying estimate for a deficiency appropriation of $2,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, be forthwith transmitted to Con gress for as speedy action thereon as it may be possible to obtain.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER,
Washington, May 9, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the allotment for printing and binding for the Department of Justice for the present fiscal year is exhausted, and that, in order to print the briefs, etc., received from you this morning, it will be necessary to suspend work on some of the requisitions already on the books of this office.

Very respectfully,

F. W. PALMER,
Public Printer.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, *City.*

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, *by the Department of Justice.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
Printing and binding, Department of Justice:		
For printing and binding for the Department of Justice, to be executed under the direction of the Public Printer, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. (Act Mar. 2, 1890, vol. 25, p. 979, sec. 1).....	$2,000	$7,000

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 375.

RELIEF OF JOSEPH MONTANARI.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, in relation to an appropriation required for the relief of Joseph Montanari, late United States vice-consul at Port Mahon.

MAY 13, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 12, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a communication from the Secretary of State, of the 8th instant, and accompanying papers, in relation to an appropriation required for the relief of Joseph Montanari, late United States vice-consul at Port Mahon, $336.61.

Respectfully yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 8, 1890.

SIR: In a letter dated the 31st of January last, the First Comptroller of the Treasury informs this Department, pursuant to the act of Congress approved August 8, 1888, that, on the final adjustment of the accounts of Mr. Joseph Montanari, late United States vice-consul at Port Mahon, a balance of $336.61 is found due from him to the United States.

The Comptroller further states that Mr. Montanari was in charge of the consulate from January 1, 1873, to May 19, 1873, and has never been credited with any salary by the accounting officers of the Treasury for the reason that at that time there was no appropriation from which to pay alien vice-consular officers; and that the indebtedness arises from the fact that one of Mr. Montanari's drafts for salary was inadvertently paid.

The House Committee on Claims of the Forty-third Congress, first session, submitted a report (H. R. No. 192) recommending the passage

of Senate bill 311, to allow Mr. Montanari credit on the books of the Treasury for the amount above named. The bill passed the Senate February 16, 1874, but failed to be reached in the House during that Congress, and has not been introduced in any subsequent Congress.

I have, therefore, the honor to request that, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress (Statutes at Large, vol. 23, page 254), you will recommend to Congress the passage of a bill to relieve Mr. Montanari of said indebtedness.

A copy of the Senate bill and of the House report, above mentioned, are herewith inclosed.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

AN ACT for the relief of Joseph Montanari, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to audit and allow the claim of Joseph Montanari for services as vice-consul of the United States at Port Mahon, together with loss by exchange, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to pay to the said Joseph Montanari the amount so audited and allowed.

SEC. 2. That section twenty-one of the act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, shall not be construed so as to prevent compensation being allowed and paid out of appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the United States to vice-consuls-general, vice-consuls, or vice commercial agents, who are not or may not be citizens of the United States.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect immediately.

Passed the Senate February sixteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

Attest:

GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary.

[House Report No. 192, Forty-third Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 311) for the relief of Joseph Montanari, and for other purposes, have considered the same, and now present the following report:

Joseph Montanari was appointed by the proper authority, under the diplomatic and consular act of 1856, a vice-consul at Port Mahon, Minorca, and continued to discharge the duties of that office for the period of two months, holding the commission of the State Department, as appears by two letters from that Department, dated December 29, 1873, and January 14, 1874, and a letter from the consul at Port Mahon, addressed to the Department, August 9, 1873. Vice-consuls are appointed to discharge the duties of the consul during the temporary absence or suspension of that officer, and from the nature of the case they are for the most part necessarily residents and citizens of the places where they are acting, since a citizen of this country could not be expected to maintain himself at a foreign place for the greater part of a year, for the sake of the pay of a vice-consul for a small part of a year. It has therefore been commonly practiced under the act above referred to, as appears from the said letters of the State Department, to employ and pay as such vice-consuls citizens of foreign countries. More recently, however, the Treasury Department has construed the twenty-first section of said act to prohibit such payment to any not citizens of the United States. Hence the necessity for the relief proposed in this bill. The Department of State certifies in said letters that Mr. Montanari was properly appointed and did perform the duties alleged, and is properly entitled to the compensation claimed and proposed in this bill to be appropriated; but that he can not be paid under the existing law as interpreted by the Treasury Department.

The second section of said bill provides for the payment hereafter of vice-consuls properly appointed and acting as such, and who may not be citizens of the United States, and seems to your committee, for reasons hereinbefore set forth, to be necessary to the efficiency of the consular service; and they therefore report back the bill and recommend that it do pass.

O

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 376.

ROADWAY FROM ATLANTA, TO FORT McPHERSON, GA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a communication from the Secretary of War, submitting an estimate of an appropriation for commencing the construction of a public roadway from Atlanta to Fort McPherson, Ga.

MAY 14, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 13, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of War of the 12th instant, submitting an estimate of appropriation in the sum of $5,000 for commencing the construction of a public roadway from Atlanta to Fort McPherson, Ga.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 12, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for transmission to Congress, an estimate in the sum of $5,000 for commencing the construction of a road from the limits of the city of Atlanta, Ga., to the military post of Fort McPherson, near that city.

This road would be of much value to the military post as well as to the citizens of Atlanta, many of whom have petitioned for its construction.

A sufficient amount of land for the road has been released to the Government, the estimated value of which is $25,000; and in order that the Government may avail itself of the benefits of such release it is necessary that the work of construction be entered upon as soon as practicable, and for this purpose the inclosed estimate of $5,000 is submitted.

Very respectfully,

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, by the War Department.

Road from Atlanta to Fort McPherson, Ga.:
For commencing the construction of a public roadway from Atlanta, to Fort McPherson, Ga. (Submitted.)..... $5,000

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The undersigned, citizens of Atlanta, Ga., respectfully represent that the principal approach to Fort McPherson, near this city, is by a public road lying for the whole distance from the city limits, along and very near to the track of the Central Railway of Georgia, constituting a dangerous thoroughfare for public and private travel. We therefore respectfully request that the United States take steps to survey and locate from the city limits by the most direct and practicable route to the fort, a public road, and to this end it is respectfully suggested that a proper officer of the Army be detailed for this purpose, with instructions to report as to the cost and advisability of constructing such a road, all of which we believe to be in the interests of public policy and the United States Government.

I heartily indorse the above and commend it to the careful consideration of the Secretary as a matter of great importance.

J. R. LEWIS, Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired.

I think this is a work of great importance, so as to afford easy access to Atlanta.
JULIUS L. BROWN, Master in Chancery, U. S. Court, Northern Dist. of Ga.
WM. T. NEWMAN.

I am certain that this is a matter of importance.
JOHN T. GLENN, Mayor of Atlanta.
J. J. MEADOR, Member of City Council.
T. J. SIMMONS, Associate Justice Supreme Court.
FRANK P. RICE, Senator of Thirty-fifth Senatorial District.

I know that this road should be made; the efficiency of the post and the comfort and convenience of the men and officers demands it.

HENRY W. GRADY, The Constitution.

This is an important road and should be constructed without delay.
JAMES R. WYLIE, President Trader's Bank.
HUGH T. INMAN, Member City Council.
M. C. KISER.
EVAN P. HOWELL.

ATLANTA, GA., *June* 25, 1889.

DEAR SIR: I am requested by prominent citizens of Atlanta to forward the inclosed petition, signed by Julius L. Brown, master in chancery United States court; William T. Newman, judge United States district court; John T. Glenn, mayor of Atlanta; J. J. Meador, member of city council; T. J. Simmons, associate justice supreme court, and other leading citizens of Atlanta.

It is not thought necessary at this time to add other names, but thousands of our best citizens would be glad to sign such petition, and all desire your favorable action in the matter. The present highway to the barracks is so dangerous by reason of proximity to the railroad as to prevent that free communication between the city and garrison which is so desirable for business purposes, and to maintain friendly relations between the officers and soldiers and citizens that will foster and build a loyal love for the Federal Government and its institutions. Trusting that this matter will receive your careful and favorable consideration,

I am, very respectfully, etc.,

J. R. LEWIS.

Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Quartermaster-General's Office, July 2, 1889.

Respectfully referred by direction of the Quartermaster-General to Capt. J. W. Jacobs, assistant quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., for report and estimate of cost.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 23, 1890.

Respectfully returned to the honorable Secretary of War. For reasons herein given, petition is made by mayor, other officials, and prominent citizens of Atlanta, Ga., that steps be taken to survey and locate from the city limits by the most direct and practicable route to Fort McPherson, Ga., a public road, and to that end suggest that a proper officer be detailed to ascertain cost of such a road, which they believe to be in the interest of public policy, etc. The survey having been made by Capt. J. W. Jacobs, assistant quartermaster, attention is invited to the report, which is accompanied by profile map and estimate calling for $55,116.70.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., January 10, 1890.

SIR: In obedience to instructions contained in first indorsement (1445 1889, Division G), I have the honor to submit the following report on a proposed highway from limits of Atlanta, Ga., to Fort McPherson, Ga., by the most direct and practicable route, accompanied with a * * * map of the road and its relation to the Central of Georgia and West Point Railroads, with an estimated cost of the complete road noted on the latter.

Careful judgment has been exercised to select the most direct, practical, and economical route, and before arriving at a decision five routes were examined and surveyed, and it is believed that the one submitted for consideration fills, in all respects, the requirements of the petitioners.

Since the road was petitioned for the railroad tracks from the city to a point beyond the post have been doubled, thereby bringing the trains in closer proximity to the existing wagon-road than before, and the reasons assigned by General J. R. Lewis for building the road are much enhanced.

It is impracticable to cross the tracks at grade at any point along the reservation frontage by reason of deep cuts or high embankments, except in the immediate vicinity of a station established for the convenience of the garrison, but here there are five separate tracks to cross and where travel is frequently blocked by waiting trains, making such a crossing both dangerous to life and property and exceedingly inconvenient. Consequently the proposed bridge spanning the railroad is a necessity.

I respectfully recommend that the city of Atlanta be placed under obligation to build a road between the terminus at the city limits and Whitehall street, as shown by the map, of the same character and in conjunction with the road which it is proposed the Government shall build. This is essential to complete the connection between the city and post.

I also recommend that provision be made to prevent the road ever being used or paralleled by any of the present modes of rapid transit that would nullify the object for which the road is to be built.

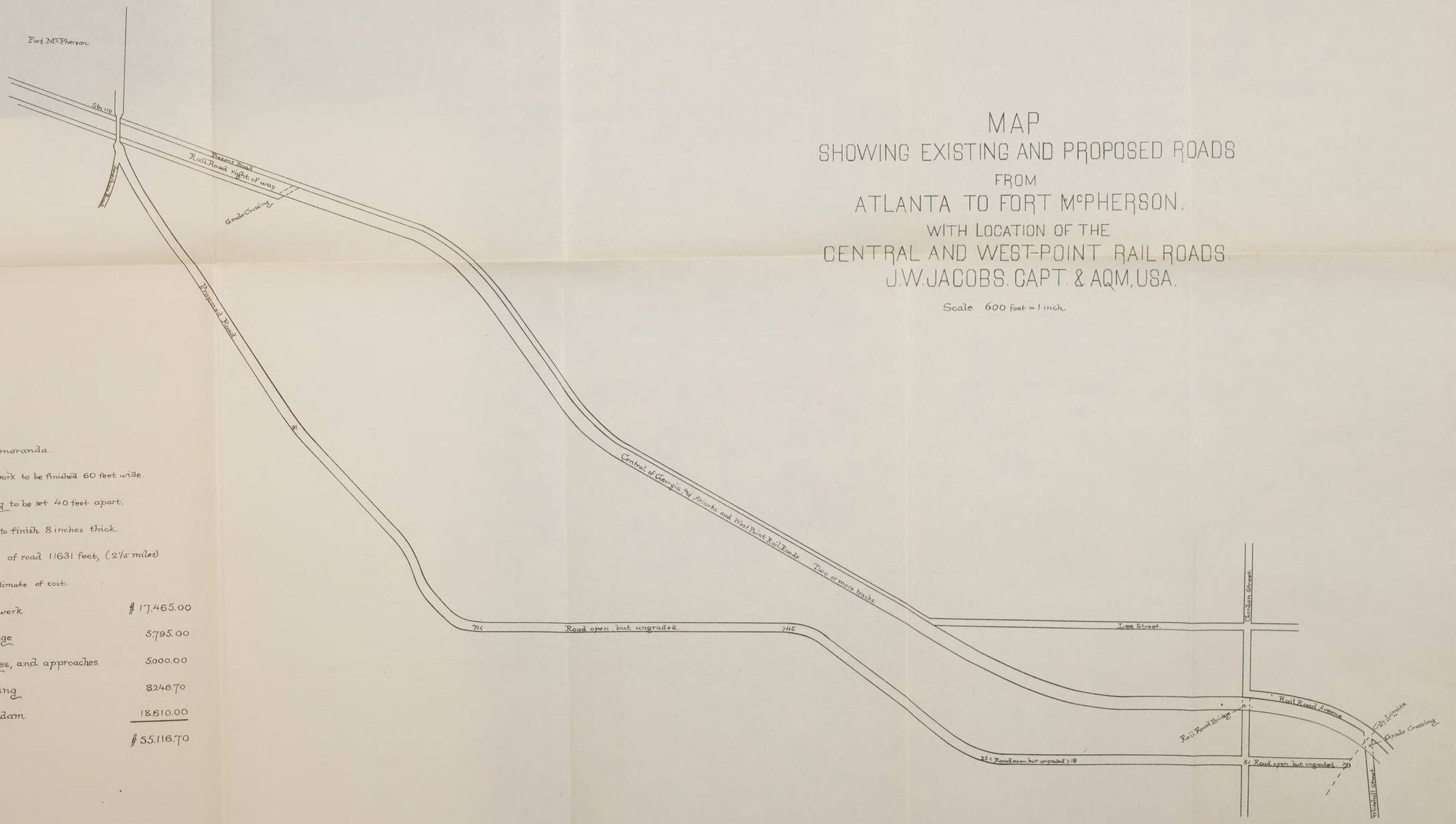
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

MAP
SHOWING EXISTING AND PROPOSED ROADS
FROM
ATLANTA TO FORT McPHERSON.
WITH LOCATION OF THE
CENTRAL AND WEST-POINT RAIL ROADS.
J.W. JACOBS. CAPT. & AQM, USA.

Scale 600 feet = 1 inch.



Memoranda.

Earthwork to be finished 60 feet wide.

Curbing to be set 40 feet apart.

Metal to finish 8 inches thick.

Length of road 11631 feet, (2 1/5 miles)

Estimate of cost.

Earthwork	$ 17.465.00
Drainage	5795.00
Bridges, and approaches	5000.00
Curbing	8246.70
Macadam	18.610.00
	$ 55.116.70

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51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 377.

PURCHASE OF MACHINE GUNS FOR THE ARMY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for machine guns of small arms caliber.

MAY 14, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 13, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of War, of the 10th instant, submitting an estimate of appropriation, in the sum of $25,000, for the purchase of machine guns of small-arms caliber.

Respectfully yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 10, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to forward for transmission to Congress, an estimate ($25,000) of appropriation for the purchase of machine guns of small-arms caliber.

Respectfully,

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, *by the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.
Machine guns—		
For the purchase of machine guns of small-arms caliber (Act March 2, 1889; vol. 25; page 833; sec. 1).....	$25,000.00	$20,000.00

S. V. BENÉT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
War Department, May 10, 1890.

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51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 378.

REPORT ON THE INLAND NAVIGATION AND SEA-PORTS OF FRANCE, WITH LIST OF CANALS AND CANALIZED-RIVERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A letter from the Chief of Engineers and a copy of a report of Lieut. Col. Merrill, of the Corps of Engineers, with copies of accompanying papers, including two maps, concerning the International Congress of Engineers, interested in the utilization of water, which was convened under the auspices of the Government of France; and recommending that the same be printed.

MAY 14, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 13, 1890.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives a letter from the Chief of Engineers, dated the 10th instant, and a copy of the report of Lieut. Col. William E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers, dated the 26th ultimo, with copies of its accompanying papers, concerning the International Congress of Engineers, interested in the utilization of water, which was convened under the auspices of the Government of France at Paris, in July, 1889; and to respectfully recommend that the same be printed.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith copy of letter, dated April 26, 1890, to this office from Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers, with copies of accompanying papers, concerning the International Congress of Engineers, interested in the utilization of water, held in Paris, France, in July, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Merrill, by orders from the War Department, attended this Congress as a representative of the Corps of Engineers, and

as his report contains much information of interest and value to Congress and the public at large, it is suggested that it be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with recommendation that it be printed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers.

HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 26, 1890.

GENERAL: I had the honor of being present at an International Congress of Engineers, interested in the utilization of water, held in Paris, France, in the latter part of July, 1889, under the auspices of the French Government, having, on your recommendation, received orders from the War Department to attend as a representative of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army.

In preparing a report on such matters connected with the Congress as might be of interest to American engineers, I was much struck with the immense expenditure which France had made and was still making on her water-ways, and with the magnificent results of this expenditure. In view of the hostility with which the River and Harbor Bill is sometimes attacked in the press of the United States, and of the unfriendly or indifferent feeling of a portion of the American public to existing artificial water-ways in our own country, it seemed opportune to quote European practice and opinion in such matters, and no better example could be taken than France, which probably has the best system of artificial water-ways in the world.

For a remarkably complete set of statistics of expenditure on inland navigation and sea-ports in France up to date, and of the present condition of both, I am indebted to M. Guillain, Engineer in Chief of *Ponts et Chaussées* and Director of Navigation in the bureau of the Ministry of Public Works.

To compare the water-ways of France with those of the United States, I have taken much pains to compile a list of all existing canals and slackwatered rivers in our own country, having obtained the requisite data by an extended correspondence with engineers and other officers of the various lines.

Tolls on French water-ways were wholly abolished in 1880, but in 1888 a proposition was made in the French *Corps Législatif* to re-establish them. This proposition was referred to a committee, who made a unanimous report against it. The report of the committee is so full, and it deals in such a masterly manner with the subject of the true relations between water-ways and railroads, that I have felt justified in embodying the greater portion of the report in this paper.

I therefore have the honor to forward herewith a report on the Inland Navigation and Sea-ports of France, together with a list of the Canals and Canalized Rivers in the United States, with such remarks and suggestions as seemed pertinent. All the dimensions and financial statements referring to foreign water-ways have been transformed into American measures and money.

Accompanying this report are copies of two official maps representing the condition of French water-ways in 1822 and in 1887.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. MERRILL,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. CASEY,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

The French system of inland navigation (excepting some detached canals and rivers on the sea-coast that specially subserve maritime interests) forms a vast net-work, on which it is practicable to go from one point to another without breaking bulk or changing boat.

Thanks to the artificial ways that have successively been opened, either by extending natural ones or by crossing the various water-heds by canals with summit levels, the Seine, the Rhine, the Rhone, the Gironde, and the Loire are connected together.

Paris is the natural center of the net-work of water-ways. From this point of departure, which is surrounded by a vast curve or belt formed by the St. Denis and St. Martin canals, together with a part of the Seine, different great water-ways lead towards—

The English Channel (Havre and the Bay of the Somme).
The Straits of Dover (Calais, Gravelines, and Dunkirk).
The Belgian frontier (towards Furnes, Ghent, Mons, and Charleroi).
The Swiss frontier (towards Basle).
The Mediterranean (Bouc and Cette).
The Ocean (Nantes and Brest).

This radiating system is completed by the line from Bordeaux to Cette, which connects the Ocean with the Mediterranean.

The navigable ways of France are divided into canals, canalized rivers, and open rivers.

The length of canals really frequented by boatmen is 3,000 miles, and that of canalized rivers is 2,050 miles. On the open rivers the length that is actually navigable may be estimated in round numbers at 1,850 miles. Except 355 miles of canal and 46½ miles of river, conceded to various companies, all these navigable ways are administered by the State and are free from toll. The maintenance and extension of these water-ways is under the charge of the engineers of *Ponts et Chaussées*.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The first works built in Gaul for the creation of artificial water-ways are due to the Romans. One hundred and two years before the Christian era Marius caused his soldiers to excavate from the Rhone to the sea a canal that long bore his name, and to which the city of Arles owed part of its splendor.

The transportation by water of the products of the soil gave rise under the Roman rule to an active navigation and employed a large number of boatmen, who, as a rule, owned both boat and cargo. These *nautæ* on the greater number of the navigable rivers, especially on the Loire, the Seine, the Rhine, and the Moselle, united into colleges or corporations under the presidency of a patron or prefect. During the invasions of the barbarians these organizations disappeared, but

the impassability of the highways made some kind of commerce on the rivers an unavoidable necessity.

The invasions of the Normans and the establishment of the feudal system seriously interfered with river transportation. The exactions of feudal lords became so great that navigators were forced to band together, and the former colleges of boatmen re-appeared. They provided for the security of navigation, a duty neglected by the State, and, procuring royal charters, placed themselves under the protection of the king.

One of the corporations was found on the Seine at the beginning of the twelfth century; it was called the Hanse of the water merchants of Paris. In the beginning of the following century it obtained from Philip Augustus authority to build the harbor of L'École, and to provide for the cost by a tax on products of the soil transported by water.

Similar associations existed on the Garonne, the Rhone, and the Saone. At the same epoch we find on the Loire a powerful corporation of merchant navigators, who seem to have descended from the ancient college of *Nautæ Ligerici*. In 1402 this merchant company obtained, by letters patent from King Charles VI, authority to levy a tax for four years on boats and cargoes frequenting the Loire, in order to assist in lawsuits against the feudal lords; from time to time this authority was renewed. In 1482 Louis XI applied the proceeds of this tax to the maintenance of navigation; the toll was called the "box toll," because it was collected in special boxes placed along the banks of the river; in 1498 this toll was extended to all the navigable water-ways of the kingdom.

These corporations had the right, regardless of opposition from riparian owners, to clear and light the rivers, to remove obstructions, and to build and maintain tow-paths. They appointed delegates from among their own number to look after these matters.

The service of the water-ways remained purely local until 1508, when a royal order placed the control of water-ways under the Treasurers of France.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century the invention of locks, attributed to two engineers of Viterbo, was imported into France, probably by Leonardo da Vinci, whom Francis I brought to his court and loaded with favors.

As early as 1527 the States had decided to substitute locks for the sluices on the Lot, but the religious wars caused the work to be postponed, and the first application of locks was on the Vilaine, between 1538 and 1575.

In 1605 Sully, who had been appointed by Henry IV to the recently created office of Treasurer of France, began at the cost of the Government the Briare Canal in order to connect the Seine with the Loire by the valley of the Loing. This work, on which 6,000 soldiers were employed, was soon interrupted by the death of the king.

It was resumed in 1638, during the ministry of Richelieu. William Bouteroue and James Guyon, authors of the new project, proposed to the king to construct the canal at their own expense in four years. This right was granted by letters patent, and the contractors were ennobled, and were endowed with seignorial rights over the canal, which was made a fief. In 1642 the canal was opened to commerce, having cost $2,000,000.

This example showed what immense service could be obtained from the system of concessions at a time when neither the treasury nor the king was able to undertake the burden of works of internal improve-

ment. Some who received concessions undertook to build works at their own cost, and were invested with the right of condemning land on payment to the owners, and with the temporary or perpetual right to charge tolls; they also frequently received titles and privileges. Many of the concessions granted under Louis XIV were for small streams that are now considered as of no importance as water-ways.

In 1662 Peter Paul Riquet presented the project of the Languedoc Canal (now the Southern), the great work of the seventeenth century, which was to connect the Ocean with the Mediterranean, and to create the port of Cette. The construction of the works was let in 1666 to the author of the project, at an estimate of $1,400,000. The State assumed the purchase of the land and three-quarters of the cost. Riquet regained the nobility that had been lost by his ancestors, and also secured the ownership of the fief and the perpetual right to charge tolls. He died without completing the canal, which was finished by his eldest son.

Many other canals were undertaken at the same time, and the box tolls, that had sometimes been used for other purposes, were reserved for the improvement of rivers. In several cases localities interested were compelled to contribute largely.

After the death of Colbert, and during the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV, foreign wars and financial troubles checked the impulse for public works, but concessions were made for the improvement of several rivers. Some work may have been done under these concessions, but no trace of it now remains.

As the central power assumed more control over navigable water-ways the corporation of boatmen lost their former importance. The great administrative reforms that followed the accession of Louis XV, and the organization in 1716 of the corps of *Ponts et Chaussées* (Bridges and Roads) gave the final blow to the merchant companies, which had become a relic of the past, soon to disappear.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the enormous size of the national debt prevented the Government from allotting much money to public works. Many projects of internal improvement were elaborated, but very few were carried into execution, and it again became necessary to grant concessions. Some of the owners of the concessions appealed to the public for subscriptions, and the Crozat Canal (part of the St. Quentin Canal) was built in this way by the issue of 10,000 shares of $100 each.

The advent of Daniel Trudaine to the head of the Corps of *Ponts et Chaussées* in 1736 did not help water-ways as much as it did highways, although some work was done on two small canals and on three rivers, partly by the State, using military labor, partly by forced contributions from one of the provinces, and partly by concessions to individuals.

In 1783 the States of Burgundy began three canals with summit levels, one being the present Central Canal, another the Burgundy Canal, and the third a part of the Rhone-Rhine Canal, the first stone of each being laid by the Prince de Condé in July, 1784. The Nivernais Canal was also begun in the same year.

Almost all works of inland navigation were interrupted by the Revolution of 1789. In 1790 the provinces of France were merged into departments, and the central Government took possession of all water-ways formerly owned by them.

In 1791 the Orleans and Loing Canals were confiscated by the State, and in the following year the share of the Caraman family in the Languedoc Canal was also confiscated.

At the close of the eighteenth century the total length of canals in operation was about 620 miles, all of which were controlled by the State, except five small canals, having a total length of 84 miles.

In 1801 arrangements were made to secure by a temporary concession the completion of the Beaucaire and Radelle Canals, begun in the seventeenth century. In 1802 it was ordered that the Ourcq be connected with the Seine by canal, and an additional tax of 1 cent per gallon was levied for this purpose on all wine entering Paris. In the same year tolls were established on all French rivers, the proceeds to be devoted to beacons and buoys, and to the maintenance of tow-paths, sluices, locks, dams, and other works for the benefit of navigation.

The great canals of St. Quentin, Burgundy, Rhone-Rhine, and Nivernais were continued at the expense of the Government under the Consulate and the Empire, and eight others were begun. Extraordinary assessments were levied on the departments interested, and some of the existing canals were sold, but the funds from these sales were used for other purposes.

During the period between 1800 and 1813 about 125 miles of canal were completed, and some work was done on the rivers.

In 1814 the canal from Paris to Belgium was nearly finished, and the Government contracted with a private individual to complete it, by granting him the tolls on a certain part.

In 1820 a general study was made of the water-ways of France, and it was reported that there were 1,715 miles of canal authorized but not all completed, and that 6,711 miles of new canal were needed. The total estimated cost of the work thus indicated was more than $200,000,000, while that of the work that was considered urgent was estimated at $40,000,000. As the treasury was nearly empty, a loan was effected in 1822 that produced $25,720,000. The Government agreed to use these funds for the works named in the law authorizing the loan, to finish them within a specified time, to make the interest and sinking fund a charge on the revenues of the new waterways, and to abandon to the creditors for a given number of years half of these revenues.

With this loan the State undertook to build or complete 12 canals, having a total length of 1,394 miles, and to lock and dam one river. Other work was done by special appropriations, by the proceeds of leases of water-power, and by temporary or perpetual concessions.

The length of completed canals was increased about 560 miles under the Government of the Restoration. In 1822 the first steam-boats made their appearance. About the same time a company was formed to make Paris a seaport by a canal to cost $43,000,000, but the Revolution of 1830 put an end to this scheme.

Of the funds borrowed in 1822, $23,000,000 had been spent in 1830, but as early as 1827 it had been discovered that the loan would not be sufficient. Special appropriations had already furnished nearly $2,000,000. The great undertaking came very near failure, and the Monarchy of July had to help with nearly $20,000,000. The works were not finished until 1842. About 620 miles of canal were opened under the reign of Louis Philippe and the improvement of the rivers was prosecuted with equal activity, which latter was a veritable innovation.

Until 1830 the great expenditures had been made for artificial waterways, and little had been done for the rivers, except to build a few locks and some quays and levees, and to cut off a few bends; otherwise the rivers were in a state of nature.

The improvements in transportation had increased the commercial

activity of the country, and to secure the full benefits of the canals it became absolutely essential to do something for the rivers. This was especially important, as great agricultural and commercial interests depend on river traffic, because the best lands are found in the river valleys, and here are located the populous cities and the great manufacturing establishments.

The invention of dams with movable trestles, due to M. Poirée, Inspector-General of *Ponts et Chaussées*, which was successfully tested in 1834 at Basseville on the Yonne, came just in time to show the possibility of damming a river of any width without intermediate piers, and of restoring this river to its natural state whenever necessity required it.

In 1835 the great work of improving the rivers was formally begun. An appropriation of $1,200,000 was made for the Scheldt, the Moselle, the Ill, the Baise, the Midouze, and the Adour, and annual appropriations were made for the Garonne, the Loire, the Lot, the Rhine, and the Saone. By subsequent laws a total of $30,000,000 was appropriated for various river work.

In 1846 the project of contracting the bed of the lower Seine by parallel dikes, in the portions where the excess of width and lack of depth in low water interfered with navigation, was first broached, and a test of the system along a stretch of 17½ miles was about to begin when the Revolution of 1848 interfered.

The financial stress between 1848 and 1852 did not prevent the allotment of a considerable sum to works of inland navigation, and, as a rule, works under way were continued, the test on the Seine being successfully completed.

The necessity of procuring employment for the workmen of the national work-shops caused several new works of river and canal improvement to be undertaken, and the length of completed canals was increased 250 miles. Several decrees reduced the tolls on different waterways, and the subject of buying out the conceded canals was discussed.

In 1852 the success of the railroads, whose advent had been viewed with uneasiness and distrust, gave rise to a public opinion very unfavorable to inland navigation. It was considered doubtful if the latter could henceforward render sufficiently great service to compensate for the financial sacrifices which they had already necessitated and would still necessitate, and for this reason the Government lessened its expenditures, while continuing the projects already begun.

Between 1852 and 1859 the expenditures only amounted to $10,000,000. The most marked incidents of this period were the continuation of the dikes of the lower Seine, the purchase of the stock of the Rhone-Rhine Canal, the Four Canals, and the Burgundy Canal, and the concession to the Southern Railroad system of the lateral canal of the Garonne.

In 1860 a revival occurred in favor of the boating interest, which was hailed as an indespensable check on the monopoly of the railroads, and various measures were taken by the administration to assist the water roads in maintaining a legitimate opposition to the iron roads.

The so-called subscription tariffs, by which the railroads offered commerce a reduction of rates on condition of subscribing an obligation to use no other means of transportation, were suppressed; several waterways not embraced in the law of 1853, were bought up by the State, and many new canal companies were chartered; tolls on all State canals were reduced in 1860, and still further reduced in 1867. Work was also begun on a large scale on the improvement of old canals, on the construction of canals already under way, and on the radical improvement of the rivers.

The total length of the artificial water-ways opened under the Second Empire did not exceed 300 miles, the principal effort of the Government having been directed to perfecting the navigable network rather than to increasing its length. The debt incurred in buying out conceded canals was about $16,000,000, payable in annual installments. This does not include about $2,000,000 more, being the value of the State shares in two canals that were bought in.

The seventeen years from 1871 to 1887, inclusive, may be divided into two distinct phases. From 1871 to 1878 the annual budgets were devoted to the burdens imposed by the events of 1870 and 1871; it was impracticable to do much for public works, and inland navigation felt the effects of the general depression.

The budget for 1871 had been prepared by the preceding administration; but the sums allotted for rivers and canals were subsequently reduced to $1,500,000 for the former, and $500,000 for the latter. The total expenditure from 1871 to 1878, including subsidies and advances made by interested parties, was—

For rivers	$19,791,520
For canals	5,736,750
	25,528,270

The source of the funds and the nature of the expenditures require some explanation.

Although nearly all of the works authorized by laws antedating 1852 had been completed in 1870, there were a few that remained unfinished, and the greater part of the limited resources of the budget were applied to these works, although new works to the amount of about $8,000,000 were authorized.

After 1878 money became easier, and the authorities were daily besieged with appeals to appropriate larger sums for the improvement of transportation by water. The public was especially interested in perfecting the great lines of navigation between Paris and Rouen, and between Paris and Lyons. The following were the more important projects presented:

To perfect the canalization of the Seine between Paris and Rouen so as to bring the minimum depth to 10½ feet; estimated cost	$6,400,000
To increase the navigable depth of the Seine from Paris up to Montereau so as to secure a minimum depth of 6½ feet; estimated cost	700,000
To canalize the Yonne from Montereau to Auxerre with a minimum depth of 6½ feet; estimated cost	1,300,000
To improve the Burgundy Canal by lengthening the locks, enlarging the supply of feed water, and increasing the depth from 5.3 to 6.6 feet; estimated cost	2,000,000
Lastly, to regulate the course of the Rhone so as to obtain a regular low-water depth of 5.3 feet; estimated cost	9,000,000

All of these projects were adopted and arrangements were made to raise funds by the sale of treasury bonds.

During the period of 1871–'78 a few works were built with funds advanced by the departments interested, and subsidies to the amount of $432,614 were received.

The most important work undertaken during the period in question was the Eastern Canal. The events of 1870 had cut off the communication by canal from the valley of the Marne to the valley of the Rhone, via Strasbourg and the valley of the Rhine, and it was considered a national necessity to restore this connection by a canal lying west of the Vosges Mountains, and also extending northward to the

valley of the Meuse. This great line, 258 miles long, was completed in 1887, at a cost of $10,478,594.

In 1878 the Government felt able to resume on a large scale the work of improving the water-ways of the country, and a statement was prepared of the works that appeared to be of public utility. According to this statement there were about 2,486 miles of river and 2,237 miles of canal to be improved, and 870 miles of canal to be built. The total cost was estimated at $140,000,000 in round numbers, in which the rivers figured at a little more than $30,000,000. In this estimate works already authorized, but unfinished, did not appear.

This programme was adopted in 1879, and arrangements were made to obtain the money on 3 per cent. bonds.

The following conditions were stated in the law:

The water-ways of France were to be divided into two classes, in accordance with the nature and importance of the wants subserved by them: (1) Main lines; (2) Secondary lines. The main lines were to be operated by the state; the secondary lines might be leased for a limited time to companies or individuals.

The main lines were to have the following dimensions:

	Feet.
Depth of water	6.6
Width of locks	17.1
Length of locks between chord of lift-wall and lower gate recess	126.3
Clearance under canal bridges	12.1

These dimensions could only be modified by an act of the legislative body.

Secondary lines were not required to conform to the above-named dimensions.

In case of rivers and canals that are classified as main lines, but are under lease to private companies, the leases are to be bought in as soon as the state of the public funds will permit.

The cost of transforming the main lines, whose dimensions were less than the standard, was to be borne by the treasury.

In carrying out this programme the appropriation of 1879 was $4,000,000 for rivers and $2,400,000 for canals. Each year saw an increase, until the maximum was reached in 1883 with an appropriation of $7,142,000 for rivers and $11,800,000 for canals.

As early as 1882 the magnitude of the works included in the programme, increased by the expenditure for projects previously authorized, and for others whose utility had subsequently become apparent, alarmed the Government, and to lessen the necessity for loans, some of the works were charged against the annual revenues, until finally as the expenditures lessened the resort to loans disappeared in 1888. To obtain this end the Government abandoned all but three of the new lines. As the State found itself able to borrow money at a low rate, the system of obtaining advances from parties interested was abandoned in 1880.

In four years the annual appropriations for rivers and canals were reduced from $19,000,000 to $3,200,000, but it was soon found that these great reductions, however necessary, were injurious to economy in construction. Instead of working at a great number of places at once, the efforts of the Government were concentrated on a few; no new works were undertaken, and the magnitude of those under way was reduced as much as possible.

Under these circumstances attention was again called to the importance of securing help from parties interested in the more important

projects. Therefore, in 1884, the Government re-adopted the policy of securing advances, but the conditions governing their acceptance were changed. The State required that those interested should either furnish advances without interest, or advances with interest so combined with subsidies that the total cost to the State in annual payments should not exceed the amount received. This system was chiefly employed on harbor work, but it was also applied in some cases of inland navigation.

By these means the works most urgently demanded received the greatest impulse, and, being pushed rapidly, they were executed economically. They did not remain unproductive for long years, and parties interested could soon reap the benefits of their construction without overloading the annual appropriation bills, and without increasing the total cost of the works themselves. The sum of advances for works of inland navigation between 1884 and 1887 was $1,635,000.

One of the most important events connected with inland navigation was the abolition of tolls in 1880. Tolls had been reduced from time to time, but boatmen still complained of the burden, and their demands became imperative when the railroad tax of 5 per cent. on slow freights was removed in 1878. Tolls on French rivers and canals were finally abolished February 19, 1880.

Under the law of 1879 a number of leased canals were bought in at a total expenditure of $2,314,537. At present, 260 miles of canal and river are covered by perpetual leases, and 310 miles by temporary leases, the longest of which expires in 1960. The nine years ending with the close of 1887 were notable for the great financial strain undergone in order to improve the water-ways of France. The total expenditure during this period was:

For rivers	$37,074,161
For canals	49,942,716
Total	87,016,877

During the same period the State paid back advances, received prior to 1880, to the amount of $16,125,870.

On the 31st of December, 1887, there had been paid out in canceling leases $24,994,157, and obligations to the amount of $2,402,576 were outstanding.

Expenditures on public works of inland navigation since 1814.

Years.	Construction.			Maintenance and repairs.			Grand Total.
	Rivers.	Canals.	Total.	Rivers.	Canals.	Total.	
1814–'30	$1,317,600	$28,518,200	$29,835.800	$6,721,600	.....	$6,721,600	$36,557,400
1831–'47	18,557,000	49,692,200	68,249,200	20,430,800	$7,770,400	28,201,200	96,450,400
1848–'51	4,044,000	3,514,400	7,558,400	5,569,000	3,382,400	8,951,400	16,509,800
1852–'70	32,484,000	15,274,400	47,758,400	24,473,900	18,065,700	42,539,600	90,298,000
1871–'78	19,791,600	5,736,800	25,528,400	8,165,500	7,808,100	15,983,600	41,512,000
1879–'87	37,074,200	49,942,700	87,016,900	9,704,100	9,382,000	19,086,100	106,103,000
Total	113,268,400	152,678,700	265,947,100	75,064,900	46,418,600	121,483,500	387,430,600

CANALS.

The canals of France are not all of the same size, as is explained by the differences in the commercial necessities to be met, and by differences in dates of construction. The work of establishing the greatest

practicable uniformity in the canals, so that large boats might pass with full loads between all parts of France, has made great progress of late years; enormous sums of money have been expended for this purpose, but the work is not yet ended.

The following table shows the condition of French canals in 1889. The *available length* of a lock is the length of the longest boat with square ends and having the full width of the lock that can be passed through it, whilst preserving a margin of 1 foot for the play of the lower gates. Boats are required to be at least 8 inches narrower than the width of the locks, and their maximum draught must be 8 inches less than the depth on the miter-sills.

Inland canals.

	Length.	Depth.	Locks.				Remarks.
			No.	Available length.	Width.	Capacity.	
	Miles.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Tons.*	
Aire:							
Main line	26.3	6.6	1	126.3	17.1	300	
Noeux branch	1.5	6.6	.....	.....	.....	300	Tolls.
Aisne (lateral)	32.0	5.9	8	126.3	17.1	230	
Aisne to the Marne	36.0	6.6	21	126.3	17.1	300	
Ardennes:							
Main line	54.7	5.9	44	126.3	17.1	230	
Vouziers branch	7.4	5.9	4	126.3	17.1	230	
Arles to Bouc	29.5	6.1	4	108.2	25.6	300	
Bergues	5.3	6.2	.....	.....	.....	300	
Berry—Montluçon to Fontbisse	162.0	4.9	27	104.5	8.9	60	
Blavet	37.0	5.3	28	86.5	15.4	100	
Bourbourg	12.7	6.6	3	126.3	17.1	300	
Burgundy	150.0	5.9 6.6	189	126.3	17.1	260	
Briare	34.7 2.0	5.3 6.6	41	99.7 126.3	17.1	175 300	
Calais and branches	25.5	6.6	1	127.1	17.1	300	
Central:							
Main line	80.6	5.6	81	99.4	17.1	175	Undergoing enlargement.
Arroux feeder	8.7	4.9	2	100.7	8.9	70	
Colme:							
Upper	15.5	6.6	3	126.3	17.1	300	
Lower	8.0	5.3	1	334.6	17.1	120	
Coutances	3.7	4.9	4	76.2	13.8	100	
Deule	43.5	6.6	7	126.3	17.1	300	
Dive	25.0	5.3	11	105.0	17.1	190	Tolls.
Eastern	258.2	7.2	176	126.3	17.1	300	
Furnes	8.0	4.9	1	153.5	17.1	250	
Garonne (lateral)	132.2	6.6	71	100.6	19.7	270	Tolls.
Hazebrouck canals	15.5	4.3	5	315.0	11.5	90	
Ille and Rance	52.8	5.3	48	91.9	15.3	140	
Lens or Souchez	6.8	6.6	4	126.3	17.1	300	Tolls on part.
Loing	31.0	6.6	20	126.3	17.1	300	
Loire (lateral)	127.7	5.3	51	99.7	17.1	190	
Lunel	5.6	4.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tolls.
Marans to Rompsay	13.6	5.3	2	82.0	17.1	100	
Marne (lateral)	39.2	6.6	13	126.3	17.1	300	
Marne, upper	62.0	6.9	41	126.3	17.1	300	Tolls.
Marne to Rhine	130.1	6.6	113	126.3	17.1	300	
Marne to Saone (completed part)	36.7	6.6	.....	126.3	17.1	300	58 miles under construction.
Southern—main line	153.0	6.6	72	101.7	18.8	260	Tolls.
Southern—Robine de Narbonne	19.8	4.9	6	101.7	18.8	180	
Mons to Condé	3.0	6.6	2	126.3	17.1	300	
Nantes to Redon	59.0	5.3	18	85.3	14.8	135	
Redon to Chateaulin	164.4	3.1 5.3	219	84.3	15.4	70 140	
Neuffossé	11.2	6.6	6	126.3	17.1	300	5 locks replaced by elevator.
Nivernais	110.5	4.9	116	100.7	17.1	160	
Oise (lateral)	21.0	6.6	4	126.3	21.3	375	
Oise to Aisne	30.0	7.2	13	126.3	17.1	330	
Orléans	46.0	5.3	27	99.7	16.9	160	

Inland canals—Continued.

	Length.	Depth.	Locks.				Remarks.
			No.	Available Length.	Width.	Capacity.	
	Miles.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Tons.*	
Paris canals:							
Ourcq	67.0	4.9	10	192.9	10.5	140	Tolls.
St. Denis	4.4	7.2	12	137.8	25.6	580	Do.
St. Martin	3.0	7.2	9	137.8	25.6	580	Do.
Pont de Vaux	2.0	4.6	1	100.7	23.3	200	
St. Quentin	57.8	6.6	35	126.3	17.1	300	
Rhone to Cette—Beaucaire and LaRadelle.	36.6	6.6	5	113.3	21.8	360	
Rhone to Cette:							
Etangs Canal	24.2	5.9	1	113.3	21.8	300	
Branches	16.0	4.9	2	120.0	21.8	250	Tolls.
Rhone to Rhine	118.0	{ 3.9 / 5.9 }	75	98.4	17.0	{ 100 / 200 }	
Roanne to Digoin	34.8	5.3	13	99.7	17.1	190	
Roubaix	13.6	6.6	13	126.3	17.1	300	
Sambre to Oise	44.0	6.6	38	122.4	16.7	280	Tolls.
Sauldre	29.3	4.9	22	91.0	8.9	70	
Seine (upper)	27.4	4.9	15	111.5	17.1	150	
Senseé	15.5	6.6	3	126.3	17.1	300	
Somme—St. Simon to Abbeville	87.0	6.6	24	114.5	21.3	230	
Vire and Taute	7.4	3.6	3	67.0	13.8	60	
Total	2,935.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Total length of canals that can pass a 300-ton boat, 952 miles.

Maritime canals.

	Length.	Depth.	Locks.		
			No.	Available length.	Width.
	Miles.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*Feet.*
Bouc to Martigues	4.4	19.7	.....	.....	.....
Caen to the sea	9.3	23.0	.....	.....	.....
Charente to the Seudre	16.0	6.6	6	164.0	21.3
Eu to Tréport	2.0	12.5	1	116.3	26.3
Havre to Tancarville	15.5	{ 19.7 / 11.5 }	2	590.5	52.5
Saint Louis	2.0	19.7	1	525.0	72.2
Luçon	5.6	4.9	.....	.....	.....
Rompsay to La Rochelle	1.2	5.3	1	116.3	23.0
Somme—St. Valery to Abbeville	10.0	11.8	1	114.5	21.3
Total	66.0	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total length of all canals, 3,001.0 miles.

CANALIZED RIVERS.

The total length of canalized rivers in France is 2,049 miles. All are owned and controlled by the State, and are free from tolls, except a length of 36 miles on the Drot, a small tributary of the Garonne, and 10½ miles on the Lez and Scarpe.

	Length canalized.	Depth.		Locks.			Remarks.
		Minimum.	Average.	No.	Available length.	Width.	
	Miles.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	
Aa	18.0	6.6	6.6	1	127.3	17.1	
Achenau	14.9	4.1	6.6	1	108.2	17.1	
Aisne	36.7	6.6	7.2	7	147.6	25.7	
Aube	28.6	1.6	2.6	2	131.2	25.6	
Baise:							
Upper	25.5	3.3	3.8	15	92.5	14.1	
Middle	23.6	3.3	3.6	13	90.2	13.8	
Lower	3.1	4.3	4.3	2	105.6	19.7	
Boutonne	19.2	2.0	3.3	3	109.6	18.0	In process of deepening to 5.3.
Charente:							
Upper	41.0	3.3	4.9	19	112.5	20.8	
Middle	47.9	5.2	6.6	2	114.1	21.3	
Cher	38.5	3.3	3.9	18	114.8	17.1	
Creuse	9.9	1.6	3.3	1	114.8	17.1	
Dordogne	85.0	1.8	3.6	10	105.0	19.7	
Douves	18.0	3.3	4.9	1	124.7	16.4	
Drot:							
Conceded	36.0	3.3	4.3	20	72.5	15.7	Tolls
Free	3.7	5.6	6.6	1	114.8	19.7	
Escaut (Scheldt)	39.2	6.6	6.6	16	126.3	16.9	
Eure	8.7	3.0	4.3	3	118.1	17.1	
Garonne (above Toulouse)	47.9	.....	2.5	1	97.4	19.7	
Isle	88.8	3.4	6.6	40	79.5	14.8	
Lawe	11.2	4.6	4.6	3	118.1	16.6	
Lez	6.2	6.6	6.6	3	118.6	19.7	Tolls.
Lot	158.8	3.3	4.9	76	98.4	17.1	Fixed dams.
Lys	44.7	6.6	6.6	7	126.3	17.1	
Marne	111.2	5.9	7.5	19	147 6	25.6	Movable dams.
Mayenne	83.8	4.9	5.2	45	108.2	17.1	
Mignon	10.6	5.2	5.2	4	114.8	17.1	
Moselle:							
Above Pont á Mousson	12.4	6.6	6.6	7	126.3	19.7	Do.
Below Pont á Mousson	8.7	6.6	6.6	2	116.0	19 7	Do.
Oise	64.6	6.6	6.6	7	150.9	26.3	Do.
Oudon	11.8	5.2	5.6	3	108.2	17.1	
Sambre	33.6	6.6	6.6	9	123.0	16.7	
Saone:							
Corre to Gray	61.5	6.6	6.6	15	126.3	17.1	7 fixed dams, 8 movable dams.
Gray to Verdun	67.1	6.6	6.6	9	129.6	26.3	Movable dams.
Verdun to Lyons	103.8	6.6	9.8	6	369.0	39.4	Do.
Sarthe	83.3	5.2	5.6	20	108.2	17.1	
Scarpe:							
Upper	14.3	6.6	6.6	9	126.3	17.1	
Middle	4.4	6.6	6.6	3	126.3	17.1	Tolls.
Lower	22.3	5.2	5.2	6	127.0	17.1	
Seille	24.2	4.5	5.1	4	99.4	19.5	
Seine:							
Montereau to Paris	60.9	6.6	6.6	12	564.3	38.7	Movable dams.
Paris to La Briche	13.0	10.5	10.5	1	525.0	38.7	Do.
La Briche to the Oise	26.1	10.5	10.5	1	721.8	38.7	Do.
The Oise to St. Aubin	90.8	10.5	10.5	7	462.6	38.7	Do.
Sèvre:							
Nantaise	9.3	4.9	8.2	1	98.4	18.4	
Niortaise	19.8	4.6	5.2	7	103.3	17.1	
Tarn	91.4	2.6	3.9	31	108.2	17.1	
Thouet, above the Dive	7.5	5.2	6.6	4	108.2	15.4	
Vendée	15.5	2.6	3.4	2	96.4	17.1	
Vezère	9.3	0.7	2.3	1	100.4	17.2	
Vilaine, above Malon	34.2	3.3	4.3	13	88.6	15.4	
Vire above Porribet	31.7	4.3	4.3	18	75.8	13.8	
Vire, lower	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Yonne:							
Above Laroche	14.3	4.2	4.2	9	305.1	27.2	Do.
Laroche to the Seine	52.8	4.2	4.2	17	315.0	27.2	Do.
Total	2,049.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

	Miles.
Length of canals	2,935
Length of maritime canals	66
Length of canalized rivers	2,049
Total	5,050

In the above list no account is taken of river navigation except where slackwater has been created by building locks and dams. The Seine from Rouen to the Channel, the Rhone from Lyons to the Mediterranean, the Gironde, the Garonne, the Adour, the Loire, and many other streams have an open river navigation that has been improved by dikes, dredging, bank protection, ground sills, dams across secondary channels, and similar expedients. It would make this paper too long to go into the details of this class of work, and therefore this passing reference must suffice.

The total length of open river navigation in France is 2,268 miles, the total length of both classes of river navigation being 4,317 miles. In addition to this there are 629 miles of river that can only be used for rafting. The statement of expenditures on rivers that follow embrace all classes of river improvement.

SUMMARY.

Between 1814 and 1887 the French Government spent the following sums on the *improvement of its rivers* and on the *construction of canals:*

Rivers	$113,268,400
Canals	152,678,700
Total	265,947,100

The above sums were spent for construction. For *maintenance, including ordinary repairs*, but excluding the salaries of permanent employés, the following was expended during the same period:

Rivers	$75,064,900
Canals	46,418,600
Total	121,483,500

The *total amount* expended on rivers and canals during the seventy-four years ending December 31, 1887, was therefore as follows:

Rivers	$188,333,300
Canals	199,097,300
Total	387,430,600

Being at the average annual rate of $5,235,550.

The present *annual cost of maintenance*, as determined from the amounts expended for this purpose in 1887, *excluding salaries*, is—

Rivers	$1,096,400
Canals	1,112,800
Total	2,209,200

During 1887 the state obtained the following *revenue* from the plantations of trees on the banks, fishing privileges, profits of towing by Government tugs, etc.:

Rivers	$269,859
Canals	216,931
Total	486,610

During 1879, the last year during which tolls were collected, the state received a revenue from this source of $878,156, the rates being very low, as the result of many reductions.

CANALS AND CANALIZED RIVERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table of canals and canalized rivers in the United States has been compiled with care, and it is believed to be substantially correct, the information contained in it being the result of an extended correspondence with the managers and engineers of the various water-ways.

It is the custom in the United States in giving the size of a lock to give the *length between hollow quoins*. This is always greater than the length of the longest boat that can be locked through, since allowance must be made for the swing of the lower gates. As the size of the largest boat is the measure of the capacity of the lock, which is the chief fact in which navigation is interested, and as we wish to compare our water-ways with those owned by the French, who only report the "*available lengths*" of their locks, the following table of American locks is made on this basis. As far as practicable the canals and rivers have been arranged in geographical order. Canals that are mere artificial channels without locks, have not been included, nor any canals that are not regularly or occasionally used for purposes of navigation:

Canals.

	Length.	Depth.	Locks.				Owner or lessee.
			No.	Available length.	Width.	Capacity.	
	Miles.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Tons.*	
Erie*	351.8	7	34 38	208 98	18	500 240	State of New York.
Oswego†	38	7	9 9	208 98	18	500 240	Do.
Oneida River†	20	4.5	2	102	30	.....	Do.
Cayuga and Seneca†	22.8	7	11	98	18	240	Do.
Black River†	35	4	109	78.5	15	76	Do.
Feeder†	12	4	1	78.5	15	76	Do.
Delta feeder†	1.4	4	1	78.5	15	76	Do.
Baldwinsville†	5.8	4	2	78.5	15	76	Do.
Champlain†	66	5	23	98	18	120	Do.
Glen's Falls feeder†	12	4	14	88	15	.....	Do.
Delaware and Hudson	108	6	108	92	15	135	Private corporation.
Morris	102	5	33	90	11	80	Lehigh Railroad.
Lehigh‡	48	6	55	87.5	22	110	Lehigh Navigation Company.
Delaware Division	60	6	25	87.5	11 22	.....	Do.
Pennsylvania	144	6.3	31 4	176 81	17	320 160	Pennsylvania Railroad.
West Branch Division	35	5	12	81	17	113	Do.
Juniata Division	14	5	4	81	17	113	Do.
Susquehanna and Tidewater	45	6	30	170.7	17	270	Reading Railroad.
Chesapeake and Ohio	184.5	6	73	90	15	140	Private corporation.
Dismal Swamp	29.1	5	5	98	17.6	.....	Do.
Feeder	3.5	2	1	90	10.5	.....	Do.
Savannah and Ogeechee	16	3	1 4	113 79	30 18	.....	Do.
Ohio	308	4	144	78	15	90	State of Ohio.
Hocking branch	41	4	19	78	15	90	Do.
Walhonding branch	25	4	11	78	15	90	Do.
Miami and Erie	246	4	93	78	15	90	Do.
Sidney feeder	14	4	.....	.....	.....	90	Do.
Wabash and Erie	11	4	4	78	15	90	Do.
St. Mary's	3	4	1	78	15	90	Do.
Illinois and Michigan	97.2	6	15	100	18	200	State of Illinois.
Total	2,099.1						

* Free—all locks duplicated. † Free. ‡ Twelve miles slackwater.

Canals forming part of a maritime or river navigation.

	Length.	Depth.	Locks.			Owner or lessee.
			No.	Available length.	Width.	
	Miles.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	
Essex, Mass	1	12	4	90	20	Private corporation.
Enfield Falls, Conn	5	4.5	4	71	18	Private corporation.
Delaware and Raritan	44	9.	14	210	24	Pennsylvania Railroad.
Feeder	22	6	4	100	24	Do.
Chesapeake and Delaware	14	9	3	211	24	Private corporation.
Albemarle and Chesapeake	8.4	8	1	206	40	Do.
Upper Appomattox	5.5	2.6	5	60	9	Do.
Augusta, Ga	7	11	1	90	15	Do.
Lake Borgne'	6.8	6	1	265	70	Do.
Barataria	33.5	5	1	125	26	Do.
Plaquemine	4	6	1	117	25	Do.
Muscle Shoals	16	5	11	260	60	United States.
Louisville and Portland	2.4	Var.	2	335	80	Do.
St. Mary's Falls	1	16	1	465	80	Do.
Des Moines	7.6	5	3	325	80	Do.
Cascades*	0.6	8	1	449	90	Do.
Willamette River	0.6	Var.	4	170	40	Private corporation.
Total	179.4					

* Unfinished.

Canalized rivers.

	Length canalized.	Depth in low water.	Locks.			Owner or lessee.
			No.	Available length.	Width.	
	Miles.	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	
Songo (Maine)'	7	3	1	80	24	Private corporation.
Black (New York)	43	4	2	142	30	State of New York.
Schuylkill*	90	6.5	36	99	18	Reading Railroad.
Monongahela†	102.2	6	9	160	50	Private corporation and United States.
Ohio‡	6	6	1	600	110	United States.
Beaver (Pennsylvania)	3	2	2	104	25	Private corporation.
Muskingum	84	5.5	10	160	36	United States.
Little Kanawha	49	4	5	127	26	Private corporation and United States.
Great Kanawha§	58	7	5 2	270 311	50 55	United States.
Big Sandy‖	13.5	6	1	160	52	Do.
Kentucky	98	6	5	149	38	Do.
Green and Barren	175	3	5	145.5	36	Do.
Cumberland‖	14.4	4	1	270	52	Do.
Coosa (Alabama)	5.3	3	3	175	40	Do.
Black Warrior‖	0.4	6	1	287	52	Do.
Wabash‖	12	3.5	1	214	52	Do.
Illinois	146	7	3	310	75	United States and State of Illinois.
Fox:						
Above Montello	29.5	3	4	150	35	United States.
Montello to mouth	130.9	6	23	160	35	Do.
Chippewa (Wisconsin)	3	4.5	1	270	40	Private corporation.
Total	1,070.2					

	Miles.
Length of ordinary canals	2,099.1
Length of maritime or river canals	179.4
Length of canalized rivers	1,070.2
Total	3,348.7

* Fifty miles of lateral canal; 8 locks have two lifts each.
† Larger locks at lower end.
‡ Movable dam.
§ Two fixed dams; 5 movable.
‖ Unfinished.

It should be borne in mind that a large number of canals that once existed have been abandoned, such as the James River and Kanawha Canal, the Beaver and Erie Canal, and many of the branches of the Erie Canal of New York. The future of several canals included in the table is uncertain, but only those have been omitted that have actually passed out of use as canals.

In noting the differences between our country and France we are at once struck with the fact that while our canal mileage is steadily lessening, that of France is not only increasing year by year, but immense sums of money are being expended to widen and deepen old canals. An expenditure on canals alone of $73,000,000 since 1871, the greater part of which was borrowed at a time when France was staggering under the heavy burdens imposed by the war of 1870, may well cause us to ask ourselves if our policy of letting canals go to ruin and then abandoning them is not a grave mistake in political economy. It should also be noted that all the water-ways of France are absolutely free, except a few that are burdened with ancient leases, and that from time to time the Government is condemning and buying in these leases, so that before many years the whole 5,050 miles of canals and canalized rivers will be free of dues. The justification for such liberality may be found in the estimate put forth by French political economists that the canals, even when free, pay 5 per cent. per annum in economizing the national wealth.

In comparing our canals with French ones we find that even the Erie Canal has less capacity than the standard which has been adopted in France for all main lines, of which size of canal France already has a length of 952 miles. The true measure of the usefulness of a canal is the size of boat than can traverse it, and we see that while the French canals can pass a 300-ton boat the Erie can only pass a 240-ton boat. This disparity, however, will not long remain, as the State of New York is rapidly doubling the length of the locks on the Erie Canal, so that two boats connected, end to end, can be locked through at one time, thus increasing the tonnage capacity to 500 tons, or 200 tons in excess of the French standard. The additions to the locks are being made 2 feet wider, with a view to an ultimate change to locks having a width of 20 feet.

If we look at the tabulated statement of the State canals of Ohio, we see that the capacity of the Ohio locks is only 90 tons. It is therefore not surprising that these canals are not flourishing, and that every year strong efforts are made to have them abolished as a dead-weight on the Commonwealth.

An American engineer visiting France is very much struck with the exceeding cleanliness of French canals, and the great care that is taken to keep out all drainage. This is particularly noticeable in view of the fact that, through lack of proper legislation or lack of enforcement of the laws, some of our canals are permitted to receive the surface drainage of the towns and cities through which they pass, and then are complained of as a public nuisance and an injury to health by the very people whose abuse has made them so. Another noticeable point is the width of what we call "the right of way," every canal having a strip of land on each side so as to protect it from encroachment. As a further safeguard the limits of canal property are accurately defined by hedges or other inclosures, and no trespassing is permitted. Trees are planted at regular intervals along the banks, and the appearance of the canal is made as attractive as possible.

It is very common on American canals to grant leases of water-power for manufacturing establishments. In the early history of canals this policy was a good one, as steam-power was expensive, and the creation of manufactories along the line of a canal meant an increase in commerce and in tolls. The advent of railroads, however, has largely changed these conditions, and it is now not uncommon to find mills along a line of canal that use it only as a head-race, doing all their business by rail. Unless a canal is to be a gainer from the lease of water-power in other ways than the mere rental, the practice is not a good one, as the flow of water through a mill creates a current that is injurious to navigation, and if it is muddy it induces deposits in the canal that necessitate a constant expenditure for dredging. The interests of the mill owner are antagonistic to those of the navigator, and it is difficult to control the use of water and to prevent the level from being lowered so much as to interfere with navigation. As far as I know the practice of establishing mills at or near canal locks is unknown or very rare in France.

On rivers there is usually no objection to the creation of water-powers at the dams, if the locks adjoin the dams, and the mills are not permitted to draw down the pools. If, however, the locks are situated in lateral canals, and the river carries much sediment in suspension, the existence of mills on these canals is injurious, as the necessities of navigation require so great a cross-section that the quantity consumed by the mills is insufficient to maintain through this section a velocity as great as that which the muddy water had in the open channel. Reduction of velocity causes deposition of sediment, and this action continues until the cross-section of the canal is so far reduced that the water can flow through without change of velocity. But reduction of cross-section is an injury to navigation, and can only be remedied by constant dredging. Where there are no mills to cause a constant influx of muddy water, with its resulting deposit, there is usually only a small annual deposit at the upper end of a lateral canal, and none in the remainder of the canal, as has been proved by years of experience on the Louisville and Portland Canal. The above remarks do not apply to clear-water streams.

It is but just to add that the splendid results attained in France are wholly due to the French corps of civil engineers (*Ponts et Chaussées*), a body of men recruited from the highest graduates of the Polytechnic School, and afterwards carried through the course of the special *Ponts et Chaussées* school. Entrance into the Polytechnic is secured by competitive examinations, and as the best scholars of this selected body pass on to the *Ponts et Chaussées* school, it is seen at once that France has at her disposal for all engineering work a thoroughly trained corps of the ablest men in the country. The splendid results of their labors in all branches of engineering are the best possible proof of the wisdom that created the corps, which has now a continuous record of one hundred and seventy-four years of work on the highways, bridges, railroads, rivers, canals, sea-ports, and light-houses of France.

As a final conclusion from the foregoing study of French and American experience in inland navigation, it may be stated that modern practice is decidedly in favor of the development of all the natural water-ways of a country to their full capacity, and of the creation of as many artificial water-ways as the financial resoures and physical conditions of a country will permit; that such water-ways should be absolutely free of toll; that they should be under the control of a permanent body of engineers wholly disconnected with politics; and, finally, that the ex-

penditures necessary to secure these results are profitable to the commonwealth even though the profits do not appear in direct returns to the treasury.

The following report on a proposition to restore tolls on French canals is believed to have sufficient permanent interest to justify its reproduction.

Report of the committee appointed by the legislative body of France to examine and report on the proposed expenditures for public works in 1889, *on the proposition to restore tolls on canals and rivers.*

The proposition in question was to add to the appropriation bill the following amendment:

"On and after January 1, 1889, there will be collected on the canals and navigable rivers of France a toll of three-quarters of a mill per ton per mile on all freight, regardless of its nature or value."

After an historical account of the creation of French water-ways, which need not be given here, the committee continues as follows:

"The first reason alleged is the desire to lessen the cost of guarantying interest to the railroads by equalizing the conditions of the opposition between the railroad and the boating interests. It is asserted that the former are obliged to charge their customers not only with the costs of operation, but also with the costs of maintenance, of interest, and of sinking fund, whilst circulation on the water-ways is free, although they have been constructed and improved by the State and are maintained by it. But it is easy, by learning how the traffic is divided between rail and water, to prove on general principles that railroads can not be seriously affected by the opposition of water-ways,

"Rivalry between these two methods of communication has always existed. Moreover, whilst complaints now come from the railroad companies, they first came from the lessees of the canals, whose traffic and whose very existence were menaced by the appearance of the locomotive.

"It is but just to state that their apprehensions were realized; as early as 1844 M. Dupin requested the suspension of the work of building the Marne-Rhine Canal and the utilization of a part of this line for receiving the rails of the road from Paris to Strasbourg.

"Later, when the charter for the railroad from Bordeaux to Cette was under consideration, the companies who sought to obtain it, speculating on the desire of the population of that part of the country to be promptly endowed with a new means of transportation, insisted that the canal alongside of the Garonne should be filled up so as to serve as the bed for the railroad. In spite of the efforts of fifty-three deputies, ties, representing twelve departments, and the resolutions of four hundred municipal councils and chambers of commerce in favor of this solution, the Government had the wisdom to refuse; but it did not resist to the end, and it consented to lease the canal to the railroad. Soon after this occurred the Southern Canal Company was forced by railroad competition to lease the great work of Riquet to the railroad company for a period of ninety-nine years. The decree of May 20, 1858, ratified this agreement, but reduced the length of the lease to forty years and lessened the tolls; this was made up to the Southern Canal Company by an increase of tolls on the Garonne Canal.

"A monopoly of traffic between the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean was thus created for the benefit of the railroad. This condition of affairs soon gave rise to lively protests which took the form of petitions to the Senate in 1863, 1864, and 1865; in the course of the resulting debates the principle of the utility of the co-existence of water-ways and railroads was affirmed.

"This principle was afterwards re-asserted by M. Krantz in 1872, in the name of the committee appointed to examine the project of M. Cézanne for a line from Calais to Marseilles, and by M. de Freycinet, who, in his report of January 16, 1878, to the President of the Republic, on the occasion of the appointment of a technical and official commission for each of the five natural basins of France, expressed himself thus: 'It is conceded that water-ways and railroads are destined not to supplant but to supplement each other. Between the two there is a natural division of attributes. To the railroads goes the least burdensome traffic, which demands regularity and quick transit; to the water-ways gravitate the heavy freights of small value, which can only be transported where rates are low. The water-ways produce another result; they restrain and moderate the charges on the freights that prefer the railroads; they are to the railroad manager a standing notice not to pass the limit beyond which the merchant would not hesitate to sacrifice regularity to economy.'

"The different roles of the two kinds of transportation are thus perfectly defined, and experience has fully confirmed these predictions.

"The total traffic in France has increased since 1850 from 3,000 million mile-tons to 10,000 million mile-tons, but this increase has been created by the railroads, which have absorbed the greater part; besides carrying freight, they have the monopoly of the mail, passenger, and express business.

"Let us now examine carefully the returns of canal traffic since the construction of railroads. Although tonnage fell to 1,242 million mile-tons in 1847, and to 837 million mile-tons in 1848, it gradually rose, with a check in 1858 and 1859, to the figure of 1,524 million mile-tons in 1866. As a consequence of the Franco-German war, the traffic of 1870 fell abruptly to 1,000 million mile-tons; but since then, with insignificant exceptions, the upward movement continues; it reached 1,373 million mile-tons, in 1878 and 2,105 million mile-tons in 1887, thus increasing 50 per cent. in the short period of ten years. It is proper to remark that the total development of the navigable system has undergone several modifications from the opening of new canals, the extension of navigation along sections of river that were formerly unnavigable, and the improvements made since 1878; and that it has thus been increased in length from 6,500 miles in 1847 to 7,750 miles in 1887. On the other hand the treaty of Frankfort took away from France 250 miles of canal, among which were two important parts of the Marne-Rhine and the Rhone-Rhine Canals. Nevertheless the comparison does not fail to show a considerable increase of water traffic, and this increase, it is important to notice, coincides exactly with the development of our system of railroads. It holds, however, only for canals which traverse industrial regions that are provided with railroads; the others, on the contrary, are declining. Among the one hundred and ninety-six water-ways or parts of water-ways which are enumerated in the Statistics of Inland Navigation, only seventy-three had, in 1887, a tonnage of more than 70,000 mile-tons, and all of these are in close proximity to railroads. This shows that water-ways, by increasing traffic, are rather the auxiliaries than the competitors of railroads, and that in procuring for manufacturers cheap transportation for coal and raw material, they create freights whose subsequent transportation gives profit to the railroads.

"The reason for this flows naturally from the different conditions under which transportation is carried on by water and by rail, conditions which are connected with the very nature of the two kinds of transportation, and can never wholly disappear. Railroads possess speed, regularity, the shortest distance, and the facility of dividing up freights; whilst navigation, which is constantly exposed to hinderance by the smallest accidents, and by climatic changes, such as freezes, droughts, and floods, can render a real service in transporting freights of little value and of large bulk, to which work the large capacity of the boats specially fits them. As a compensation water-ways enjoy freedom of circulation and facilities for discharging at any point; they are, as M. Picard says, 'continuous ports' which permit boats to load or unload at any point whatever of the trip. Lastly, canal boats and barges can often be used as temporary warehouses.

"But great as are these advantages, and important as they may be to place the water-ways in a condition to form a useful complement to railroads, they are yet insufficient in many cases to attract a traffic that apparently should belong to them. It is thus that we explain the fact that the Northern Railroad Company, whose system traverses a region in which we find 43 per cent. of the total boating tonnage of France, is the only one that is not obliged to call upon the Government to pay the interest guarantied on its stock.

"In Belgium, Chief Engineer Collignon reported in 1884 railroad freights to the amount of 14 millions of mile-tons, and canal and river freights to the amount of 140 millions of mile-tons. Since then both systems have been extended; the railroads from 227 miles to 2,555 miles, and the water-ways from 1,005 miles to 1,227 miles. At the same time the total mile tonnage has reached 480 millions of tons on the water-ways, and 1,160 millions of tons on the railroads.

"In the United States we see the freights by rail and by water from Chicago to the East increase simultaneously. The tonnage, which in 1878 was 1,979,000 tons for the canals and 2,891,057 tons for the railroads, increased in 1881 to 2,788,740 tons for the former and 3,575,244 tons for the latter.

"In Germany M. Picard has furnished us, for the commerce between Dresden and Hamburg, figures that are equally striking. It has increased as indicated below:

Periods or years.	By rail.	By the Elbe.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
1851–'60 (average)	132,080	203,205
1861–'70 (average)	270,497	308,337
1871–'75 (average)	541,221	327,409
1876–'78 (average)	1,111,845	624,609
1879	1,120,300	705,290
1880	1,289,596	824,541
1881	1,276,496	926,593

"At the same time Messrs. Holtz and De Mas, Chief Engineers of *Ponts et Chaussés*, delegates of the French Government to the Frankfort Congress, call attention to the fact that the Prussian Government, which so generously endows inland navigation, is likewise owner of the largest system of railroads that can now be found under a single management. On July 1, 1888, the total length of railroads operated within the kingdom was 16,281 miles, of which 14,665 miles belong to the Government. The gross receipts of the government railroads, as reported in the budget of 1888-1889, were $180,000,000 and the net receipts $61,000,000.

"The resources of the state, much more than in France, are intimately connected with the prosperity of the railroads, and yet the nation does not hesitate to impose on itself heavy burdens for the development of its water-ways, burdens from which the railroad system profits, for the most flourishing lines are those which are built along the banks of the two most frequented rivers, the Elbe and the Rhine. At Frankfort, during the first season after the canalization of the Main, the traffic by water increased 60 per cent. and that by rail 30 per cent.

"At Mannheim both classes of traffic have advanced equally, as is shown by the following table:

Years.	Traffic.		Total.
	By water.	By rail.	
1860	242,000	218,000	460,000
1865	368,000	472,000	840,000
1870	415,000	339,000	754,000
1875	772,000	768,000	1,540,000
1880	963,000	806,000	1,769,000
1884	1,603,000	1,117,000	2,780,000
1887 (approximate)	1,920,000	1,400,000	3,320,000

"Lastly, in Bohemia, if the total transportation on the Elbe as far as Aussig, 466 miles above the mouth, has quintupled in a period of fifteen years, that of the railroads of the same region has progressed even more rapidly, and the dividend paid to the shareholders of the main line of railroad, that from Teplitz to Aussig, has gone up to 16 per cent.

"We might multiply examples drawn from all countries if we did not fear to exceed the admissible limits of this report. We believe, however, that we have sufficiently proved the community of interest between railroads and water-ways; they support each other; there is co-operation and not competition. The traffic that would be taken away from the boatmen by the re-establishment of tolls would not go to the railroads, but would be wholly lost. As to the argument drawn from the fact that the freedom of the water-ways gives facilities for foreign products to enter the country, it does not seem that this has any weight in favor of the proposed change. We ought to bear in mind that the 2,000,000 tons which come to France by water is composed of 1,500,000 tons of mineral fuel, which is required to make up the deficit in the production of our coal mines, which is more than 10,000,000 tons less than our manufactures require, and 500,000 tons of raw material, which, after a short journey, stop in regions where such materials are lacking. In addition, it should be stated that the coal companies of the North are opposed to tolls on navigation, as the immediate affect would be to affect injuriously their struggle with competition from Belgium, Germany, and England.

"Would it help their cause any if the advocates of the tax were to call attention to the sacrifices that the State has made for water-ways? We think not. The expenditures by the Treasury for the construction of railroads amounted in 1885 to the sum of $682,100,000, which is nearly four times as much as the corresponding expenditure for water-ways. In the majority of cases the road-beds were handed over to the companies without charge, and the tax on the revenues of the companies, which applies to hardly anything but the passenger traffic, is used exclusively for buildings and machinery. In fact the profits that the railroads bring to the State come for the most part from the tax on passengers and fast freights, and this tax does not affect the question of the competition which the railroads have to sustain from the water-ways.

"If the restoration of tolls on the water-ways, with a view to recover a portion of the cost of construction, is adopted, it is not clear how a similar toll on freight that is carried on highways can be avoided. The latter are a much heavier annual charge on the Treasury than the water-ways. Whilst the expenditure for highways in 1887 amounted to $7,605,400, without taking into account interest on first cost, the whole expenditure on rivers and canals did not exceed $2,525,000.

"The circulation being 1,028 million mile-tons on the former and 2,105 million on the latter, it will be seen that the cost to the State of the transportation of a ton was

3 mills on the former and half a mill on the latter. It therefore appears as if the proposed amendment ought to extend to both kinds of transportation routes, and yet we have never heard of any one who has ever thought of taxing highway freights.

"In addition it should be added, that, without taking into account their general effect on the development of national wealth, the water-ways furnish the Treasury a revenue that in 1887 amounted to $486,600.

"Even admitting that the public finances are too heavily burdened by navigation works, the example of what is done in Germany would be a justification for our expenditures. In that country all enterprises of this character are executed directly by the State, and paid for out of the budget. The explanation presented by the Imperial Government in support of the appropriation bill of 1882, reaffirmed this policy in the most precise terms, and formally refused to grant concessions, either with or without guarantee of interest by the State. As a principle, the Germans assert that *the State should furnish water gratuitously*, and it is rare that the Government asks those interested to bear part of the cost. It was an exceptional thing that the parties interested were asked to contribute $1,208,750 towards the construction of the canal from Dortmund to Emden, the total cost of which was estimated at $16,165,000.

"We have thus far only treated the question as a matter of competition between the water-ways and the railroads. Let us now examine the effect of the restoration of tolls.

"The proposed amendment fixes a uniform rate of three-quarters of a mill per mile-ton on freight regardless of its kind or value. No account is taken of the ability of the articles to bear a tax, nor of the cost of the service. Its immediate effect would be to completely destroy the traffic on certain routes, and on others that could stand it, to reduce the volume to such a degree that the check that is now exercised by the boating interest on the rates charged by the railroads would wholly disappear.

"An example which Germany furnishes will clearly show the importance of the regulating action of water-ways. The rates for transportation per ton from Hamburg to Dresden (342 miles) vary as follows:

Articles.	By rail.	By fast boat.	By freight boat.
Cereals	$5.78	$2.50	$1.38
Coffee	8.13	5.75	2.75
Wines	8.13	5.75	2.63
Guano	3.38	2.75	1.60
Colonial products	8.13	4.00	2.50
Iron	3.18	2.50	1.50

"The low price of transportation by water is usually quite remarkable. On the Rhine, according to Messrs. Holtz and De Mas, the average price going up-stream is only $3\frac{1}{5}$ mills per mile-ton; going down-stream it drops to 2 mills per mile-ton. On the Elbe the rate of 3 mills is regarded as a maximum; on the Havel and the Spree, even this rate is rarely reached, and in the region around Berlin, certain shipments which can be made by sail, such as bricks and building materials, go as low as three-fifths of a mill per mile-ton.

"Without having such low rates in France, it may be stated, however, that freight rates are now as low as $4\frac{1}{3}$ mills, and even 3 mills. For glass-sand, which is shipped abroad from Fontainebleau, the freight to Rouen is $2\frac{1}{3}$ mills. But if we stop at the average rate of 3 mills, the new tax would be equivalent to an increase in cost of transportation of 25 per cent. Trips of 200 to 250 miles are becoming more frequent in consequence of the uniformity of the dimensions of the water-ways, and the change would add an increase of 15 to 20 cents per ton, or for a barge of 300 tons, an increase of cost of from $45 to $60 per trip. This sum is about the profit of the transporters, who thenceforward would see their business ruined without return; it would amount in a short period to very nearly a total cessation of movement on the water-ways.

"As to the receipts of the Treasury they would have to be reduced by the costs of collection; these costs, before the abolition of tolls, amounted to about one-tenth of the gross receipts. If we suppose then that the total receipts with a tax of three-fourths of a mill per ton per mile on 2,000 million mile-tons would amount to $1,500,000, the net return to the State would not exceed $1,350,000. Moreover it is necessary to suppose that the traffic will retain its present magnitude, but on this point we are already informed. Should the country then risk its system of navigable water-ways for so small a return?

"Moreover, France is the only country of continental Europe where the system of tolls finds defenders. Austria, as well as Germany, absolutely rejects the suggestion. The tolls that remain in Belgium are unanimously condemned by public opinion as

well as by the Government, and their abolition is considered imminent. In Holland the feeling is the same, and one of the highest officials of the Waterstaat recently said 'it is absolutely necessary that we should suppress tolls, at least on the main lines.'

"The law of 1880 produced a notable reduction in freights, not immediately, but as soon as the competition produced by this reduction could develop; numerous examples of this could be furnished. This reduction is becoming more marked day by day, but it will not reach its limit for several years, until after the means of transportation have been transformed. From this time forward the uniform size of the structures on the water-ways will permit the circulation of boats of heavier tonnage.

"The restoration of tolls would at once put a stop to this transformation; no industry can develop under a régime of constant instability, and already the fears which arise from the proposition which we are discussing have caused a hesitation, which should be made to disappear at once by reassuring the boatmen.

"Finally, if we look at the efforts of our competitors we are justified in asserting that in France inland navigation is in a very rudimentary condition as to its organization.

"On many portions of the system there is no organized traction service, and towboat service is rare. The lack of concentration of boatmen, shippers, and consignees, who have hardly any means of informing themselves about each other, causes considerable loss of time. Machinery for the use of inland ports is almost wholly lacking.

"Whilst certain private landings, established at great expense by mining and manufacturing companies, are furnished with proper machines to facilitate the loading and unloading of freights, the public landings are almost wholly destitute of the necessary apparatus. There is no crane for handling heavy loads, or for the rapid transfer of merchandise in packages, no lines of rails to connect the water-way with the railroad, no shed to shelter merchandise while being loaded or unloaded, and to permit it to be classified and put in order, nor any public warehouse in which to store it."

The article discusses the methods of providing these facilities, but as they are not applicable to this country they are omitted. The closing paragraph is as follows:

"These are the reasons that have led your committee to unanimously recommend the rejection of the amendment proposed by M. Versigny and his colleagues."

SEA-PORTS.

The ports on the coast of France may be divided into three great classes: Channel ports, Ocean ports, and Mediterranean ports. In the Channel-ports the tides are excessive, the maximum tide near Granville being 50 feet; in the Ocean-ports the tides range from 12½ feet at the mouth of the Adour to 24 feet at Brest; in the Mediterranean there is no tide.

There is also a great difference in French sea-ports, depending on the geological constitution of the coast. Among the primitive or transition rocks are found great irregularities of outline and excellent roadsteads, deep and well sheltered. This is the condition of the French coast from Barfleur to Sables d'Olonne, at a few points on the Mediterranean, and on the West coast of Corsica.

On sandy and sedimentary shores the harbors are formed and maintained by the rivers emptying into the sea, and artificial harbors can only be kept in good condition by flushing and dredging. Such shores are found near Calais and Dunkirk, on the Ocean coast from the mouth of the Gironde to Bayonne, on the Mediterranean from the Pyrenees to the Rhone, and on the Eastern coast of Corsica. The remainder of the sea-coast of France is composed of rock strata of an intermediate character, that frequently present favorable points for harbors; on the other hand this class of rock is easily broken up by the sea, and costly works are sometimes needed to protect against the traveling sands and gravel that have their origin in the erosion of the shores.

Where the tides are excessive, harbors can only be created and maintained at heavy cost, the essential features being large wet docks, in which shipping can lie without disturbance from the continual

change of level, and locks connecting with the open water, so that vessels can enter and leave at will. Where the entrance to a harbor is on a sandy coast and is liable to be closed by traveling sand, it is further necessary to create large flushing basins with suitable gates, in which the waters of high tide can be stored until let out with a rush at low tide.

Ports exposed to the direct action of the sea are protected by breakwaters, moles, piers, and embankments, and the channels leading to them are guarded and maintained by jetties.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The most ancient of the French harbors is Marseilles, founded by the Phocians, six hundred and sixty years before the Christian era. In those days boats were very small, and more use was made of oars than of sails. For the craft of those times a depth of 10 to 12 feet was sufficient. As a rule ancient harbors were made by nature, but sometimes, as at Cape Antium, where the water was deep close to the shore, two converging walls were built into the sea, being in fact what are now called moles. Quite frequently an artificial island or breakwater was built across the ends of the moles at some distance farther out, so as to protect from sea winds Civita Vecchia is an example of this method of construction.

At first the moles were built solid, but afterwards the Romans, alarmed at the silting up of their ports, adopted the plan of detached piers with connecting arches, so that the littoral currents could pass through. This was the method adopted at Antium.

The Romans attached very great importance to their maritime commerce. Their *navicularii* formed a powerful and privileged body, whose members were drawn from all classes. The existence of this body was necessary in order to assure the supply of food to the people and the receipt of the public revenue. Their ships and boats brought to Rome the wheat of Spain, Sicily, and Africa, and by the same route came the tributes and subsidies of the Empire. The Roman navigators were so necessary to the well-being of the commonwealth that they received gifts, immunities, and honors; on the other hand, the State governed the body by a stern code of laws, and was especially rigid in case of vessels carrying government property, the loss of such vessels by shipwreck being closely investigated and severely punished if the masters were at fault. Colleges of navigators existed also in the provinces, as at Arles and Narbonne.

During the Gallo-Roman period the city of Bayonne (then Lapurdum) seems to have had a large fleet, and naval stations existed at Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Cherbourg, and Brest. The Romans, however, devoted but little attention to the commerce of the Sea and the Channel, their vessels being chiefly used for purposes of conquest. The port of Itius, from which Cæsar sailed to conquer Britain, is supposed to be Boulogne. In his first expedition he had 80, and in his second 200 vessels, all built and armed in Gaul.

Towards the end of the fourth century the Northmen commenced to ravage the shores of Gaul and Great Britain. Charlemagne was obliged to fortify the mouths of several rivers as a protection against their attacks. For a century after his death France was desolated by their invasions. Their principal stations were at the mouths of the Meuse, the Seine, and the Loire, but sometimes they ventured as far as the mouth of the Rhone. Rollo made Dieppe one of his chief ports,

and the commercial and maritime instincts of its inhabitants can be traced to this beginning. It was from this port that William the Conqueror sailed to the conquest of England.

The Crusades gave a remarkable activity to the ports on the Mediterranean. Marseilles became the chief port of embarkation of the Crusaders, and this city succeeded in creating a flourishing trade with the Levant and with the coast of Barbary.

The mariner's compass was invented in 1302, and gave an enormous stimulus to navigation, enabling mariners to leave the shores without fear of getting lost in the immensity of the ocean.

During the course of the fourteenth century the maritime commerce of the South of France mostly passed into the hands of the Italians. In the West the mariners of La Rochelle and the Basque country were very active in the pursuit of the whale, which at this period frequented the shores of Spain. The ports on the Ocean were often visited by the vessels of the Hanseatic cities. In this century Dieppe was a very prosperous port, and even established a colony on the western coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Gambia. In 1488 a Dieppe sailor discovered the Cape of Good Hope. In the fifteenth century the ports of Havre, Eu, and Tréport began to attract attention.

In the sixteenth century mariners from the Channel coast discovered Newfoundland and Canada. In the seventeenth century French buccaneers began settlements in the West Indies, which ultimately became French colonies.

In 1664, during the administration of Colbert, the French East India Company was founded, with its seat at the port of Lorient. To assist French commerce differential duties were levied on foreign vessels. The Southern Canal created the port of Cette, and Marseilles was greatly advanced by a monopoly of trade with the Levant. Meanwhile the navy was augmented, and fortified navy-yards were established at Dunkirk, Havre, Brest, and Toulon.

During the War of Succession in Spain the ports of Peru and Chili were opened to French commerce. The treaty of Utrecht deprived France of part of her American colonies, and caused the destruction of the port of Dunkirk, and the abolition of the French tariff and of differential duties. At this period about one-quarter of the world's tonnage carried the French flag.

The bad condition of the public finances after the death of Louis XIV caused the creation, in 1717, of the Western Company, under the famous Law. This company soon absorbed a number of similar companies and became known as the India Company; as such it flourished greatly for many years, but the Peace of Paris in 1763 gave it a death blow, and it expired in 1769.

It was not until 1761 that the sea-ports of France were placed under the charge of the engineers of *Ponts et Chaussées*, but even then some ports were excepted, and full charge was not obtained until the Revolution. At this time the sea-ports were in poor condition, more care having been taken to protect them from attack than to adapt them to the needs of commerce.

The Treaty of Versailles in 1783, at the close of the American war for Independence, restored to France some of her lost colonies, removed the interdict from Dunkirk, and gave France two islands near Newfoundland, with the right of fishing on the Banks. This greatly stimulated French commerce, and, between 1781 and 1790, $1,665,000 was expended on the improvement of French sea-ports. In addition, the

great dike at Cherbourg was begun in 1781, and during nine years a sum of $4,625,000 was spent on it, without, however, completing it.

In 1793 the numerous port dues were merged into a single tonnage tax.

In 1802 it was decreed that, in all the ports of the Republic, a half-tonnage tax should be levied, whose product should be exclusively used for the maintenance and repair of these ports. Some very successful experiments in fixing the sand dunes along the coast were begun in 1787, and the methods used were formally adopted in 1810 for similar cases. Port Officers were appointed in 1791.

Under the Restoration, financial embarrassments interfered greatly with work on the harbors. The reservation of the proceeds of the half-tonnage tax for harbor improvement was abolished in 1814, and harbor work was thereafter carried on by drafts on the general fund, or by special funds obtained by farming out the dues of various ports for specified periods. Assistance was also received from interested departments, cities, and merchants.

By collecting all these resources it became possible to expend about $4,620,000 between 1814 and 1830 for the improvement of sea-ports, especially Dunkirk, Calais, Dieppe, Havre, Cherbourg, and Cette.

Two loans were authorized for the improvement of sea-ports during the first years of the reign of Louis Philippe, one being for $168,000 to be used on the harbor of Rouen, and the other an addition of $140,000 to the loan previously authorized for the harbor of Boulogne. At Bordeaux part of the tonnage dues were allotted to works of improvement, and at various other ports a total sum of about $4,600,000 was expended in continuing works begun under the preceding government, or in beginning new works.

In 1837 an extraordinary fund was created for public works, and the sea-ports shared in the proceeds. During this year about $4,000,000 was appropriated for some twenty-five harbors. In 1838 an additional sum of $560,000 was appropriated for six other sea-ports. The works built consisted of breakwaters, piers, jetties, flushing-basins, open docks, and carcening grillages; but at that date France did not possess a single wet dock with gates.

In 1839 a further appropriation of $8,132,000 was made for expenditure on 16 sea-ports. In 1840, 1841, and 1842 a further sum of $744,000 was appropriated, and in 1844 the sum of $8,100,000 was appropriated for the three harbors of Havre, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, $4,000,000 being allotted to the first named and $3,400,000 to the second. The total amount expended on sea-ports during the reign of Louis Philippe was about $24,000,000.

During the three years of the Second Republic the annual expenditure on harbor work was about $1,400,000.

At the advent of the Second Empire almost all of the former projects had been completed.

The average annual expenditure for the improvement of sea-ports was $1,600,000 between 1852 and 1859, and $2,800,000 between 1860 and 1870.

The cities, chambers of commerce, and manufacturing companies interested in the rapid construction of the works often assisted the Government with large sums as grants or as loans to be repaid in annuities.

Between 1852 and 1870 the state received as much as $7,600,000 from such sources.

The following tables show the sums expended on French harbors to the close of 1885. They have been arranged in the order of their commerce:

EXPENDITURES

On sea-ports of the first class having an annual tonnage of more than 1,000,000 *tons.*

	Prior to 1876.	1876 to 1885.	Total to 1885.	Cost of completing authorized constructions.
Marseilles	$11,355,000	$5,378,000	$16,713,000	$1,678,000
Havre	19,000,000	8,748,000	27,748,000	4,000,000
Bordeaux	4,283,000	4,164,000	8,447,000	8,108,000
Dunkirk	7,600,000	8,800,000	16,400,000	6,600,000
Cette	3,860,000	1,493,000	5,353,000	3,756,000
Algiers	10,064,000	245,000	10,309,000	30,000
Rouen	910,000	2,067,000	2,977,000	2,253,000
Oran	2,312,000	1,049,000	3,361,000	122,000
St. Nazaire	3,760,000	3,185,000	6,945,000	12,000
Calais	2,000,000	5,589,000	7,589,000	2,000,000
Total	65,124,000	40,718,000	105,842,000	28,559,000

On sea-ports of the second class having an annual tonnage of less than 1,000,000 *tons and more than* 100,000 *tons.*

	Prior to 1876.	1876 to 1885.	Total to 1885.	Cost of completing authorized constructions.
Boulogne	$2,800,000	$3,060,000	$5,860,000	$3,740,000
Philippeville	1,780,000	1,536,000	3,316,000	98,000
Bone	1,431,000	.....	1,431,000	1,887,000
Dieppe	3,960,000	2,240,000	6,200,000	1,520,000
Cherbourg	583,000	525,000	1,108,000	205,000
Rochelle and Palice	1,800,000	1,793,000	3,593,000	1,665,000
Honfleur	1,772,000	1,702,000	3,474,000	68,000
Caen	2,388,000	768,000	3,156,000	.....
St. Malo	3,560,000	2,239,000	5,799,000	164,000
Port Vendres	759,000	141,000	900,000	40,000
La Ciotat	108,000	52,000	160,000	75,000
Nice	96,000	643,000	739,000	167,000
Bastia	900,000	276,000	1,176,000	282,000
Bayonne	1,902,000	598,000	2,500,000	398,000
Brest	3,489,000	426,000	3,915,000	736,000
Rochefort	755,000	1,220,000	1,975,000	618,000
Nantes	451,000	595,000	1,046,000	131,000
Ajaccio	442,000	27,000	469,000	21,000
Tonnay-Charente	176,000	10,000	186,000	7,000
Toulon	217,000	18,000	235,000	228,000
Les Sables	1,626,000	745,000	2,371,000	41,000
Trouville	817,000	206,000	1,023,000	48,000
Granville	1,465,000	164,000	1,629,000	33,000
Bouc	355,000	49,000	404,000	860,000
Libourne	58,000	5,000	63,000	.....
St. Martin de Ré	157,000	81,000	238,000	11,000
Lorient	351,000	23,000	374,000	30,000
St. Louis du Rhone	2,876,000	91,000	2,967,000	83,000
Total	37,074,000	19,233,000	56,307,000	13,156,000

On minor sea-ports.

Total	$23,772,000	$8,430,000	$32,202,000	$2,998,000

Grand total.

First class ports	$65,124,000	$40,718,000	$105,842,000	$28,559,000
Second class ports	37,074,000	19,233,000	56,307,000	13,156,000
Minor ports	23,772,000	8,430,000	32,202,000	2,998,000
Total	125,970,000	68,381,000	194,351,000	44,713,000

In the above table is not included the expenditure of $15,400,000 on the great breakwater at Cherbourg, as this expenditure is charged to sea-coast defense.

If to the above statement of expenditures we add the sum of $23,437,000 expended between 1886 and the end of 1889, we have a total expenditure on sea-ports of $217,788,000.

The sea-ports of France of all kinds and sizes are 218 in number, of which 62 are on the Channel, 103 on the Ocean, and 53 on the Mediterranean, including the ports of Corsica, but not those of Algeria.

The structures of a sea-port are wholly dependent on the local tides, and as the tides in the United States are very feeble compared with those that prevail everywhere on the French coast, except in the Mediterranean, the only portions of French experience in constructing harbors that are particularly useful to us are the methods of founding masonry structures in water of various depths, overlying all kinds ot soil. It is foreign to the purpose of this paper to go into engineering details of this character, and this reference must suffice. It is interesting to observe that the outer pier and breakwater recently built at Boulogne is the same in principle as those that the United States has built at many points along the great lakes, the only difference being that the French breakwater is more durable and more expensive than ours, timber being cheap and abundant in the United States, while the reverse is the case in France.

MAP
OF THE WATERWAYS OF FRANCE
In 1822.



H Ex. 378 ..... 51 1

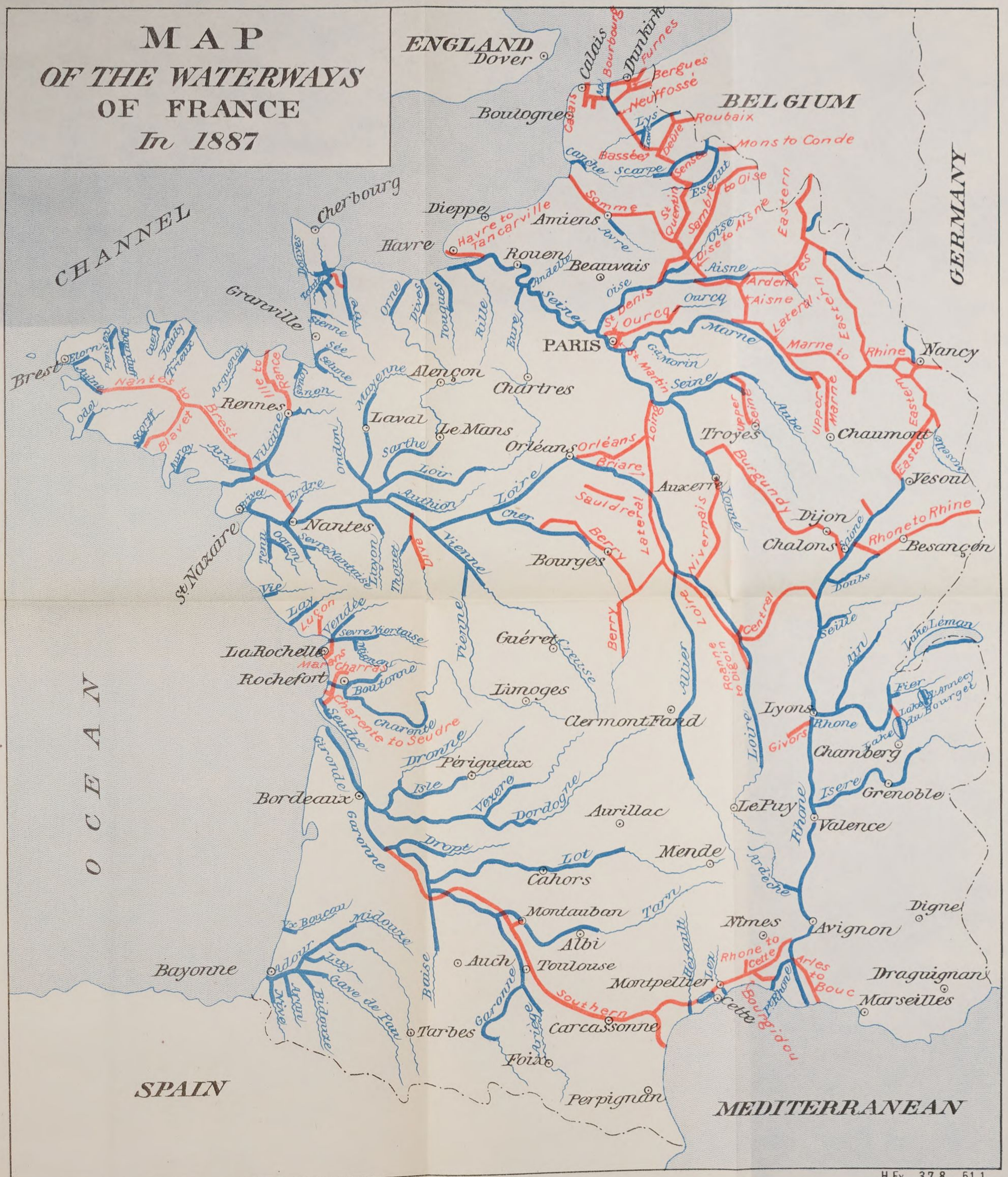
Explanation

This map shows the situation of the navigable waterways in 1822, just before the grand movement for the improvement of the waterways which was set in motion by the laws of 1821 and 1822. The navigable portions of the natural water courses are shown by a heavy blue line, & the canals by a heavy red line, the length of the latter at that date being 793 miles.

MAP

OF THE WATERSHED OF FRANCE.

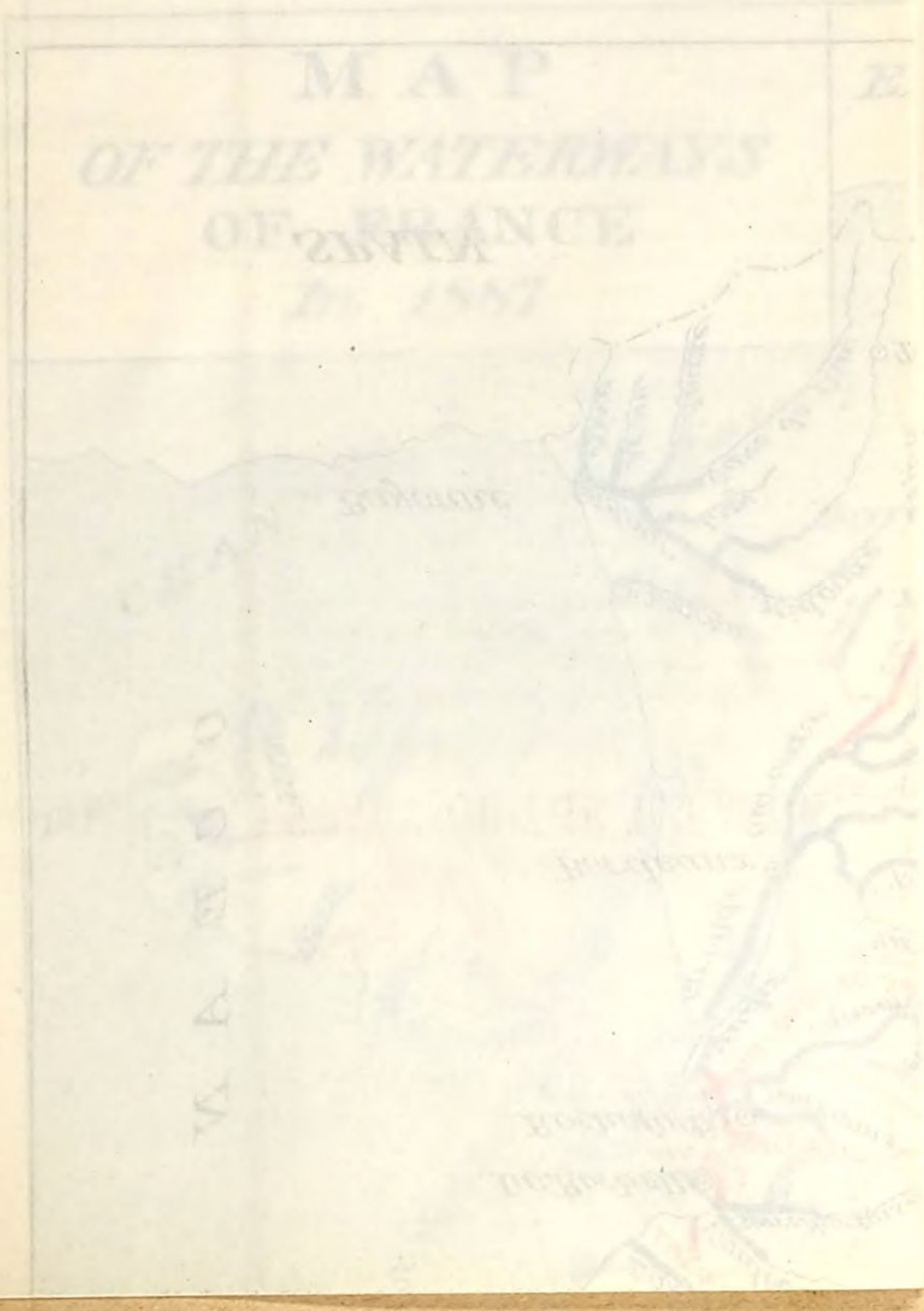
MAP
OF THE WATERWAYS
OF FRANCE
In 1887



H Ex. 378. 51 1

Explanation

This map shows the present situation of the navigable waterways. The natural water courses are shown in blue, the navigable portions being dark and heavy, and the canals in red. At the end of 1887 the length of the canals was 3,200 miles, having thus quadrupled since 1822.


MAP
OF THE WATERWAYS
OF FRANCE

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 379.

CLAIM OF MRS. SUSANNAH GEORGE.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a communication from the Light-House Board, with accompanying papers, relative to the claim of Mrs. Susannah George for compensation due her husband for services and expenses incurred by him while light-house keeper at Plum Island light-station, Massachusetts.

MAY 15, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 14, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Light-House Board of the 12th instant, together with accompanying papers, relative to a claim of Mrs. Susannah George for compensation due her husband for services and expenses incurred by him while light-house keeper at Plum Island light-station, Massachusetts.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, May 12, 1890.

SIR: The Board has the honor to inclose herewith copies of certain papers on file in this office relative to a claim of Mrs. Susannah George for compensation due her husband for services and expenses incurred by him while light-house keeper at Plum Island light-station, Massachusetts.

At the request of Hon. William Cogswell, M. C., of Massachusetts, the Board has the honor to ask that, if approved by you, the papers inclosed be sent to the honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be referred to the chairman of the Committee on Appropria-

tions, in order that measures may be taken to afford Mrs. Susannah George Congressional relief in the matter of her claim.

The Board has to state that, in its opinion, Mrs. George has an equitable claim for relief, but there is no appropriation available under the control of the Light-House Board from which she could be paid, and it has no power to act in the matter further than to approve the claim as shown upon the records of this office.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. W. COFFIN,
Commander U. S. Navy, Naval Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, November 20, 1889.

MADAM: Your letter of July 7, 1889, to the President of the United States relative to your claim for compensation for the services of your husband, Mr. Phineas George, while light-house keeper at Plum Island light-station, Massachusetts, was referred to this office for the proper action in the case.

In reply the Board regrets to state that the evidence in its possession is not sufficient to warrant it in asking for an appropriation for the settlement of the claim. Cases of this kind can only be properly settled by the Court of Claims or by an act Congress for relief.

Respectfully, yours,

GEORGE W. COFFIN,
Commander U. S. Navy, Naval Secretary.

Mrs. SUSANNAH GEORGE,
Newburyport, Mass.

NEWBURYPORT, *July* 7, 1889.

To the Father of our great Republic, Benjamin Harrison:

When William Wellman was superintendent of the lights in the State of Massachusetts, he said Mr. George had the smallest pay and more work than several. He further stated that for his extra services he fix it so to get it. He did such as repairs on boats, embankment of the towers and dwelling-house; he had to dig mud, cut brush to keep the sand from blowing away. He had only charged 25 cents per load and hire a horse for most of the time. He got his pay as long as Mr. Wellman held the office; after that he got no pay five years. The bills amounted to $365.15. He bought 5 gallons of oil for lights, being advised by the merchants of Newburyport not to let the lights go out. Before he got the oil he was brought twelve wax candles to place in the towers, no convenience to place them in whatever. He had a sail-boat and a small boat to bring our things from town, as we had no horse a good part of the time. The bills were sent to Washington by Richard Spofford, who has passed away. Since the keeper could not get sight of Spofford he went several times but never could find him.

Right is might. I am a widow and helpless.

Respectfully, yours,

SUSANNA GEORGE.

RING'S ISLAND, *Salisbury, March* 10, 1889.

HON. SIR: As my case is urgent and my health feeble I am compelled to lay my case before you early; my age is eighty-six. In 1833, the 4th of July, I moved to Plum Island as light-keeper with Mr. Phinehas George. We staid there almost a quarter of a century. On our first landing his pay was 75 cents per day—no way for conveyance but by boat to the city. A large family of fourteen children. After several years had passed we found the pay did not feed us. Mr. George made an effort and got his pay raised a whole dollar—about one-half enough to feed us. The work was very hard for me; when we left we were not able to be turned out on the world to provide for a family. Mr. George got ruptured carrying one of the pilots on the

sand, and I got lame, so I am dependent on a crutch. Mr. George saved the lives of three men; no pay for any such work. He also traveled the beach alone to find a sufferer—never received one cent compensation; now see what the Government is doing for twelve men.

I feel that a pension is my due as much as though I had been in the Army. If I should live long or short I don't want to suffer any necessary. My family are all gone to the spirit world.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SUSANNA GEORGE.

Please hand this to Mrs. Harrison.

NEWBURYPORT, *December*, 1885.

To the Father of our country and the widow's friend in sadness and want:

I appeal to you to see Esq. Stone for the small bill sent to him by Capt. Luther Dame, the amount of which was three hundred fifty-two dollars fifteen cents ($352. 15).

Mr. Phineas George was keeper of Plum Island light-houses twenty-four years and six months, for the small sum of $1 per day; a family of fourteen children; not enough to feed us; a more just bill never was sent to Government. This bill was always allowed and paid as long as Mr. Wellman was superintendent.

There was always extra work to be done, as the sand was always shifting, to secure the buildings. I had two smart boys who went to California that went to Central America with General Walker; one was shot in the first battle, the other was never heard from. I have only one son left, he not well. I do hope you will send me some relief that we may rejoice in the other life that we made this acquaintance here and obeyed the example Jesus taught.

Respectfully, yours,

SUSANNA GEORGE.

I am in my eighty-fourth year; written by my own hand.

United States, Dr., to Phinehas George.

January, 1853. To the hauling 175 horse-loads of marsh mud, to protect the buildings from undermining, from January 6 to December 31, 1853	$43.75
1854. To hauling of 243 loads of ditto and spreading the same	60.75
Together with 150 loads of eel grass to place round the light-houses, from January 4, 1854, to December 31, 1855.....	37.50
Total	142.00
Repairs on boat.....	12.00
Coal.....	35.50
	189.50
To boarding Mr. Wiggins one week while repairing light-house	3.00
	192.50

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, June 10, 1886.

SIR: Referring to your letter of February 20, 1886, relative to he claim of Susanna George for re-imbursement of expenses incurred on account of the public service by her deceased husband Phineas George, formely keeper of Newburyport Harbor (Plum Island) light, you are now informed that the evidence before the Board is not sufficient to warrant it in asking an appropriation for the settlement of the claim. Cases of this sort can only be properly settled by the Court of Claims or by Congress. You are requested to convey this decision of the Board to the claimant.

Very respectfully,

HENRY F. PICKING.
Commander, U. S. Navy, Naval Secretary.

Commander G. H. WADLEIGH, U. S. N.,
Inspector Second Light-House District, Boston, Mass.

Regarding claim of Mrs. George, of Newburyport, for services rendered by her late husband when keeper of Plum Island light.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, SECOND DISTRICT,
Boston, Mass., February 20, 1886.

SIR: Referring to the Board's letter of January 6, inclosing copy of a letter from Mrs. Susanna George, of Newburyport, in regard to a claim for $352.15 for services rendered by her late husband Phineas George while light-keeper of Plum Island light, Mass., I have the honor to report that I have visited Newburyport and called on Mrs. George, but could ascertain very little in addition to what is mentioned in her letter. She states that her husband was light-keeper from 1833 to 1857; that during that time, but previous to the establishment of the Light-House Board, Mr. George at different times was obliged to purchase oil in order to keep his lights burning, the supply having given out; that he, on one or two occasions, had the boat belonging to the station repaired at his own expense; that for a number of years he, by hauling sand and sods, saved the towers from being undermined and falling down; that a party of men employed in repairing the towers were boarded by the keeper and the board never paid; that when Mr. Welling was superintendent such services were paid for; but that under the next superintendent, whose name she can not remember, but who, as near as I could ascertain, served after Mr. Welling, and before the Light-House Board was established, the services were not paid for.

She is unable to produce any papers in support of her claim, stating that all the records, papers, etc., were burned when the tower was destroyed by lightning in August, 1856. She also states that Mr. George, who died several years ago, put the matter, with all evidence he had, in the hands of Mr. R. S. Spofford, of Washington. The records at the custom-house in this city show that Mr. George was paid his salary to include August 31, 1857, the dated of his removal.

The claimant is eighty-four years old and quite feeble, but I should judge her memory to be good, and I understand that she is considered reliable, also that she is in needy circumstances. I would recommend that the records of the Fifth Auditor's office previous to 1853 be examined, and that Mr. R. S. Spofford, of Washington, be requested to furnish all papers and information that he may have on the subject. Transmitted herewith is a statement forwarded by the friends of Mrs. George in regard to the claim.

Very respectfully, yonr obedient servant,

G. H. WADLEIGH,
Commander, U. S. Navy, Light-House Inspector Second District.

CHAIRMAN OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.
Washington, D. C.

STATEMENT OF FACTS WITH REGARD TO PHINEAS GEORGE AND FAMILY.

On or about the 4th of July, 1833, Mr. Phineas George took charge of the light-house at Plum Island, Newburyport Harbor, with a salary that amounted to about 75 cents per day, that was afterwards increased to $1 per day, which was the largest amount per diem that he ever received from the United States Government. He had a very large family, numbering sixteen in all, fourteen of whom were his own children, and the income above stated was all he had for their support. The duties of his position required his constant attendance at the island, therefore there was no opportunity for him to engage in any other employment to supplement his scanty income.

The bill that at this late day has been presented to the Department was for labor rendered to make the Government property more secure, for the light-houses were so situated that the strong winds were constantly undermining them by blowing the shifting sand from their foundations, and in order to prevent damage a large quantity of sod was teamed from a distance and packed about the buildings to hold the sand in position, and in this way they were prevented from falling and from being otherwise damaged.

You will see by the bill that the price for labor rendered was very low. Mr. George served the Government as light-keeper from 1833 to, I think, about 1857. Twenty-four years he was a very faithful officer, and while connected with Plum Island light he saved several lives by his watchfulness and bravery. On one occasion a brig struck on the bar and Mr. George, with his wife and child twelve years of age, launched a heavy boat that lay 300 yards from the water, and they succeeded in saving the lives of two men and the body of a third that they were unable to resuscitate, but in their efforts to launch the boat, the wife, Mrs. George, being with child, injured herself, which brought on an attack of insanity, and she was confined in the Worcester Insane Asylum for five months, and to pay her expenses Mr. George was obliged to hire $700, which embarrassed him to the day of his death, which occurred September 6, 1882. Mr George was a faithful and efficient officer, and his widow, who is now

almost eighty-four years of age, is an invalid and in destitute circumstances; and from this statement of facts it would seem that it would be only simple justice that her bill for the labor of her husband, amounting to $362.15, should be paid.

N. B.—Mrs. George will make affidavit to the entire truth of the above statements, and other evidence of the same can be furnished if necessary.

BOSTON, *February* 20, 1886.

Respectfully forwarded,

G. H. WADLEIGH,
Commander, U. S. Navy, Light-House Inspector Second District.

PLUM ISLAND *Nov. 7th* 1853.

RESPECTED SIR: Not haveing recived any instrucktions respecting the situations of the Light-Houses from you or the Department my duty calls me to make known to you the exact situations as thay now stand, wich can be explained more particular by the Bearer of this My Son, as he know the conditions of Light-Houses and can explain the matter to you as well as it could posible by me. I will only state things as thay as thare condition is and he will explain the matter to you more to your satisfaction.

Firstly the tops of the Lanterns or ventilateing Chambers are in a critical condition and are very leakey Secondly the sills at the bottoms are decayed makeing the Light Houses in a dangerous condition Thirdly I am wanting three doz. tube glasses 10 in.

Captn. Springer of the supply vessel not haveing the above named glasses said I could get them at Boston.

Yours Respectfully
(Signed)

PHINEHAS GEORGE,
Keeper of Plum Island Light Houses.

To S. K. KNOX Esq.

PLUM ISLAND *December* 8*th* 1'53.

SIR: I feal it my duty to call on you for advise respecting the Light Houses as they are badly situated at present and as I have called on Mr. Knox several times to no purpose. The one in charge of them I can get no information what ever or find out where he is. I have been expecting him for the last three months every hour. I have not been adsent but twice since June my Patience is completely exausted. The Light Houses are in a dangerous state they cause me two hours extra work every day besides going into them three times every night. I think your Influance with the rest of the Merchants of N. P. can lead me or help me out of this difficulty. If you will come and see me on receipt of this I will give you full explanation of the matter. I have faithfully done my duty and if no one will or can assist me if they go down on whom do the blame fall. If you can not come immediately please drop me a line through the Post Office as my boys are there every day.

Respectfully Your Obt. Servt.
(Signed)

PHINEHAS GEORGE,
Light Keeper.

ISAAC H. BOARDMAN Esq.

It ought to be attended to immdiately.
(Signed)

JAMES BLOOD,
Coll.

PLUM ISLAND *December* 26*th* '53.

SIR: I had no intentions of giving Offence to any one in writing to Mr. Boardman. As I had written to you twice & had sent my Son to Boston on express purpose to see you & could get no answer, I considered it safe to inform one of our best citazens of the situation that no blame should rest on me after exposing myself to the wet weather.

There was several experienced Gentlemen looked at the Light Houses & pronounced them unsafe. In moving the Houses last fall it cracked the Cement & it was late in the fall when the Lanterns were painted & the rains come on washed of paint that made them leaky. When I come to examin the ventilator the peice that keeps the weather out was completely rusted out then the was nothing to keep the water from coming down though on to the apparatus.

The coal bills I have sent. I bought the coal as usual & as I had no orders to do

anything diffirant I thought I was doing wright. You will see it is important to keep a boat here & that it should be kept in order it got stove in the gale and I got it repaired as well as I could as you will find in the bills.

Respectfully your Obt. Servt.

(Signed) PHINEHAS GEORGE,
Light Keeper.

Capt. SAMUEL R. KNOX
Light House Ins. District No. 2.

NEWBURYPORT, *February* 6, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I had occasion to visit the lights at Plum Island a few days since, in order to correct a proof sheet of the "new survey." While there Mr. George stated to me that he was fearful he had been misunderstood in regard to some coal. If he is liable to censure pray let me have my share for not attending more thoroughly to to your order last fall. I called on Mr. Brown and requested him to deliver to Mr. George 84 bushels of coal, and sent to Mr. George by two persons to come and say where or how he would have it; it seems he never heard about it, and Mr. B. neglected to send it until Mr. George, getting out of patience, came to town and bought it himself. Now, if he had got it as you intended he should, and if some of it should have proved to be C. coal instead of sea coal it would have ignited all the better and no fuss. I dare say you have a large fund of patience and forbearance and this is just a small draught upon it.

Mr. George and wife say they find it very hard to make both ends meet at the present rate of provisions, and really 97 cents per day and no rations or privileges does seem rather short commons; if the pay is the same as it was thirty years ago it certainly will not procure half the necessaries of life.

Pray take the poor man's case into consideration, and if you find he has less than others doing the same duty, and can conscientiously recommend the Board to increase his salary, I am sure you will do it, nothwithstanding you have so many other things to think of.

I tell Mr. George that your duties require every moment of your time, and that if you do not visit him very often it is a sign that you know he may be trusted to keep his lamps trimmed and burning. When you do find time to come this way I shall be pleased to see you.

In the meantime I remain yours, with respect,

N. S. OSGOOD.

SAMUEL R. KNOX.

PLUM ISLAND, *January* 13, 1855.

SIR: I consider it my duty to inform you respecting things in Plum Island, together with a bill of my extra labor and back bills that has not been paid or allowed me as usual. I am aware that you will require more explanation than the mere bill itself, therefore I shall be as brief as possible. In the first place, it is a common occurrence on this island for the face of the sand-hills to be so much altered in a heavy gale of wind from any quarter that even those best acquainted with its locality could not see any likeness left in the form of the hills and valleys as they were previous to a heavy gale, and there is no ways to protect the buildings from being undermined but to cover the sand with mud and straw and the like. I have had much more to do this last two years than heretofore, owing to the newly occupation of the buildings, it being more bleak than the old, and by this time I have all so well covered that probably for the future the expense will not be half so great as has been for the past two years. I have ever had more or less to do of the above like services ever since I have been on the isle, for more than twenty years, and my bills have always been paid until now, the average of which has been about $50 per year. Likewise my boat bill has been paid till the last two years. I have paid $12. The boat is not hardly fit for use.

My coal bill is wanting one-half. I have always been allowed the value of 4 tons per year, till the last two years the amount is $35.50.

There was a man sent from Boston to new sill light-house about one year ago and staid one week. I never got anything for it.

The light-houses are very cold; they stand about 3 feet from the sand, with heavy iron tops. There is a toll-bridge leading onto the island about one mile to the southward, is the only way by which we can get to town only by boat. You can refer to United States AttorneyGeo. Cushing, or Mr. Upham, the Representative of the district, respecting me or the island.

I have the smallest salary of any one that has two lights to tend.

I have had to take my children out of school the last two years. It makes it very distressing for me to get along under the present circumstances. Please to write me at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHINEHAS GEORGE,
Keeper.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Esq.,
Secretary of Light-House Board.

United States to Phinehas George, Dr.

January 6, 1853,	to hauling 175 horse-cart loads of marsh mud and eel grass to the buildings of light-keeper and light-houses, to protect them from undermining, at 25 cents per load	$43.75
1854.	To 243 loads	60.75
	To 150 loads	37.50
1853 and 1854.	Repairs on boat two years	12.00
	To coal used for two years	35.50
1854.	To boarding Mr. Wiggins one week while repairing light-house	3.00
1855.	165 horse-cart loads of mud	41.25
	Repairs on boat	3.90
	To coal used	12.00
1856.	To 187 loads of eel grass and mud placed as above	46.75
	Repairs on boat	3.00
	Coal used	15.00
1857.	To 155 loads	38.75
	To 5 gallons sperm-oil, $1.50	7.50
		$360.65

(Copy from orignal.)

(Indorsed.)

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
May 12, 1890.

Of the amount of the within bill the Light-House Board has upon its records only an itemized statement of the amount, $192.50, as submitted by Mr. Phineas George.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. W. COFFIN,
Commander, U. S. Navy, Naval Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, January 22, 1855.

Your communication of the 13th instant was duly received and submitted to this Board.

In reply I am directed to inform you that you are not only not authorized to make alterations, repairs, or expenditures of any kind at the light-station under your charge, but that the printed regulations of the Department positively prohibited your so doing.

I am further directed to state that no bills of unauthorized expenditures will be paid, and that if you fail to conform to the printed directions and instructions your immediate removal will be recommended to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

Your accounts of expenditure of oil and other supplies during the past year are now under consideration in connection with the other matters of complaints of oil, etc., etc., connected with the light-station under your charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Secretary.

Mr. P. GEORGE,
Keeper Plum Island Lights, Newburyport, Mass.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 380.

RE-IMBURSEMENT OF CREW OF MUSKEGET (MASS.) LIFE-SAVING STATION.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a letter from the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, and accompanying papers, looking to an appropriation to re-imburse the crew of the life-saving station at Muskeget, Mass., for the loss of their personal property at the time of the burning of the station, December 27, 1889.

MAY 15, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 14, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a letter from the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, of the 10th instant, and accompanying papers, looking to an appropriation to re-imburse the crew of the life-saving station at Muskeget, Mass., for the loss of their personal property at the time of the burning of the station, December 27, 1889.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELDER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
U. S. LIFE-SAVING SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to request your attention to the inclosed letter of Hon. Charles S. Randall, House of Representatives, together with accompanying papers, which relate to the re-imbursement of the crew of the life-saving station at Muskeget, Mass., for the loss of their personal property, at the time of the burning of the station, December 27, 1889.

There is no appropriation from which this re-imbursement can be made, but I am of the opinion that the men should, in justice, be paid, as the evidence shows that the losses were caused mainly by their efforts to protect the public property.

I have, therefore, to recommend that such steps be taken as will be most likely to secure an appropriation by Congress for their relief.

Respectfully, yours,

S. I. KIMBALL,
General Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

HOUSE OF RERESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., May 3, 1890.

DEAR SIR: The particulars of the burning of the life-saving station at Muskeget are well known to you. Soon after the accident I was asked if there was any way by which the men attached to that station could recover for the loss of property sustained by them on account ot that fire. I sent word to them that it would be necessary for each one to make out a statement of the property lost by him, under oath, and send it to me. I now send you the individual claims of those men, vouched for, after a careful examination, by Mr. B. C. Sparrow, the superintendent of that district, and also by Lieut. O. C. Hamlet, assistant inspector, at Boston. It seems to me unjust that these men should have to await the action of Congress on any bill that I might present for their relief, and I hope it may be found, from your appropriation, that they can be immediately remunerated for the loss of property.

It will oblige me if you will give this matter your careful attention, referring it to such authority as you may deem proper, and report to me the result of your action. I shall be glad to receive from you any suggestions that you may wish to make.

Yours truly,

CHAS. S. RANDALL, *M. C.*

S. I. KIMBALL, Esq.,
Superintendent Life-Saving Service, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF SECOND U. S. LIFE-SAVING DISTRICT,
East Orleans, Mass., April 16, 1890.

SIR: On December 27, the Muskeget life-saving station in this district was destroyed by fire. On visiting the place on December 30, I found that the keeper and men (among other Government property) had saved the entire wrecking apparatus belonging to the station, so that their ability to render assistance to any vessel in distress was in no manner impaired.

In thus saving public property they lost their provisions and clothing.

Herewith is transmitted the sworn statements of loss, made in accordance with instructions contained in your letter of January 13, 1890, to Lewis P. Tracy, esq., of Nantucket, Mass., as follows, viz:

Provisions:	
Erastus Chapel *et als*	$60.20
Clothing, etc.:	
James H. Luce	26.45
Judah E. Nickerson	7.00
Arthur J. Barrett	13.70
Erastus Chapel	15.90
Walter S. Chase	28.50
Henry C. Coffin	18.90
Total	170.65

I have carefully examined each account, and that the price carried out in each item is just and reasonable and not in excess of current market rates.

I would say, however, that in the paper of Arthur J. Barrett there appears a charge for one dory sail, $3.50, and four skeins of twine, $1 (total $4.50); as such personal effects are in no way required to enable him to perform his duties as a surfman, their presence must have been in connection with some personal interest of his. I can see no reason for recommending compensation for their loss.

The paper of Erastus Chapel contains a charge for one shot-gun, $10. This article was used for procuring wild fowl for the station mess, and but for its presence the amount of market provisions would probably have been larger, and this item can therefore be reasonably allowed.

The paper of Walter S. Chase contains charge for three blankets, $6.50, one heavy quilt, $4.00, one field glass, $10; total, $20.50.

The station was provided with twenty-eight double blankets, which were thought to be sufficient, and I have never heard any complaints to the contrary. The station was also provided with both a telescope and a binocular marine glass; therefore the surfmen had no need, in connection with their duties to the Government, to supply themselves with these articles.

The paper of Henry C. Coffin contains a charge for 1 quilt, $3.00; 12 pounds white lead, $1.00; total, $4.00.

The foregoing remarks on the papers of Barrett and Chase apply to this latter case.

These men can ill afford the loss sustained in each case, and I respectfully recommend that they be paid for such of it as may be justly due them.

Respectfully, yours,

B. C. SPARROW,
Superintendent.

Hon. CHARLES F. RANDALL,
Member of Congress.

[Indorsed.]

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT INSPECTOR,
Boston, Mass., April 19, 1890.

Hon. CHAS. F. RANDALL,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I fully indorse the statement of District Superintendent Sparrow, and trust that something can be done by Congress to compensate the crew of Muskeget Station for their accidental loss by fire.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

O. C. HAMLET,
Assistant Inspector.

NANTUCKET, *March*, 1890.

Provisions lost by fire, December 27, 1889, *by the burning down of the Muskeget life-saving station, belonginy to the keeper and surfmen of the station.*

1 barrel beef	$12.00
¼ barrel pork	12.50
1 tub lard	2.40
8 bushels potatoes	8.00
1 barrel flour	7.00
1 barrel pilot-bread	5,15
20 pounds sugar	2.00
5 pounds tea	2.50
5 pounds coffee	1.75
6 gallons molasses	3.60
2 dozen cans corn	3.30
	60.20

ERASTUS CHAPEL,
JUDAH E. NICKERSON,
WALTER S. CHASE,
EDGAR F. WYER,
ARTHUR J. BARRETT,
ARTHUR P. DUNHAM,
HENRY C. COFFIN,
Surfmen.
JAMES H. LUCE,
Keeper.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, *County of Nantucket, ss:*

March 22, 1890.

Subscribed and sworn to by James H. Luce, keeper, before me.
[SEAL.]

LAURISTON BUNKER,
Notary Public.

Goods lost belonging to the keeper of the Muskeget life saviag station by the burning down of the station December 27, 1889.

1 suit of clothes	$12.00
1 pair of rubber boots	3.75
1 pair of shoes	1.50
1 suit of white clothes	1.20
2 flannel shirts	3.00
1 hat	1.50
2 under-shirts	2.00
3 pair stockings	1.50
	26.45

JAMES H. LUCE,
Keeper.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, *County of Nantucket, ss:*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of March, A. D. 1890.

[SEAL] LAURISTON BUNKER,
Notary Public.

Goods belonging to Judah E. Nickerson destroyed by the burning of Muskeget life-saving station on the 27th of December, 1889.

3 shirts, $1 each	$3.00
Pants	2.00
2 hats, $1 each	2.00
	7.00

JUDAH E. NICKERSON,
Surfman No. 1.

NANTUCKET, *ss:*

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for the county of Nantucket, Judah E Nickerson, known to me personally, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true. In witness whereof I have this 1st day of March, A. D. 1890, set my hand and official seal.

[SEAL] LAURISTON BUNKER,
Notary Public.

This is to certify that the following-named articles belonging to me, Henry C. Coffin, surfman at the Muskeget United States life-saving station, were destroyed by the burning of said station on the island of Muskeget on the night of December 27, A. D. 1890, viz:

1 cap	$2.50
1 blue guernsey	4.00
1 pair pants	2.00
1 quilt	3.00
1 pair boots	2.40
1 flannel shirt	2.00
12 pounds white lead	1.00
1 oil suit	2.60
	18.90

HENRY C. COFFIN.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, *County of Nantucket, ss:*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of March, A. D. 1890.

[SEAL.] LAURISTON BUNKER,
Notary Public.

This is to certify that the following goods belonging to me, Arthur J. Barrett, surfman, were destroyed by fire at the burning of United States life saving-station on Muskeget Island on the night of December 27, 1889, viz:

3 towels	$0.75
4 pairs mittens	3.00
1 pair of shoes	2.45

1 dory sail	$3.50
1 hat	1.00
2 pairs stockings	1.00
4 skeins of twine	1.00
1 pair slippers	1.00
	13.70

ARTHUR J. BARRETT.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, *County of Nantucket, ss:*

MARCH 29, 1890.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day.
[SEAL.]

LAURISTON BUNKER,
Notary Public.

The following goods belonging to me, Walter S. Chase, surfman, were destroyed by fire at the burning of the U. S. L. S. station on Muskeget Island on the 27th day of Dccember, A. D. 1889, viz:

Three blankets	$6.50
One heavy quilt	4.00
One suit of clothes	8.00
One field-glass	10.00
	$28.50

WALTER S. CHASE.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, *County of Nantucket, ss:*

MARCH 20, 1890.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day.
[SEAL.]

LAURISTON BUNKER,
Notary Public.

This is to certify the following goods belonging to me, Erastus Chapel, were destroyed by fire at the burning of U. S. L. S. station on the island of Muskeget on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1889, viz:

One shotgun	$10.00
One suit of oil clothes	2.00
One hat	1.90
One pair mittens	.50
One pair boots	2.40
	$15.90

ERASTUS CHAPEL,
Surfman, U. S. Life-Saving Service.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, *County of Nantucket, ss.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of March, A. D. 1890.
[SEAL.]

LAURISTON BUNKER,
Notary Public.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 381.

WATER POOL AT ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

For the information of the Committee on Appropriations, a letter from the Chief of Ordnance and a copy of House Ex. Doc. No. 306, *Fiftieth Congress, first session, being a special estimate of* $101,000 *for the further development of the water-power pool at the Rock Island Arsenal.*

MAY 15, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, May 14, 1890.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, for the information of the Committee on Appropriations, a letter from the Chief of Ordnance, dated the 29th ultimo, and a copy of House Ex. Doc. No. 300, Fiftieth Congress, first session, being a special estimate of $101,000 for the further development of the water-power pool at the Rock Island Arsenal.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit copy of House Ex. Doc. No. 300, Fiftieth Congress, first session, being a special estimate of $101,000 "for the further development of the water-power pool at the Rock Island Arsenal." This estimate was before Congress at the time when an appropriation for a dam to replace the one first swept away in May, 1888, by the swollen river, was to be made, and nothing was done by Congress.

The improvement of the pool that is to supply the water should be completed as soon as the dam is. The parties in interest at Moline have been deprived of the benefit of the water-power for two years and more, and are entitled to a plenty of water as soon as the dam is completed.

In the low stages of water in the river the rock excavation is necessary to permit a proper supply of water to reach the dam. This work is therefore urgent and action should be taken by Congress at its present session.

Respectfully,

S. V. BENÉT,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

House Ex. Doc. No. 300, Fiftieth Congress, first session.

Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting plans and an amended estimate of an appropriation for the further development of the water-power pool at the Rock Island (Illinois) Arsenal.

MAY 8, 1888.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 4, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of War, of the 3d instant, submitting plans and an estimate of an appropriation in the sum of $101,000 for the further development of the water-power pool at the Rock Island (Illinois) Arsenal, in lieu of the estimate for this object to be found on page 175 of the Book of Estimates for 1889.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 3, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to forward, for transmission to Congress, plans and an estimate of appropriation ($101,000) required for the further development of the water-power pool at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, which I request may be substituted for the estimate for "Water pool, Rock Island Arsenal, $25,000," on page 175 of the estimates for the fiscal year 1889, House Executive Document No. 5, Fiftieth Congress, first session.

Respectfully,

S. V. BENÉT,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Ordnance,
Acting Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, *by the War Department:*

Rock Island water-power pool:
For the further development of the water-power pool at Rock Island Arsenal, as per accompanying plans and detailed estimates (submitted) $101,000.00

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 3, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report upon the development of the water-power pool, by the commanding officer of Rock Island Arsenal, with a plan and estimates for its further development, amounting to $101,000, with request that this may be transmitted to Congress in lieu of the estimate of $25,000 reported on page 175 of the Book of Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. SMITH,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.,
Acting Chief of Ordnance.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL,
Rock Island, Ill., March 8, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report upon the development of the water-power pool up to the present time, with a plan and estimate for its further development, which is deemed essential for the present requirements of this arsenal and the Moline Water-Power Company in the contract made between it and the United States Government.

On February 4, 1876, the commanding officer of this arsenal submitted a plan for improving the water-power pool by excavating a channel from deep water near the head at that time (point W, Plate I) of the wing-dam through the pool until deep water was reached near the Moline Bridge, instead of extending the wing-dam farther up the river, which has been proposed by the Moline Water-Power Company.

This plan was approved by you and forwarded to the honorable Secretary of War for his approval on February 17, 1876. He referred the matter to Congress, recommending the appropriation as called for on the estimate submitted with the plan.

A copy of the report made by the commanding officer of this arsenal in connection with this plan and also the proposal by the Moline Water-Power Company, with indorsements and recommendations referred to, will be found in Ordnance Memoranda No. 20, pages 466 *et seq.*

The amount estimated for the work in the approved plan was $157,350. No appropriation was made for this work until 1880, when Congress appropriated $50,000; in 1882, $50,000; in 1883, $30,000; and in 1884, $18,500; in all, $148,500.

Work of excavation was commenced in 1880, but before it was commenced the wing-dam had been extended 850 feet, and the excavation started from a point 350 feet west of this extreme end, where the depth at low-water was about the same as would obtain in the proposed channel after excavation.

The work was prosecuted from time to time, as the stage of water and the weather would permit, until September, 1886, when the whole amount had been expended.

In the approved plan, the estimate for which was $157,350, it was designed to make the channel 400 feet wide, 3½ feet deep from the upper or east end of the wing-dam at that time (point W, Plate I) to deep water at or near the Moline Bridge for a length of 2,400 feet. The location of this channel is shown in Plate XI of Ordnance Memoranda No. 20.

The direction of this channel was, however, changed, as shown in Plate I, accompanying this report, in consequence of finding a natural water-way running somewhat parallel to the upper portion of the wing-dam, and thus necessitating less excavation than would have been required in following the first proposed channel.

The channel up to the present time is shown in Plate I of this report, the total length being 3,760 feet, instead of 2,400, as stated in the original estimate, (but 510 feet of this length at the bend, containing only mud, was not excavated). and the depth of the channel varies from 3.75 feet to 4.25 feet at low water, as established in

the year 1883, and the width from 150 feet at the upper end to 125 feet at the lower end.

From this channel there have been removed about 52,000 cubic yards of rock and about 39,000 cubic yards of mud and sand.

It is now proposed to carry on this excavation so as to obtain a channel 200 feet wide throughout its present length, and to extend it at its upper end far enough beyond the wing-dam to get a 4-foot depth at low water. The outer or south line of this proposed channel is indicated by the broken line G G G. The outer or south line of the present channel is indicated by the full line H H, Plate I.

Plate II, Fig. 1, is a plat of the present channel and also a portion of the new, showing the depth of deposit overlying the rock bottom before excavation, as surveyed in 1882. Fig. 2 is a plat of the present channel and also a portion of the new, showing the elevations of rock-bottom above the theoretical bottom of channel (obtained by soundings through mud made in 1882) before excavation.

The references on these plates are made for an assumed low-water level in water pool of 8 feet above the low-water mark of 1864 at Rock Island Bridge.

An estimate of the probable cost of excavating this extension of the channel is as follows:

Excavating 29,466 cubic yards of rock, at $2.50	$73,665.00
Excavating 24,391 cubic yards of mud, at 30 cents	7,317.30
Excavating mud and rock in old channel to bring its bottom to same level as new channel	2,000.00
From A to B, 217 yards of 10-foot coffer-dam, at $13.56	2,942.52
B to P, 266 yards of 8-foot coffer-dam, $11.12	2,957.92
P to D, E, and F, 1,530 yards of 6-foot coffer-dam, at $4.80	7,344.00
M to N, 200 yards of 4-foot coffer-dam, at $2.90	580.00
Removing coffer-dams when work is completed	2,500.00
Tramways, scows, and other expenses	1,693.26
Total	101,000.00

It is thought that this work could be accomplished in one good season, and it is therefore requested that the whole amount asked be appropriated at once, but in order to provide for possible interruptions it is suggested that the appropriation be made so that any unexpended balance remaining over in any fiscal year shall be reappropriated for the next fiscal year until the work is completed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. G. BAYLOR,
Colonel of Ordnance, Commanding.

The CHIEF OF ORDNANCE U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

PLATE. I.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL WATER POWER POOL.

PLAT SHOWING PRESENT & PROPOSED CHANNEL EXCAVATIONS.

— SCALE, 1:4000 —

ILLINOIS SHORE

EDWARDS ST. WOOD ST. SPRING ST. SALTER ST. ATKINSON ST. BASS ST. LYNDE ST. ROOMAN ST.

Moline Water Power Trust Assoc.

Ice House

Water Works

MOLINE BRIDGE

COFFER DAM.

SOUTH LINE OF PROPOSED 200 Ft. CHANNEL

South Line of Present 150 Ft. Channel

WING DAM.

HEAD OF ROCK ISLAND.

Coffer that would be necessary in case of Rock River dividing Pool equally between Arsenal and Rock Island.

From this space an average depth of Three (3) Feet of Mud has been removed.

Legend.

This profile differs from the one represented in Ann.l Report of Chief of Ordnance of 1866, in that the Low Water in the Pool is now estimated at 8 Feet above the Low Water at Rock Island Bridge instead of 8.25 feet, as it was then estimated, and in making the Bottom of Channel uniformly 4 Feet below this assumed level of 8 feet.

Legend.

Figures represent feet & decimals thereof. Figures in present Channel indicate elevations of Rock Bottom above the required (theoretical) Bottom, the ununderlined figures show the depths of Rock Bottom below this theoretical Bottom. —

Figures marked thus:] are sounding below Low Water of 1864. —

Lines S.S.' indicates about a 6 feet sounding below Low Water of 1864. —

Rock Island Arsenal March 1st 1868

J.M. Scofield Colonel of Ordnance U.S.A. Commanding

PROFILE OF CHANNEL.

Ref. 8.00 — Low Water in Water Power Pool, as estimated in Nov. 1867.

Ref. 4.00 — Bottom of Channel.

Ref. 0.00 — Low Water of 1864 at Rock Island Bridge.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

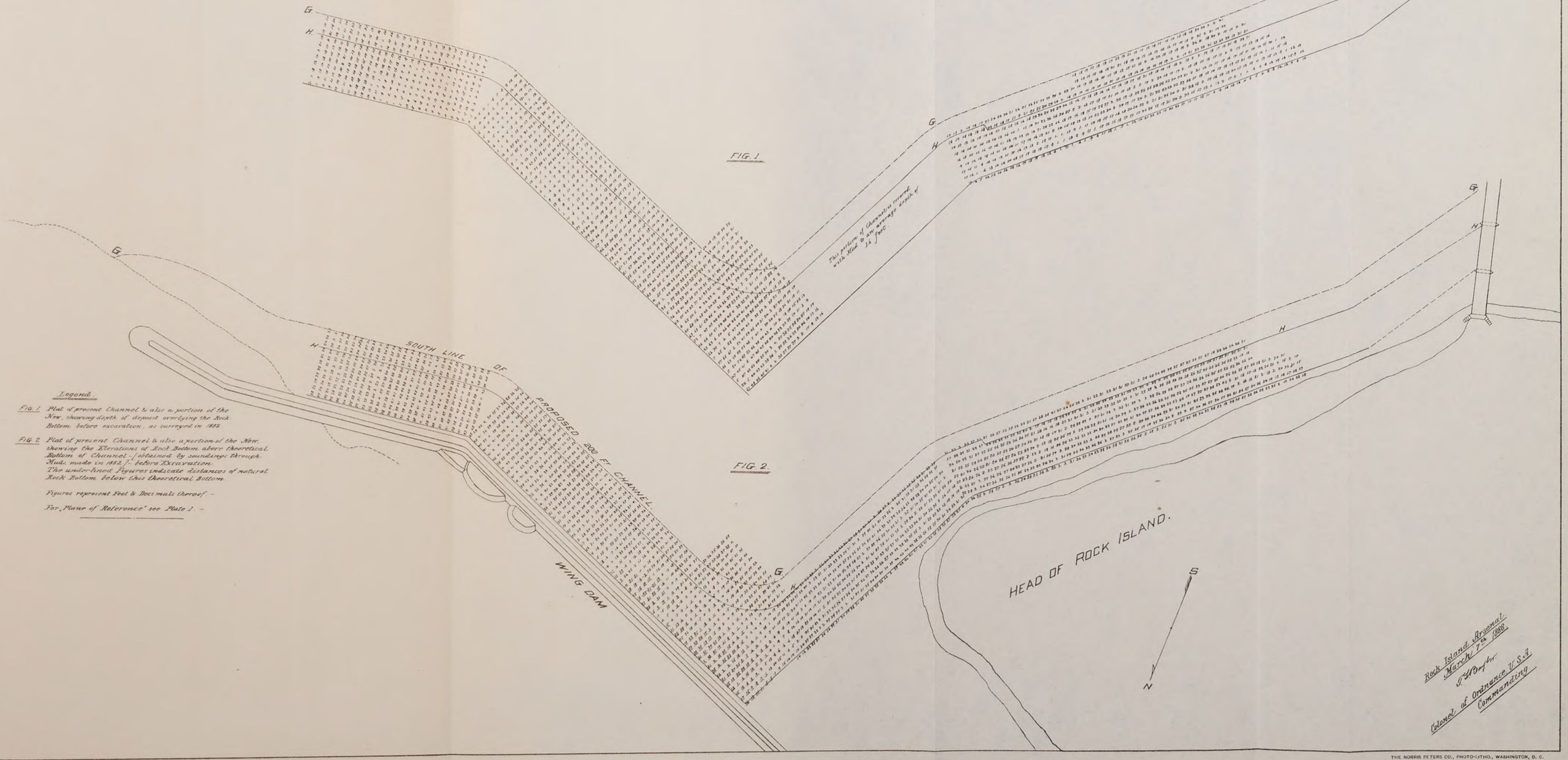
H Ex. 381 511

PLATE. II.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL WATER POWER POOL.

PLAT SHOWING PRESENT & PROPOSED CHANNEL EXCAVATIONS.

— SCALE. 1:4000 —



Legend.

FIG. 1. Plat of present Channel & also a portion of the River, showing depth of deposit overlying the Rock Bottom, before excavation, as surveyed in 1892.

FIG. 2. Plat of present Channel & also a portion of the River, showing the Elevations of Rock Bottom above theoretical Bottom of Channel, obtained by soundings through Mud, made in 1892, before Excavations. The underlined Figures indicate distances of natural Rock Bottom, below this theoretical Bottom.

Figures represent Feet & Decimals thereof. -

For "Plane of Reference" see Plate 1. -

Rock Island Arsenal, March 7th 1896.
F. A. Boyle,
Colonel of Ordnance U.S.A.
Commanding.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

H Ex. 381 511

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51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 382.

DEFICIENCY IN THE APPROPRIATION FOR PRINTING.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a communication from the Public Printer submitting an estimate of deficiency in appropriation for public printing and binding for the last quarter of the current fiscal year.

MAY 16, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 15, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Public Printer of the 14th instant, submitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding for the last quarter of the current fiscal year of $160,000, which he requests may receive prompt action.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER,
Washington, May 14, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith an estimate of the amount required to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding for the last quarter of the present fiscal year, and to request you to transmit the same to the Speaker of the House of Representatives at your earliest convenience, in order that the same may receive prompt consideration by that body.

Very respectfully,

F. W. PALMER,
Public Printer.

Hon. WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the public printing, for the public binding, and for paper for the public printing, including the cost of printing the debates and proceedings of Congress in the Congressional Record, and for lithographing, mapping, and engraving for both houses of Congress, including the salaries or compensation of all necessary clerks or employés for labor (by the day, piece, or contract), and for all the necessary materials which may be needed in the prosecution of the work for the fiscal year 1890 ..... $160,000

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 383.

PAYMENT OF VILLANOVA, HERMANOS & CO., OF BARCELONA.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a communication from the Secretary of State, requesting an appropriation to enable him to pay Messrs. Villanova, Hermanos & Co., of Barcelona, the balance due them for expenses incurred in taking down and removing the American section of the exposition in that place.

MAY 16, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 15, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of State of the 14th instant, requesting an appropriation of $2,816.14, to enable him to pay Messrs. Villanova, Hermanos & Co., of Barcelona, the balance due them for expenses incurred in taking down and removing the American section of the exposition at that place.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 14, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to request that Congress be asked to appropriate the sum of $2,816.14, to enable me to pay Messrs. Villanova, Hermanos & Co., of Barcelona, the balance due them for expenses incurred in taking down and removing the American section of the exposition.

Messrs. Villanova, Hermanos & Co. have rendered a duly vouched-for account of these expenses. They amounted in gross to 14,695.70 pesetas. The sale of old material amounted to 615 pesetas, thus leav-

ing a balance due Villanova, Hermanos & Co. of 14,080.70 pesetas, equal in United States currency to $2,816.14.

On the other hand, Villanova Hermanos & Co. have retained from the proceeds of sales of goods of exhibitors the sum of 14,452.46 pesetas, as a set off to their claim against the United States.

The necessity for the appropriation is therefore obvious.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Hon. WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 384.

ACCOUNT OF EDWARD MITCHELL, U. S. ATTORNEY, NEW YORK.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a communication from the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department in relation to the account of Edward Mitchell, United States Attorney at New York, and requesting that an appropriation be made for the payment of said account.

MAY 16, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 15, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a communication from the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, of the 13th instant, in relation to the account of Edward Mitchell, United States attorney at New York, for services rendered and expenses incurred under the instructions of this Department in defending the rights of the United States in the case of a proposed encroachment upon Government property in New York City, as explained therein, and to request that an appropriation be made by Congress for the payment of said account, as follows:

To pay Edward Mitchell, United States district attorney for the eastern district of New York, for services rendered and expenses incurred in defending the rights of the United States in the case of a proposed encroachment upon Government property in New York City, known as "Number 23 Pine street," as approved by the Attorney-General, $605.50.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1890.

SIR: On the 5th of July, 1889, a letter was received from Mr. E. Litchfield, manager of the Lancashire Insurance Company, containing a request from said company to tear down and rebuild the wall in the rear of the assay office in New York City, said wall to be rebuilt en-

tirely on their own land, at their own expense, proper protection to be given to the Government property during the rebuilding thereof.

On the 13th of September, 1889, the Attorney-General was requested to give the necessary instructions to the United States attorney for the eastern district of New York to have a search made of the records of the city of New York relative to the metes and bounds of said property and officially report whether a deed was given to the United States therefor.

The request of the company above referred to was complied with on the 17th of September, 1889, and the necessary instructions given.

Under date of September 19, 1889, the Department was advised by the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York that the company claimed that the wall of the building at No. 23 Pine street, which they had assumed to be a party-wall, was an independent wall, and therefore withdrew all applications to tear down the supposed party-wall, and notified the Department that they proposed tearing down the independent wall at once.

As this action upon the part of the company was deemed an encroachment upon Government property, in which the rights of the United States ought to be fully protected, it was deemed necessary to have the boundary lines to the property owned by the Government, and known as No. 23 Pine street, correctly defined at the earliest practicable moment; therefore a telegram was sent to the United States district attorney at New York on the 19th of September, requesting him to take the necessary action to prevent the Lancashire Insurance Company from tearing down the wall in the rear of the assay office and to report his action to the Department, reference being had to the instructions requested to be given him on the 13th of said month by the Attorney-General.

Under date of April 1, 1890, the Department received through the Attorney-General a bill from Edward Mitchell, United States district attorney at New York, in amount $805.50, for services rendered and expenses incurred under the instructions above referred to, which bill the Attorney-General approved in the sum of $605.50, being $300 for services and $305.50 for expenses incurred.

There being no moneys available under the control of this Department from which the above expenditure can be paid, I have respectfully to recommend that Congress be requested to make a specific appropriation therefor.

Respectfully, yours,

JAS. H. WINDRIM,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 385.

PRESERVATION OF CELL BUILDING AT UTAH PENITENTIARY.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a communication from the Attorney-General submitting an estimate of an appropriation to preserve the cell-building at the Utah penitentiary.

MAY 16, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 15, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Attorney-General, of the 14th instant, submitting an estimate of appropriation in the sum of $7,000 to preserve the cell building at the Utah penitentiary, it being considered unsafe.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, May 14, 1890.

SIR: Inclosed is a copy of a letter of the 2d instant from E. H. Parsons, marshal for the Territory of Utah, representing the necessity of an expenditure of $7,000 to preserve the cell building at the Utah penitentiary, it being considered unsafe.

You are respectfully requested to forward the same to Congress for an appropriation if it shall be deemed advisable.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *May* 2, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Fearing that the roof of the present cell building at the Utah penitentiary, although only two years old, is absolutely unsafe, and there being no ties whatever to the side walls and none adequate to the needs in the roof, and believing that a few hundred dollars expended now will be a vast saving to the Department and a due precaution as to the safety of those confined, I feel obliged to ask that such expenditure—estimated by competent architects at $7,000—be made at once.

This work will not probably be done, so that payment will be required, until early in fiscal year 1891.

Please give directions in this matter.

Mr. Perry, in your Department, is more specifically advised of the present defects.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. H. PARSONS,
United States Marshal.

Honorable ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 386.

OBJECTION TO LINEAL PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the officers of the Fourth Cavalry presenting their views in opposition to the system of lineal promotion in the Army, and inviting attention to the remarks of the Major-General Commanding the Army contained in the fourth indorsement thereon.

MAY 17, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 16, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs, a communication from the officers of the Fourth Cavalry presenting their views in opposition to the system of lineal promotion in the Army, and to invite attention to the remarks of the Major-General Commanding the Army, contained in the fourth indorsement thereon.

Very respectfully,

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FORT LOWELL, ARIZ., *April* 11 1890.

We, the undersigned officers of the Fourth United States Cavalry, believing that the best interests of the service are secured by "regimental promotion," as now in vogue, beg leave to submit the following (through military channels) for the consideration of the honorable members of the Military Committee of Congress:

There is not a circumstance connected with "lineal promotion" which will recommend it as a measure calculated to increase the efficiency of our Army.

Much of the life, spirit, and courage of the best armies in the world is based upon the history and traditions of their old regiments. Lineal promotion would rob the Army almost entirely of its *esprit de corps*, and destroy that friendly spirit of emulation among the regiments to which they owe so much of their life and vigor.

A young man enters a regiment and becomes bound to it by ties of friendship and professional pride; if he is ambitious, it is to distinguish himself in the eyes of his comrades, whose approbation is to him a high reward. He makes his reputation in his regiment where his especial fitness for any particular duty is known. His efficiency can not be entirely measured by his personal qualifications, but also depends largely upon the knowledge of them by the enlisted men of his command. This they may

know from experience in the case of the older soldiers or from hearsay in the case of the recruit. In either case the mutual confidence between the officer and soldier is one which is born and strengthened by long intercourse and can not be transferred from one organization to another. Some of his highest merits are, perhaps, those which a man seldom has a chance to display, but they are known to his comrades and placed to his credit against his faults.

By "lineal promotion" he goes into a new organization and begins life anew. His pride is in his old regiment, and so are his friends, and he finds himself among strangers at a period of life when new friendships do not readily flourish.

But the reputation of a field officer, by a longer period of service, has become more widely known. He is not brought so intimately in contact with the officers and men of his command, and, in fact, perhaps reserve is more essential to the duties which he has to perform.

As a rule, the regiments which endure the greatest hardships have the best promotion, and it would seem that the officers who survive those hardships are justly entitled to this reward. Many officers seriously injure their health during Indian campaigns, and should not, during the short period before their death or retirement for disability, be denied the enjoyment of what little promotion their services may have earned. Those who are fortunate enough to pass through a severe engagement without being killed, naturally feel that the officers of other regiments, who ran none of the risks, are not entitled to promotion to fill the vacancies caused by the dangers which they themselves have faced. To be sure, there is not a great deal of fighting "in time of peace," but there is plenty of hard wearing service on the frontier, and armies are maintained because, whatever may be their hope, all men know that peace may not be everlasting. No one would think of imposing "lineal promotion" upon an army in time of war, and yet, if such a measure were passed, when the next war breaks out, a regiment may have half its officers killed and the vacancies filled from other regiments that never have been in an engagement.

WM. A. THOMPSON, Capt. 4th Cavalry.
W. E. WILDER, 1st Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
A. L. SMITH, 1st Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
G. H. G. GAIE, 1st Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
JAMES B. ERWIN, 1st Lieut. and Adj't, 4th Cavalry.
R. A. BROWN, 2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
LETCHER HARDEMAN, 2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.

A communication similar to the above, dated Fort Bowie, Ariz., April 10, 1890, signed by—

HENRY E. NOYES, Maj. 4th Cavalry.
W. M. DICKINSON, 1st Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
J. M NEALL, 2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.

A communication similar to the above, dated Fort McDowell, Ariz., April, 1890, signed by—

CLOUGH OVERTON, 2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
CHARLES A. P. HATFIELD, Capt. 4th Cavalry.

A communication similar to the above, dated Fort Huachuca, Ariz., April, 1890, signed by—

MICH'L COONEY, Maj. 4th Cavalry.
ALLEN SMITH, Capt. 4th Cavalry.
A. E. WOOD, Capt. 4th Cavalry.
ALEX. RODGERS, Capt. 4th Cavalry.
ALEX. T. DEAN, 1st Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
N. F. MCCLURE, 2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.

A communication similar to the above, dated Fort Verde, Ariz., April 17, 1890, signed by—

J. R. RICHARDS, Jr., 1st Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
J. E. NOLAN, 2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 7, 1890.

Protest signed by two majors, five captains, seven first lieutenants, and six second lieutenants against the plan of lineal promotion in the whole Army, etc.

Respectfully submitted to the Major-General Commanding.

C. MCKEEVER,
Acting Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

FORT LOWELL, ARIZ., *April* 26, 1890.

Officers of the Fourth Cavalry present their views against lineal promotion, and request that they be submitted to the honorable members of the Military Committee of Congress.

Forwarded by the colonel Fourth Cavalry (who concurs in the views expressed herein), through department and division headquarters.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH U. S. CAVALRY,
Fort Lowell, Ariz., April 26, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded through the office of the assistant adjutant-general headquarters Department of Arizona.

I concur in the views expressed herein by the officers of the Fourth Cavalry.

C. E. COMPTON,
Colonel, Fourth Cavalry, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Los Angeles, Cal., April 29, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded through headquarters Division of the Pacific.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 1, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1890.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

These arguments in favor of regimental promotion have heretofore received the full consideration which they well merit. They would be entitled to far greater weight if urged in favor of a complete and consistent system by which regimental promotion should be made continuous from the lowest grade to the highest. Then each regiment would be independent in this respect of all others, and every officer would have a fair chance to reach the highest grade, sooner or later, according to the casualities resulting from more or less arduous and dangerous service. The present evil results from the mixture of two opposite systems, whereby an officer who happens to be the more fortunate in the earlier part of his career is placed over the heads of the less fortunate *in the same lineal list*, so as to deprive the latter of all possible chance for higher promotion, no matter how arduous, hazardous, and meritorious their later services may be. Either the one system or the other, *complete*, is essential to the *esprit de corps* of an army. In an army as small as the regular force of the United States the lineal system is believed to be the best. In a very large one the regimental system, complete, might be better.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 387.

DEFICIENCY IN APPROPRIATION FOR CERTAIN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a communication from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, in relation to the necessity for an immediate appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for "salaries of consular officers not citizens of the United States," for the current fiscal year.

MAY 20, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 19, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of State of the 15th instant, and accompanying papers, in relation to the necessity of an immediate appropriation of $6,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for "salaries of consular officers not citizens of the United States," for the current fiscal year.

Respectfully yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 15, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, dated May 6, giving information of a deficiency which, it is alleged, already substantially exists, and of the Department's reply thereto, together with an extract from a letter dated April 16, 1890, addressed to the Hon. Robert R. Hitt, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, upon the same subject, or rather upon the subject of an additional appropriation for the purpose named.

In view of the statements contained in these inclosures, I have the honor to request that you will immediately transmit to Congress a

proposition for the appropriation of the additional $6,000 suggested by the First Comptroller. I have also the honor to ask that a copy of the First Comptroller's letter, and of the extract accompanying this communication, be transmitted to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives for their further information upon the subject.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the appropriation of $6,000 for "salaries, consular officers not citizens," for the current fiscal year, is already practically exhausted, and judging from the fact that this resulted from the settlement of accounts and payment of drafts for salary for the first six months of the fiscal year, it is presumed that it will require nearly, if not, quite as much money to meet the requirements for the remaining six months, viz, from January 1, 1890, to June 30, 1890.

As the exhaustion of this appropriation will necessarily lead to delay in the further settlement of accounts, and probably to the non-payment of a number of drafts, it is respectfully suggested that a special estimate of the deficiency of said appropriation for the current year be made and forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, for transmission to Congress, with a request that it be included in the deficiency bill now pending before that body.

Respectfully yours,

J. R. GARRISON,
Acting First Comptroller.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 15, 1890.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, in regard to an anticipated deficiency in the appropriation for "salary of consular officers not citizens" for the current fiscal year, and to inform you that as regards the current fiscal year no action has yet been taken, but that for the coming fiscal year Congress has been asked to increase the appropriation from the present amount $6,000 to $10,000. Complying with your suggestion, however, the Department will immediately make formal request upon Congress for the appropriation of the anticipated deficiency through the Secretary of the Treasury as required by law.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary.

The FIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
CONSULAR BUREAU,
Washington, April 16, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the clerk of your committee, dated on the 10th instant, requesting an explanation of certain items, asking for additional appropriations, as they appear in the Book of Estimates.

First in order is "additional for salaries of consular officers not citizens of the United States, $4,000."

This is to cover a never-failing deficiency, and while the sum asked for is $10,000, it is in fact only a nominal appropriation.

Under the rulings of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, aliens occupying salaried offices can not be paid out of the appropriations for salaries of consuls who are citizens of the United States. That it is only a nominal appropriation will be seen at a glance when I cite a single case.

For instance, the consul at Singapore, a citizen of the United States, who was enjoying a salary of $3,000 per annum, was on the 1st day of July, 1889, transferred to Barmen, leaving the office at Singapore in the hands of a British subject, who has from that time, or for about ten months, continued to discharge the duties of the office, and has received the full salary allowed for the consul there, which of itself will nearly consume the additional amount asked for in these estimates.

From what has already been said, it is apparent that the salary regularly appropriated for Singapore has remained undrawn and will continue to so remain until a citizen of the United States is appointed to fill the vacancy at that place.

When any salaried consul is granted a leave of absence, and places his office in the hands of an alien vice-consul, such alien vice-consul draws one-half of the salary of the consulate, the consul drawing the remaining half; but the half which the alien draws does not come from the general appropriation for salaries of consuls, but, under the rulings of the accounting officers of the Treasury, out of a fund especially provided for that purpose. The actual amount taken from the Treasury, however, is just the same.

From the foregoing I think that it will be clear that it is, as I said before, a merely nominal appropriation, but one rendered absolutely necessary in view of the decision of the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

F. O. ST. CLAIR,
Chief Consular Bureau.

Hon. ROBERT R. HITT,
Chairman Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 388.

ROAD FROM ANTIETAM TO THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

For the consideration of Congress a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of an appropriation for the completion of the road from Antietam to the National Cemetery, Maryland.

MAY 21, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 20, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of War, of the 18th instant, submitting an estimate of appropriation in the sum of $5,000 for the completion of the road from Antietam to the National Cemetery, Maryland.

Respectfully yours, W. WINDOM, *Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Washington, May 18, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith, for transmission to Congress, estimate ($5,000) for the completion of the roadway from Antietam to the National Cemetery, Maryland.

Respectfully, L. A. GRANT,
Acting Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Supplementary estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, *by the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.
Road from Antietam to the National Cemetery, Maryland—		
For completing the road in front of east half of cemetery, additional drainage works, constructing stone curbing and grading walks along road (omitted in former construction for want of funds), and for engineering and contingencies (act October 2, 1888, vol. 25, page 538, sec. 1; act March 2, 1889, vol. 25, page 915, sec. 1)	$5,000.00	$25,000.00

NOTE.—This is for the purpose of completing the macadamized road leading from the railroad depot to the Antietam National Cemetery.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 17, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate of cost required of additional construction on the roadway leading from the depot to the Antietam National Cemetery, as verbally directed by you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. B. DANDY,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S Army,
Depot Quartermaster.

The QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 17, 1890.

Respectfully forwarded to the honorable the Secretary of War, together with a supplementary estimate of funds required for the completion of the macadamized road from the railroad depot to the Antietam Maryland National Cemetery, and with request for such action as will cause the same to be considered by Congress and embodied in the sundry civil bill.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

Estimate of cost of completing the macadamized road to the Antietam National Cemetery.

For completing road in front of east half of cemetery	$585
For additional drainage works	50
For construction of stone curbing and grading of walks along road, omitted in former construction for want of funds	3,865
For engineering and contingencies	500
Total	5,000

Respectfully submitted.

G. B. DANDY,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army,
Depot Quartermaster.

O

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 389.

GREEN AND BARREN RIVERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR,

Inclosing copy of an act recommended for passage by the Chief of Engineers as applicable to the Green and Barren Rivers.

MAY 22, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 21, 1890.

SIR: It has been represented to the Chief of Engineers by the officer in charge of the Green and Barren rivers (Kentucky) improvements, that since the purchase thereof by the Government, under a clause in the river and harbor act of August 11, 1888 (25 Stats., p. 416), there has been no uniformity in the rental rates charged to mill-owners using the surplus water-power at the locks, some paying at the rate fixed by the Green and Barren River Navigation Company, the former owners, and others holding that when the improvements passed to the United States the water-power became free, and no rent could therefore be charged. This state of affairs exists owing to the absence of authority to grant such privileges by a lease or license.

In his annual report for the year 1889 (Part 3, p. 1966), the Chief of Engineers recommended the passage of an act (copy inclosed) applicable to the Green and Barren rivers similar to the one in the river and harbor act of 1888 with reference to the Muskingum River, and to which attention is respectfully invited.

Very respectfully,

L. A. GRANT,
Acting Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PROPOSED LAW.

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and empowered to grant leases or licenses for the use of the water-powers on the Green and Barren rivers at such a rate and on such conditions and for such periods of time as may seem to him just, equitable, and expedient: *Provided,* That the leases or licenses shall be limited to the use

of the surplus water not required for navigation. And he is also empowered to grant leases or licenses for the occupation of such lands belonging to the United States on said Green and Barren rivers as may be required for mill-sites or for other purposes not inconsistent with the requirements of navigation; and all moneys received under such leases or licenses shall be turned into the Treasury of the United States, and the itemized statement thereof shall accompany the annual report of the Chief of Engineers.

But nothing in this act shall be construed to affect any vested right, if such there be, of any lessee of water-power on said river.

O

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 390.

TOWN SITES IN OKLAHOMA.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Copy of communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation of $15,000 *to carry into effect public act No.* 114.

MAY 23, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 22, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, of the 21st instant, submitting an estimate of appropriation in the sum of $15,000, to carry into effect public act No. 114, approved May 14, 1890, "To provide for town-site entries of lands in what is known as Oklahoma, and for other purposes."

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, Mag 21, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the early and favorable consideration of Congress, an estimate of an additional appropriation of $15,000, deemed necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the act to provide for town-site entries in what is known as Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Estimates of appropriations required by the General Land Office.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Additional estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount heretofore appropriated.
"To provide for town-site entries in what is known as Oklahoma, and for other purposes."		
Necessary expenses, cost of survey, conveyance of lots, and other necessary expenses, including compensation of trustees as is provided in the act of May 2, 1890 (May 2, 1890, public act No. 100; May 14, 1890, public act No. 114).....	$15,000.00	$10,000.00

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *May*, 20, 1890.
LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 391.

COMPENSATION OF J. B. ALLEN, U. S. ATTORNEY.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of letter of the Attorney-General submitting an amended estimate to compensate J. B. Allen, etc., in lieu of the original.

MAY 23, 1890.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 22, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Attorney-General, of the 21st instant, submitting an amended estimate to compensate J. B. Allen, United States attorney, etc., in lieu of the original, as therein described.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., May 21, 1890.

SIR: You are respectfully requested to transmit this letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Referring to Ex. Doc. No. 121, Fifty-first Congress, first session, page 3, last line, I desire to insert the sum of $2,000 in place of $1,500, a subsequent examination of the history and facts of the matter there presented inducing me to revise my former judgment.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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House documents

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